GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

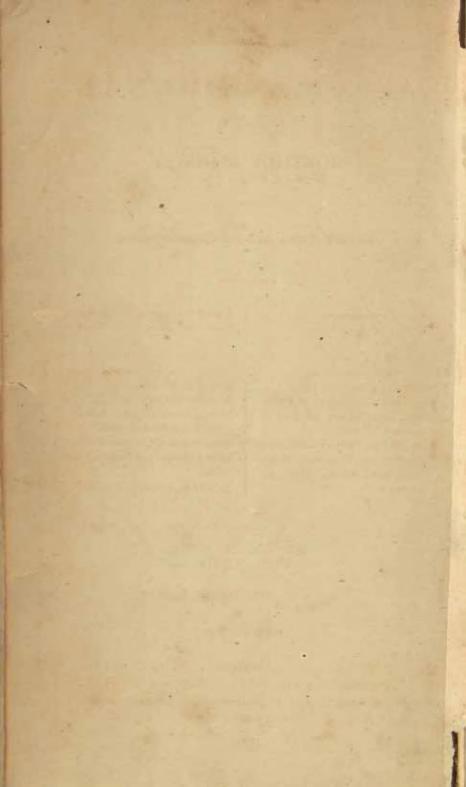
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CENTRAL ARCHAGO

ASIATIC JOURN

MONTHLY REGISTER



British India and its Dependencies :

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VOL. XVIII.

Library Regr. No. JULY TO DECEMBER, 1824.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR KINGSBURY, PARBURY, & ALLEN, BOOKSELLERS TO THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, LEADENHALL STRUET.

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ASIATIC JOURNAL



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NATIVE POWERS OF INDIA; AND OF THEIR POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 364.)

On resuming our General View of the Native Powers of India, at the point at which we dismissed the subject in a former number, we find ourselves surrounded by a multiplicity of petty states, as incapable of interesting our readers by any thing remarkable in their individual character, as they are destitute of political importance. Collectively, however, they occupy a space in the general area, and must therefore be cursorily noticed.

These principalities are situated to the south of the Rajpoot states, which have already occupied our attention, and extend nearly from Hindia on the Nerbuddah to the province of Guzzerat. The principal among them are Dhar, Dewass, Banswarrah, Dongerpore, Purtambghur, Ruttami, Seeta Mow, Jaboosh, and Amjerah. Whether Mahratta, Rajpoot, Grasslah or otherwise, these states had been indiscriminately consigned to plunder, or doomed to afford shelter to freebooters, during the lawless periods that immediately preceded the successes of the British arms in this quarter. At length, however,

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they are placed, on the usual conditions, under the protection of a power that is able and willing to defend them. The rights of the respective chiefs, and the character of the untives, however varied and however peculiar, have been carefully investigated under the superintendence of Sir John Malcolm, and such arrangements have been made, in all instances, as to leave them in the undisturbed possession of all their privileges and customs, so far as regards internal government, while they are effectually protected against foreign inroad and internal commotion. The report which is furnished by Sir John Malcolm himself, in his late interesting work on Malwa, as to the advantages already derived by these states from the friendly interference of the British Government, is most gratifying. Foreign mercenaries are disbanded, the natives have exchanged their predatory courses for the " arts of peace and culture of the plains," population is rapidly increasing, and towns and villages, which a few yours back presented a most gloomy picture

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of desertion and dismay, are beginning to assume an aspect of prosperity. Sir John Malcolm, in speaking of Soundwarrah, observes: "that country, instead of being desolate, presents this year [1820] an increase of as many ploughs as any part of the province; and of the twelve hundred mounted robbers, who in 1817 found shelter in its fortresses, from whence they plundered the adjoining districts, there is not one who now follows a predatory life."

In giving a general and cursory view of the several Rajpoot states, our principal object has been to contrast their late forlorn condition with the happy situation in which they are now placed by their treaties of alliance with the British Government. We have consequently omitted to notice any thing peculiarly characteristic of any one of them, where the cause of such peculiarity appeared to be contingent or temporary. We cannot, however, dismiss this portion of our sketch without salverting to one remarkable anomaly. The principality of Kotali, though equally exposed with its sister states to the arbitrary exactions of the Mahrattas, from the moment when the latter acquired an ascendancy in this quarter of India, had nevertheless obtained an exemption from plunder for many years immediately preceding the late arrangements. Zalim Singh, nominally the minister of the Rajah, but virtually the sovereign of Kotah, has long been remarkable as a man of extraordinary talent, and of equal prudence and address. By ingratiating himself with those Mahratta chiefs whose vicinity more immediately threatened his districts, by keeping on friendly terms with all, and even rendering himself essential to their interests by his pecuniary contracts with them, he actually raised the territories he governed from a state of deplorable wretchedness to one of vigour and prosperity. Such, however, was the sense he entertained of the instability of his power, situated as he was in the centre of a lawless

region, that he embraced with the utmost eagerness the proffered terms of
British protection, and proved a most
valuable ally in the progress of the
campaign, which terminated in the
suppression o that power which next
to the Pindarries had been most active
in the desolation of Malwa.—It is time
that we direct our attention to the
state to which we are alluding.

The present possessions of HOLCAR are so mingled with those of Ameer Khan, Guffoor Khan, and many of the small governments of which we have been speaking, that it would be impossible to define them with any degree of accuracy without becoming tedious. We must therefore content ourselves with observing that they are principally bounded to the east by the territories of Scindia, to the north and west by the Rajpoot states and the province of Guzzerat, and to the south by the dominions of the Nizam and the British territories newly conquered from the Peishwah. Holcar was so completely subdued by the British arms, that there was no difficulty in obtaining the ratification of the treaty which has effectually deprived him of all future means of annoyance. He was compelled to make restitution to many of the Rajpoot states whose territories he had sequestered, and was of course debarred from all future interference. He is obliged also to subsidize a British force to be constantly stationed in his territories. The internal government of the State is left, however, to the Holear Durbar. Holear himself is in a state of derangement; a regency is therefore appointed consisting of certain members of his family. The rapacity exercised by this government has not so much been owing to the disposition of the Durhar itself, as to the lawless and turbulent spirit of the army and its chiefs, and the impossibility either of supporting or disbanding them. An unrestrained license of plunder has, of necessity, therefore, been granted by the government. In point of fact, the government is obliged to us for having restored order, and rendered it independent of those restless spirits who were necessarily a terror to it. The state is now improving rapidly in cultivation and every useful art; but the watchful attention of British superintendence will long be essential to subdue every tendency to disorder in a country, which, for many years, has been a constant scene of anarchy.

ARRER KHAN was persuaded at the very commencement of the contest, to come to terms with the British power. Such, however, was the turbulence of his own troops that he found it impossible to disband them. They were taken, therefore, into British pay; since which time our old enemy, Ameer Khan, has been peaceably residing in the district, or rather Jahgire, secured to him by his treaty. The capital of this district is Seronge.

Gurroon Khan, another Patan leader under the Holcar government, has been received on similar terms. The Jahgire of this chieftain is situated to the east of the Chumbul, in the neighbourhood of Mehudpore: it is a small district, but has greatly improved in resources since 1817. Guffoor Khan, instead of being a marauding chief, maintains, at the present time, a well-mounted corps of six hundred horse, which is placed, at the disposal of the British Government, to assist in the maintenance of peace and order in the province of Malwa.

Before we take leave of this interesting portion of our empire (for such it may be strictly termed), it is right that we should point out the principal military stations which have been established in it since 1817. They consist of three, ri., Nusserabad, Neemuch, and Mhow; which places have been aclected as central spots in what have hitherto been the most disturbed quarters. A better fort than Nusserabad could not have been fixed upon for preserving order amongst the Rajpoot states, for it is situated in the very centre of them, and where, in

general language, they may be said to converge to a point. Nusserahad is in the immediate neighbourhood of Ajmeer, which was formerly a city of great consequence. In our treaties with the Rajpoots we obtained the cession in perpetuity of the city of Ajmeer, and a small district immedintely round it. Neemuch, which is situated amongst the petry Rajpoot states" of Banswarrah, &c. &c., is certainly a most important station, where there is almost an infinity of contending claims to be examined and adjusted. The situation of Mhow is equally important to check the restless temper of the Mahrattas, and effectually to prevent any fresh organization of the Pindarree system.

The only remaining state which demands our notice, as under the surveillance of the Presidency of Bengal, is the largest in point of extent that has yet been mentioned, though much contracted by the issue of the late war. The dominions of the Boostan or Rajah of Nagrous, form nearly an equilateral triangle. They are separated from the territories of the Nizam by the rivers Godavery and Wurdah, and from the British possessions on the South-East by a line drawn from a few miles North-West of Ruttunpore to the confluence of the Godavery and a tributary stream in latitude 17° 30'. Another line drawn a little to the South of Mandiah, separates it again from the British districts in Berar on the North,

This state has been rather peculiarly situated for several years, for after the deposition of Appah Saheb, the late Booslab, it was discovered that there was no individual of sufficient rank and influence that was capable of carrying on the government of the country under the new Rajah. As a temporary arrangement therefore, Mr. Jenkins, the British resident, was obliged to yest the most important offices in the hands of British agents. This system, is not to continue longer than is absolutely necessary, but extensive as are

the territories of this state, no danger is to be apprehended from the government of the country reverting to native rulers, for the Mahratta confederacy is now so completely broken, and the state of Nagpore itself (always deficient in population) is so greatly reduced in power, and at the same time so thoroughly insulated, that it can never be the interest of future Rajalis to destroy their connexion with the British Government, so long as our Indian

Empire remains in a state of internal tranquillity. Moreover, it must not be overlooked, that a British Resident and a large subsidiary force will always be stationed, as heretofore, at the capital of the Rajah's dominions.

We shall defer our view of the Native States attached to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to a future number.

(To be Continued.)

FAIR AT POKHUR.

(Extract of a Letter.)

Sixce the establishment of the British power in this part of India (Ajmeer), Europeans have had an opportunity of visiting the Pokhur fair, an important mart for horses, bullocks, and woollens.

Pollur literally signifies a piece of water, and this, from its celebrity as a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, requires no definition. Water in this part of India has every claim to superior veneration, from the excessive drought that always prevails; and this miserable puddle, sitriated just beyond a low range of hills to the westward of Ajmeer, has in all probability attained its present estimation from the simple circumstance that it is never known to dry up. The legend of the place states that the tank is bottomless; and good care is taken that no one shall sound its depth; it is, however, only in four places said to be so, and each place only the size of the circumference of a cow's foot: the policy of this arrangement of its mysteries is obvious enough; the priests, however, admit that the Emperor Akbar, when he made his famous pilgrimage to Ajmeer, visited Pokhur, and sounded for bottom; but it is only admitted for the purpose of declaring that he could find none, and that his line would have descended to Puetal had it been long enough.

The prevailing form of Siva at Pokhur is the Charmuckhi, which is very uncommon; and I have some faint recollection of a question being lately made in the public prints, whether or not there was such a form of this god? If it is so un-

usual, its existence here may be accounted for by supposing that at this congress of gods, Mahadeo has, through courtesy to the president, pocketted his fifth head, which he is perhaps entitled to wear from having on some occasion decapitated Brahma of one of his; however, as Mr. Moore says in his book, "to destroy is to create in another form, hence Siva and Brahma coalesce," and if they coalesce anywhere it is most likely to be at Pokpur. There is some room for speculation here; but for a newspaper article it would be tedious and jejune. But by far the most ancient temple here is one dedicated to Mahadeo Linga, and a pilgrimage to Pokhur is ineffectual without an offering at this shrine; it is possibly the ancient worship of the place, and the Creator of the World a mere interloper; but as this is heterodoxical muttering it had better be dropt. There is little else, on a superficial view, amongst the divinities worthy of notice, except that on the summit of a neighbouring hill there is a temple and image of Dahi, under the appellation of Pap Mochni; and it is amusing enough to observe the vast concourse of people scrambling up, both by day and night, to obtain a white-washing.

Here, too, remote as the place appears from Mahomedan intrusion, is to be seen the mosque, built on the scite of an old temple, and overhanging the principal ghaut, the most venerated spot at Pokhur ; from a view of this, those feelings of disgust at the intrusion and intolerance of the Mahomedans rise on the mind, as they

da when we contemplate the Minarcts of Benarca, the Musjid at Mutthora, and the Saint Sonhia of Constantinople.

I shall not dwell further on this generally uninteresting subject, but conclude with observing, that there is abundant room at Pokhur for the observation of such as are interested in Hinduism and its antiquities, and turn to that of the fair, which most people will consider far more useful and interesting, as it includes where a good and cherp borse is to be procured.

The full moon of the month Kartick is the height of the fair; at the moment of full moon, whether it happens at midnight or mid-day, every Hindoo at the place rushes to the ghants; the ablution then effected, there remains nothing to be done, and the fair breaks up suddenly. Five or six days previous to the full moon the fair gradually fills, and the shew of borned cattle is perhaps the finest in India. They, however, sell extremely dear, one hundred rupces being about the average price of a pair of fine young bullocks; few of the real Nagore bullocks are to be met with, those offered for sale being a cross, I am told, of the Nagore and Muhwar.

The shew of horses this year was much inferior to the last and other years: the reason for which is unsatisfactorily attempted to be accounted for; the reverse should certainly be the case, since the greatest encouragement has been given to the horse dealers by the superintendent of Ajmeer; more within his province could not be effected; it then rests with the Government of the country to arrest this sad deterioration, by encouraging to the utmost both the vender and the purchaser. Herse-racing has at all times been found

a great encouragement; and a Company's plate of fifty gold moburs for the homes of the season, or previous season, would perhaps be of more use than the abolition of taxes, &c., drawbacks, if they may be termed such, upon which more stress is laid than they deserve in India. I am almost persunded the horse-dealers at these remote fairs would rather be subject to a trifling taxation than not; they have ever been used to one, it is the custom of the country, it is the price of protection from all aggressions within the influence of the authority that receives it, and the act of aggression is considered as an attack on the revenue of the state to which the fair belongs.

When it is considered what difficulties exist in obtaining proper remounts for our army, the first direction of our thoughts is to the encouragement of the borse-fairs, and much will be due to him who can strike our something effectual on this head.

The horse, are principally of the Kuttyawar breed, and are generally spirited, active, and handsome; there is more, perhaps, a want of bone than could be wished for, but there is a great indication of universal blood for country horses, and now n-days blood is allowed to make up for bone.

The shew of young horses between two and three years old is the most striking feature of the horse fair, and a good judge of a colt may here, for much less than two hundred rupees a head, purchase this description of cattle, which the Government would be happy to purchase a year or so after for double that sun, — [John Bull.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE-MAGNETIC POLE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sin: I formerly addressed you, in a few papers on the Variation of the Magnetic needle, as intimately connected with the recently-discovered North-West Magnetic Pole. Before the discovery-ships sailed with a view of penetrating into the Hyperborean Sea, through Repulse Bay, I stated the impossibility of success, from a close

examination of former attempts in that direction. Too much, however, cannot be said in praise of the intreplicity and perseverance with which the enterprizing commanders, and their officers and crew, forced, and overcame dangers and difficulties of the most appalling description.

We are, demi-officially, given to

understand, that the first object of the present voyage, will be to attempt to attain to the North Coast of America, through Prince Regent's Channel, the first on the left, after entering Lancaster's Sound, now termed Barrow's Straits. In the former voyage, in the height of summer, in those regions, the ice was found to extend from side to side at the bottom of this channel, Should the present summer prove unusually warm, there may be a probability that this passage into the Hyperborean Sea will be practicable, though experience militates against the supposition,

Should this attempt prove abortive, ulterior objects are not stated in the public prints.

In the charts there uppear four unexplored channels, leading, probably, into the Polar Basin. Should the discovery-ships get into an open sen, through one of these, the difference of longitude to the meridian of Behring's Straits, would in reduced degrees, be soon run over; thus proving that the north-west passage can, or cannot be effected in this direction, to these straits.

There can be no question as to the actual existence of a north-west passage, while, at the same time, there can be no hesitation in saying, that decidedly, its utility would be reduced to nothing, by the perpetual difficulty and danger of a dreadful navigation. The Indian nations, or tribes who occupy the habitable parts of the Hyperborean continent, have no maritime habits; and their exertions appear to be confined to furnishing the northwest Companies with fure and pelts; a lucrative commerce which a communication with the west coast of America and Asia, would tend to diminish and injure considerably.

The actual brilliant discovery of a north-west magnetic pole, has confirmed the conjectures of various celebrated philosophers; and great as will be the expenditure occasioned by these voyages of discovery, it would be amply

compensated, were this grand scientific fact rendered complete, by ascertaining the two leading points constituting its real value to philosophy and nautical research. The first of these is, the furnishing by latitude and longitude, the precise scale where the magnetic needle would stand perpendicular, readily to be found by continued trial on the fine of no variation, lying under the meridian of the New Pole, which alone attracts in the northern hemisphere, while the North Pole of the earth can now be deemed but a mere point of calculating reference.

In former papers, sufficient reasons were stated for supposing the earth notsolid; and the discovery of this magnetic pole goes greatly to the confirmation of a fact strengthened by philosophy, and what is better, by " proofs from Holy Writ." There can now be little doubt of the movement of the magnetic pole, or power, round the North Pole, and at an unknown depth within the earth. That the compussneedle on the surface, follows this movement, mimits of nearly positive proof. The anomalies in the increase and decrease of the variation, I endeavoured to account for in various papers; but farther accurate observations of the variation in both hemispheres are requisite for forming a rationale of this inequality of move-

In what month of the year 1657, the needle pointed due north, in London, is not exactly recorded; and the variation at that period was nothing, because the moving magnetic pole was then under the meridian of London, and on the north, or other side of the North Pole of the earth. It has been, since that period, moving gradually eastward, till it attained its marigium of westing, in 1817. This includes a period of 160 years. Whether it moves in a circular, or elliptic orbit, in such a period, it manifestly goes through one-fourth part of that orbit; and consequently the magnetic pole takes 640 years to effect a complete

revolution round the pole of the earth. As the motion of the pole, or power, is from west to east, the line of no variation must be, and is actually always travelling enstward. Every place in the northern bemisphere, under the meridian of the moving pole, can have no variation; and this is proved by there being no variation in the East-Indies, under the meridian corresponding to that where Captain Parry found none, because the needle pointed directly to the north-west magnetic pole, when he crossed between it and the porth pole of the earth, which evidently evinced that the latter had no attraction whatever.

It is to be deeply lamented, that we remain still ignorant of the exact porition of the New Pole. Had that been ascertained in 1819, by going to the same point in the present summer, it would clearly appear, whether or not this pole had sensibly moved eastward. There is another mode of trying this, though it may be less accurate. The latitude and longitude, and dip of the needle, in certain places on the east and west side of the aupposed position of the magnetic pole, are laid down. If in these places, accurately repaired to, the dip of the needle is found different from what it was in 1819, it will furnish a proof that the pole has moved. That is, if on the east side the dip proves to be greater than in 1819, it will evidently show that the pole has moved eastward. Again, if a former situation to the west of the pole is exactly taken, and the dip there is found to have diminished, it will be a proof that the magnetic pole has shifted eastward from the original position. Knowing the time of a quarter-revolution, as stated, the space moved over in any intermediate time, is readily calculated; and the difference of dip, in the transpired time, will show the rate of increase and decrease of magnetic dip, It is to be hoped that Captain Parry, with his wonted accuracy, will prove all this during the present voyage.

This will be carrying his great discovery to a maximum, leading ultimately to a sure theory of the variation.

I have furnished one of the gentlemen on board the *Hecla* with my view of the subject, with the bope of having these indispensable experiments made, as far as conversation could be subservient to such purpose.

In process of time, it will be easy to prove, whether the orbit of the revolving pole be circular or elliptical. Wherever the pole is situated in its orbit within the earth, the dippingneedle will always stand perpendicularly over it. If the latitude of such position proves always the same, the orbit must be circular; and if this latitude varies, it will be evident that the orbit must be elliptical.

Similar reasoning applies to the southern hemisphere, mutatic mutandis; and I have recommended strongly to the French Government, to have the glory and expense of sailing on the line of no variation, running south from New Holland, to ascertain the scite of the south-east magnetic pole, where the dipping-needle will stand perpendicular. It will be found there, that the line of no variation, or magnetic power, moves from east to west, and contrary to what it does in the other hemisphere.

I recommend it to the Russian Government, ruled by an Emperor, who encourages scientific pursuits, to lay off a true meridian on the Asiatic northern line of no variation, in order to ascertain the annual quantum of increasing west variation there, and to find how far it may correspond with our own present decreasing west variation. It is trusted, that on the peninsula of India a similar process will be followed, by order of the local Government, as intelligent individuals could not be expected to farmish, rather an expensive apparatus.*

e In taking such delicate observations, all marsals should be removed. I have harded the latest man of actones, who from much difficulty in accomming for an appeted magnetic describy in accomming for an appeted magnetic de-

The discovery-voyage of the Uranie and Physicianse, has amply confirmed my series of observations of the Diurnal variation taken at Fort Murlborough and St. Helenn, as published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. This description of variation proves to be diametrically opposite in both hemispheres, and is less in the southern. I have much reason to think that it arises from the action of solar-heat, not only on the moving magnetic poles, but also on the magnetic-needles made use of in the experiments.

In the present situation of the magpetic pole, its equator coincides nearly with the ecliptic; but it is manifest, that as the pole revolves, the magnetic equator must be constantly changing the angle it forms with the ecliptic, and with the earth's equator. The north-west and south-east magnetic poles, are not under one and the same meridian, as the south-east must be on the line of no variation, about 125° east longitude. It follows hence, that the magnetic equators of the magnetic poles form a constantly varying angle with each other; and the amount of this (probably between twenty and thirty degrees), cannot be precisely determined, till the exact latitude and longitude of each pole, when in any part of their orbit, shall have been ascertained. This leads to a useful practical inference which is, that the variation of the compass will be liable to considerable anomalies, in the belt, or zone, round the earth, within which the two magnetic equators are constantly altering the angle they mutually form with each other, and at the same time, with the terrestrial equator.

This anomaly I observed at St. Helean, where it now appears, that the magnetic needle did not point precisely to either of the magnetic poles, because it was acted on by a differing magnetic force or power, at each of its extremities. I mention difference of attractive strength, because the difference of the daily variation in both hemispheres, evinces that the northwest pole is stronger in attractive action than the southern.

On each side of the belt abovementioned, it appears, that at all points having the same variation, the needle will point to the nearest magnetic pole, without shewing any sensible deviation or disturbance by the other distant pole. This very circumstance shows evidently, that the poles of the earth have no attraction-magnetic, the contrary having been hitherto supposed.

All this reasoning, Mr. Editor, amounts only to a fair-grounded approximation to the truth, as farther observations must come in aid of theory founded on the present state of information. There is not within the whole compass of human research, any one subject of deeper interest, than that I am imperfectly handling, because our knowledge is limited in an important and interesting department of philosophy still in its infancy, but certainly acquiring stature and strength. Science, Mr. Editor, is ever approximating to an unattainable maximum; and the more we know, the more we must acknowledge our ignorance. Well has the most harmonious of our poets expressed this feeling, by a fine comparison and striking contrast!

Soperior beings, whim of late they saw, A mortal upon unfold all nature's law. Admired such wisdom in earthly shape, And showed a Newton, as we sizes an April

Your's, &c., JOHN MACHONALD, Putney, June 8, 1824.

visitions, till at length, he discovered, thus the steel eprions of his wig attracted the nearest extremity of the needle.

When taking magnetic observations at Bencoica, I was visited by a Pargareia, or Prince of the country, in whoma I remarked, that I had a fission aging aging to the shape of a thin place of item, and that it informed one of transcable, or other moleculant intentions and parameters in that country. He appeared doubtful, till I info how, that most country. He appeared doubtful, till I info how, that a most one my function would move on my presenting my funct. It is nanecessary to say, that a small any conceased in my aloce, produced not my effect, which carried the no small national ment of the Paragrams; thus axemplifying the advantage of knowledge, in this instance, probably not legitimately tagers and

SINGAPORE INSTITUTION.

MINUTE BY SIR T. S. RAFFLES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MALAYAN COL-LEGE AT SINGAPORE.

It is the peculiar characteristic of Great Britain, that wherever her influence has been extended, it has carried civilization and improvement in its tmin. To whatever quarter of the world ber arms or her policy have led her, it has been her object to extend those blessings of freedom and justice for which she herself atands so pre-eminent. Whether in asserting the rights of independent nations, whether advocating the cause of the captive and the slave, or promoting the diffusion of knowledge, England has always led the van. In the vast regions of India, where she has raised an empire unparalleled in history, no sooner was the sword of conquest sheathed, than her attention was turned to the dispensing of justice, to giving security to the persons and property, and to the improvement of the condition of her new subjects, to a reform in the whole judicial and revenue administration of the country, to the establishment of a system of internal management calculated to relieve the inhabitants from oppression and exaction, and to the dissemination of those principles and that knowledge which should elevate the people whom conquest had placed under her sway, and thus to render her own prosperity dependent on that of the people over whom she ruled. A desire to know the origin and early history of the people, their institutions, laws, and opinions, led to associations expressly directed to this end; while, by the application of the information thus obtained to the present circumstances of the country, the spirit and principles of British rule have rapidly sugmented the power, and increased the resources of the state, at the same time that they have in no less degree tended to excite the intellectual energies and increase the individual happiness of the people.

The acquisitions of Great Britain in the East have not been made in the spirit of conqueat; a concurrence of circumstances not to be controlled, and the energies of bersons, have carried her forward on a tide whose impulse has been irresistable. Other nations may have pursued the same course of conquest and sur-

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cess, but they have not, like her, paused in their careet, and by moderation and justice consolidated what they had goined. This is the rock on which her Indian empire is placed, and it is on a perseverance in the principles which have already guided ber that she must depend for maintaining her commanding studion, and for saving her from adding one more to the list of those who have contended for empire, and have sunk beneath the weight of their own ambition. Conquest has led to conquest, and our influence must continue to extend; the tide has received its Impetus, and it would be in vain to attempt to stem its current; but let the some principles be kept in view, let our minds and policy expand with our empire, and it will not only be the greatest, but the firmest and most enduring that has yet been held forth to the view and admiration of the world. While we raise these in the scale of civilization over whom our Influence or our empire is extended, we shall lay the foundations of our dominion on the firm basis of justice and mutual advantage, instead of the uncertain and unsubstantial tenure of force and intrigue.

Such have been the principles of our Indian administration wherever we have acquired a territorial influence; it remains to be considered how they can be best applied to countries where territory is not our object, but whose commerce is not less essential to our interests. With the countries East of Bengal, an extensive commercial intercourse has always been carried on, and our influence is more or less felt throughout the whole, from the banks of the Ganges to China and New Holland. Recent events have directed our attention to these, and in a particular nunger to the Malayan Archipelago, where a vast field of commercial speculation has been opened, the limits of which it is difficult to foresee. A variety of circumstances have concurred to extend our connexions in this quarter, and late arrangements have added much to their importance and consideration. Our connexions with them, however, stands on a very different footing from that with the people of India; however inviting and extensive their resources, it is considered that they can be best drawn forth by the

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native energies of the people themselves; and that is is by the reciprocal advantages of commerce, and commerce alone, that we may best promote our own interest and their advancement. A few stations are occupied for the security and protection of our trade, and the independence of all the surrounding states is not only acknowledged, but maintained and supported by us.

Commerce being therefore the principle on which our consexions with the Eastern States are formed, it believes us to consider the effects which it is calculated to produce. Commerce is universally allowed to bring many benefits in its train, and in particular, to be favourable to civilization and general Improvement. Like all other powerful agents, however, it has proved the cause of many evils when improperly directed, or not sufficiently controuled. It creates wants, and introduces luxuries; but if there exist no principle for the regulation of these, and if there be nothing to check their influence, sensuality, vice, and corruption will be the necessary resulta. Where the social institutions are favourable to independence and improvement, where the intellectual powers are cultivated and expanded, commerce opens a wider field for exertion, and wealth and refinement become consistent with all that ennobles and exalts human nature. Education must keep pace with commerce, in order that its benefits may be ensured and its evils avoided, and in our connexion with these countries, it should be our care, that while with one hand we carry to their shores the capital of our merchants, the other should be stretched forth to offer them the means of Intellectual improvement. Happily our policy is in accordance with these views and principles, and neither in the state of the countries themselves, nor in the character of their varied and extensive population, do we find any thing opposed. On the contrary, they invite us to the field, and every motive of figuranity, policy, and religion, seems to combine to recommend our early attention to this important object,

A few words will be sufficient to show the nature and extent of this field. Within its narrowest limits, it embraces the whole of that vost Archipelago, which, stretching from Sumatra and Java, to the islands of the Pacific, and thence to the shores of China and Japan, has in all ages excited the attention, and attracted the capidlty of more civilized rutions, whose valuable and peculiar productions contributed to swell the extravagance of Roman luxury, and in more modern times has raised the power and consequence of every successive European nation into whose hands its commerce has fallen; it has raised several of these from insignificance and obscurity, to power and eminence, and perhaps, in its earliest period, among the Italian states, communicated the first electric spark which awoke to life the energies and the literature of Europe. The native population of these interesting islands cannot be estimated at less than from ten to lifteen millions, of which Java slone contains five or six, and Sumatra not less than three.

In a more extensive view must be included the rich and populous countries of Ava, Siam, Camboja, Cochin-China, and Toukin, the population of which is still more extensive than that of the islands. And, if to this we add the numerous Chinese population which is dispersed throughout these countries, and through the means of whom the light of knowledge may be extended to the remotest part of the Chinese empire, and even to Japan, it will readily be acknowledged that the field is perhaps the most extensive, interesting, and important, that ever offered itself to the contemplation of the philanthropic and enlightened mind.

Wheneve descend to particulars, and consider the present atno and circumstances of this extensive and varied population, and the history and character of the nations and tribes of which it is composed, we shall be roore convinced of the necessity which exists, and of the advantages which must result from affording them the means of education and improvement. Among no people with whom we have become acquainted, shall we find greater apraces to receive instruction, or fewer obstacles in the way of its communication.

Of the Malays who inhabit the interior of Sumatra, and are settled on the crosss throughout the Archipelago, it may be necessary to speak in the first place. The peculiar character of those people has always excited much attention, and various and opposite opinions have been enter-

termined regarding them. By some who have viewed only the darker side, they have been considered, with reference to their piracies and vices alone, as a people devoid of all regular government and principle, and abandoned to the influence of lawless and ungovernable passions. By others, however, who have taken a deeper view, and have become more intimately acquainted with their character, a different estimate has been formed. They admit the want of efficient government, but consider the people thennelves to be possessed of high qualities, and such as might, under more favourable circumstances, be usefully and beneficially directed. They find in the personal independence of character which they display, their high sense of bonour and impatience of insult, and in their habits of reasoning and reflection, the rudiments of improvement, and the basis of a better order of society, while in the obscurity of their early history, the wide diffusion of their language and the traces of their former greatness, they discover an infinite source of speculation and interest.

That they once occupied a more commanding political station in these seas, appears to be beyond a doubt, and that they maintained this position until after the introduction of Mahomedanism seems equally certain. From the geographical situation of the more important countries then occupied by them, they were the first to come in contact with the Mussulman Missionaries, and to embrace their tenets. Their power was on the decline when Europeans first visited their seas. At that period, however, the authority of Menangkabou, the ancient seat of government, was still acknowledged, and the states of Acheen and Malacca long disputed the progress of the Portuguese arms. The whole of Summtra, at one period, was subject to the supreme power of Menangkabau, and evidence of the former grandeur and superiority of this state are still found not only in the pompous ediets of its sovereigns, and in the veneration and respeet paid to the most distant branches of the family, but in the comparatively high and improved state of cultivation of the country, and in the vestiges of antiquity which have recently been discovered in it. This country occupies the central districts of Sumatra, and contains between one

and two millions of inhabitants, the whole of whom, with the exception of such as may be employed in the gold mines, for which it has always been celebrated, are devoted to agriculture. The remains of sculpture and inscriptions found near the ancient capital, correspond with those discovered in Java, and prove them to lave been under the influence of the same Hindoo faith which prevailed on that island till the establishment of Mahomedanism there in the fifteenth century.

At what period the people of Messangkabau embraced the doctrines of the prophet does not appear, and would form an interesting subject of inquiry. The conversion of Malacca and Acheen took place in the thirteenth century; but it is uncertain whether Menangkahau was converted previous to this date, although the religion is said to have been preached in Sumatra as early as the twelfth century. It was about this latter period, 1150, that a colony would appear to have issued from the interior of Sumatra, and established the maritime state of Singapura at the extremity of the Malay Peninsula, where a line of Hindoo princes continued to reign until the establishment of Malacca, and the conversion of that place is 1276. Whatever may in more remote times have been the nature of the intercourse between foreign nations and Menungkabau itself, we know that Singapura, during the period noticed, was an extensively maritime and commercial state, and that, on the first arrival of the Portuguese at Malarca, that emporium embraced the largest portion of the commerce between Eastern and Western nations. It is not necessary to enter into the history of the decline and fall of the Malay states of Malacca and Acheen, or of the establishment of Johor. The maritime and commercial enterprise of the people had already spread them far and wide through the Archipelago, and the power and policy of their European visitors, by breaking down their larger settlements, contributed to scatter them still wider, and to force them to form still smaller establishments wherever they could escape their power and vigilance.

The opinion generally formed of the character of this people having been taken from the maritime states, it may be sufficient, on the present occasion, to advert to some particulars in the constitution of

their government, and to the habits and character of the people who compose them.

The government of these states, which are established in more or less power on the different rivers on the eastern coast of Sountra, and on the Malay Peninsula, as well as on the coast of Borneo, and throughout the smaller islands, is founded on principles entirely feudal. A high respect is paid to the person and family of the prince, who usually traces his descent. through a long line of ancestors, generally originating on the Malayan side from Menaughabas or Johor, and not unfrequently on the Mahomedan side from the descendants of the prophet. The nobles are chiefs at the head of a numerous train of dependents, whose services they command, Their civil institutions and internal policy are a mixture of the Mahomedan with their own more ancient and peculiar customs and usages, the latter of which predominate i in the principal states they are collected in an ill-digestral code; but in the inferior establishments they are trusted to tradition.

The Malays, with all their faults, are distinguished not only by the high respect. they pay to ancestry and nobility of descent, and their entire devotion to their chiefs, and to the cause they undertake. but by a veneration and reverence for the experience and opinions of their elders. They never enter on an enterprize without duly weighing its advantages and consequescer; but when once embarked in it, they devote themselves to its accomplishment. They are sparing of their labour, and judicious in its application : but when roused into action, are not wanting in spirit and enthusiasm. In their commercial dealings they are keen and speculative, and a spirit of gaming is prevalent; but in their general habits they are far from penurious.

With a knowledge of this character, we may find in the circumstances in which they have been placed, some excuse for the frequent piracles, and the practice of "ranning a-muck," with which they have no often and justly been accused. The European policy which first destroyed the independence of their more respectable states, and subsequently appropriated to inself the whole trade of the Archipelago, left them without the means of honest subsistence; while, by the extreme severity of its tortures and punishments, it drove

them to a state of desperation. Thus piracy became honourable, and that devotion which on another occasion would have been called a virtue, became a crime.

Of the Javans, a higher estimate may be formed; though wanting in the entire boldness and enterprize of character which distinguishes the Malays, they have many qualities in common with them, but bear deeper traces of foreign influence, and at the present period, at least, stand much higher in the scale of civillation. They are almost exclusively agricultural, and in the extraordinary fertility of their country, they find sufficient inducements to prefer a life of comparative case and confert within their own shores, to one of enterprize or hazard beyond them. The causes which have contributed to their present improved state are various, and, however interesting, it would swell this paper beyond its due limits to enter on them.

The Madurese who inhabit the neighbouring island are distinguished for more spirit and enterprize; but the people in that quarter who more peculiarly attract our interest are those of Bali, an island lying immediately cast of Java, and who at the present day exhibit the extraordinary fact of the existence of an independent Hindon Government in this quarter of the East. It was an island that, on the catablishment of Mahamedaniam in Java in the fifteenth century, the Hindoos who adhered to their original faith took refuge in. where they have preserved the recollection of their former greatness and the records and form of their religion. This island, no part of which has ever been subjected to European authority, contains, with Lambok, Immediately adjoining, a population not far short of a million. The shores are unfavourable to commerce, and the people have not hitherto been much inclined to distant enterprize. The island itself has long been subjected to all the horrors of an active slave-trade, by which means its inhabitants have been distributed among the European settlements. A mora houest commerce, however, has been latterly attracted to it, and both Bugguese and Chinese have formed small establishments in the principal towns. In their personal cluracter they are remarkable for a high independence and impatience of controul. A redundant population, added to the slave-trade, has separated them into

various states, which are generally at war with each other.

In the island of Celebes, we find the people of a still more enterprising clasracter; the elective form of their government offers a singular anomaly among Asiatic states, and is not the least peculiar of their institutions. Bugguese are the most adventurous traders of the Archipelago, to every part of which they carry their speculations, and even extend them to the coast of New Holland. They are remarkable for fair dealing, and the extent of their transactions. They were converted to Mahomedanism at a much later period than either the Javans or Malays, and not generally till after the arrival of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. This island contains an extensive population, but its interior and north-western provinces are but little known, and are Inhabited by the same descriptions of uncultivated people as are found in the interior of Barneo and the larger islands to the eastward.

Of the population of the Moluccas, it may be remarked that they are for the most part Christians of the Lutheran permasion.

The magnitude and importance of Borneo more particularly attracts our attention. Malay settlements are formed on its principal rivers, and extensive colonies of Chinese have established themselves in the vicinity of the gold mines at a short distance inland, but the interior of the island is yet unknown. Various etimates of its population have been formed, but the data are too uncertain to be depended upon. The tribes which inhabit the interior differ much in character; but the majority appear to be agricultural, and a race of people who might be easily improved and civilized. Others again are extremely barbarous, and it must be admitted, that the practice of man-hunting for the purpose of obtaining the heads of the victims, is too frequent throughout. Of this latter description, are various tribes still inhabiting the interior of Colebes, Ceram, and Jelole, usually known by the name of Harafuras or Alloors.

If we add to the above the population of the Philippines, which is not estimated at less than three millions. Magindanao and the Soolo Archipelago, the Battas and other inferior tribes of Sumatra, and the weelly-headed race occasionally found on

the peninsula and the larger islands, and more extensively established in Papua or New Guines, some idea may be formed of the extent and nature of the varied population of this interesting Archipelago. But the numerous Chinese settlers who now form a considerable portion of this population, and who lave given a stimulus to the industry of its inhabitants, must not be passed over in silence. In the island of Java, the number of these settlers is not less than one hundred thousand; a similar number is to be found in Siam: in Borneo they are still more numerous, and they are to be met with in every wellregulated state. The valuable gold mines of the latter island have offered a powerful inducement to their establishment; they are worked almost exclusively by Chinese, and an extensive population of Dayaka from the interior are rapidly extending cultivation in their vicinity. There seem to be no limits to the increase of Chinese on this island; the redundance of population in the mother country, the constant intercourse which exists with it, and the inducements afforded for colonization in a new soil, where, in addition to agricultural and commercial resources, the produce of gold and diamonds appears to be only proportioned to the labour employed, are such that, to a speculating and industrious people like the Chinese, they must continue to operate in spite of political restrictions and partial exactions. It deserves remark, that of all the inhabitants of the Archipelago, the Chinese, as well from their assimilating more with the customs of Europeans than the native Mabornedans, as from their habits of obedience and submission to power, are uniformly found to be the most peaceable and improvenble.

From the review now taken, it will be seen how varied is the population of this Archipelago, both in character and employments, and that it consists both of agricultural and commercial classes, of different ranks in the scale of each, from the wildest tribes who sack a precarious subsistence in their woods and forests, to the civilized Javan who has drawn both the riches of his unequalled soil, and made it the granery of these islands: and from the petry trader who collects the scattered produce of the interior, to the Chinese capitalist who receives it from them, and

disperses it again to more distant regions. Situated between the rich and populous continents of China on the one hand, and India on the other, and furnishing to Europe the means of an extensive commerce, the demand for the commerce of those islands is unfailing, and that produce is only limited by the extent of the population. By means of the variety of its tribes, their intermixture and connexion with each other, and the accessible nature of the coasts, washed by the smoothest seas in the world, while large and navigable rivers open communication with the interior, the stimulus of this commerce Is propagated in successive waves through the whole, and the inexbaustible resources of the country are drawn forth in a manner and to an extent that could not otherwise have been obtained. Each is dependant on the other, and receives and communicates a portion of the general activity. Thus the savage and intractable Betta collects and furnishes the campher and benjamin, the spontaneous produce of his woods; the equally harbarona Dayak and wild Harafura ransacks the bowels of the earth for its gold and its diamonds; the inhabitant of Soolo seeks for the pearl beneath the waters that surround him, and others traverse the shores for the triping or sea-slug, or descend into its rocky coverns for the Chinese luxury of birds'-nests. Ascending from these, we find the more civilized Sumatran, whose agriculture is yet rude, employed in the raising of pepper; the native of the Moluccas in the culture of the nutmeg and clove; the still higher Javan and Siamose, besides their abundant harvests of rice, supplying Europe with their coffee and sugar, and all impelled and set in motion by the spirit of commerce. Not less varied are the people who collect this produce from all these different quarters. till it is finally thipped for Europe, India, and China, from the petty hartering trader who brings it from the interior to the ports and mouths of the rivers, the Maley who conveys it from port to port, the more adventurous Bagguese who sweeps the remote shores to concentrate their produce at the Emporia, to the Chinese merchant who sends his junks, laden with his occumulated produce, to be dispersed through the empire of China, and furnishes Eq. ropeans with the cargoes of their ships.

Through the same diverging channels are again circulated the manufactures of India and Europe, and thus a constant intercourse and circulation is maintained through the whole. How much this intercourse is facilitated by the nature of the countries, broken into innumerable islands, may be readily conceived, and the vastness of the field may be inferred from the extent to which its commerce has actually been carried under every disadvantage of monopolizing policy, and of insecurity of person and property by which the condition of the people has been depressed and their increase prevented. When we consider that they are placed at the very threshold of China, a country overflowing with an enterprizing and industrious population, anxious and eager to settle whereever security and protection is afforded, that it is this people who have chiefly contributed to maintain and support the coergies of the native population, and have diffused the stimulus of their own activity wherever they have settled, and that protection only is wanted to accumulate them in any numbers, to create, it may be said, a second China, the resources and means of this extraordinary Archipelago will appear without limits.

Viewed in this light, Borneo and the eastern islands may become to China what America is already to the nations of Europe. The superabundant and overflowing population of China affords an almost inexhaustible source of colonization, while the new and fertile soil of these islands offers the means of immediate and plentiful subsistence to any numbers who may settle in them. How rapidly, under such circumstances, these colonies may increase in population, where the climate is at least as congenial to the Chinese as that of America to Europeans, may be readily conceived from the experience which the latter has afforded. The wealth of their mines, and the extent of their own native population, added to the greater proximity of China, are advantages which were not enjoyed by America, and must contribute to accelerate the progress of the coloni-

A scene like this cannot be riewed with indifference by the philosophic and contemplative mind; the diversified form in which the human character is exhibited, the new and original features which it displays, and the circumstances which have restrained or accelerated the development of our nature in these extensive and remote regions, offer sources of almost inexhaustible inquiry and research; while the obscurity which darkens the origin and early history of the people, the peculiarity of their languages, laws, and customs, and the vestiges which remain of a higher state of the arts and of learning, offer, in a literary and scientific view, pursuits of no less interest than importance. Placed as we shall be in the very centre of this Archipelago, the life and soul of its estensive commerce, and maintaining with its most distant parts, and with the adjacent continent, a constant and rapidly increasing intercourse, the means are afforded to us, above all other nations, of prosecuting these studies with facility and advantage.

We here find human nature at its lowest point, in the woolley-headed savage who roams his woods in absolute nakedness, deriving a precarious subsistence from roots and fish, and with no other habitation than a cavern or a tree; we can trace the progress of improvement in those whose agriculture is yet in its infancy, who clear a portion of their woods by fire, and take a contingency out of it by planting a little rice in the soil thus enriched by the ashes. We dwell with more pleasure on those rich tracts of cultivation which adora the slopes of the central districts of Java and Samstra, where the mountain torrent is arrested in its course, and made to flow over and fertilize successive terraces on which abundant harvests are resped. We shall most with states which have risen by commerce to wealth and eminence, and have now sunk since her sail has been displayed on other shores. To the historian and the antiquarian, the field here presented is unbounded. The latter will trace, in the languages and monuments, the origin and early history of these interesting people; be will find the Malayan language diffused undervarious modifications, from Madagascar, on the coasts of Africa, to the islands of the Pacific; be will find it connected with Hinduism by an influx of Sanscrit words, and will trace the effects of subsequent conversion in an accession of Arabic terms. In their ancient monuments and inscriptions, he will find proofs of the existence of Brahms or of Boudh, and of their greatness as nations in the

magnitude of their remains. He will find temples and aculptures which rival in grandeur and extent those of continental India, and through the triuts of tradition will discover the faint light of glories that have passed away. He will find languages of singular perfection and richness, that are no longer understood, except by the learned; in short, he will find abundant proof of a former high state of civilization from which they have fallen. causes of this declension, the vicinitudes they have undergone, and their history in modern times, when the progress of the Mussulman faith and of European arms overturned and threw late confusion the ancient order of things, are subjects not less interesting than untouched. Three centuries of intercourse have given but little information upon these and other interesting points. War and commerce has hitherto absorbed the attention of those who have visited these regions, with some exceptions, which have rather served to excite than to gratify curiosity. Late years. have been more fertile, and have opened the way to further inquiries, and the spirit which has been awakened should not be suffered to sleep.

It would be endless to point out the desidents which yet remain to be supplied, or the subjects of interest which yet remain to be investigated. The origin of Boudhism, as it may be traced to Siam, and particularly Laon, and other countries not yet visited by Europeans, but with which a commercial intercourse exists, in not the least of these. The objects of science are not less numerous, to say nothing of the vast field which the immense empire of China opens to the speculative mind. Through the means of her native traders who frequent these seas, and are protected by our flag, we have it in our power to prosecute the most extensive researches, and to communicate as well as receive information, which may be reciprocally useful and acceptable. While, as a manufacturing nation, we are compelled to supply this empire with the raw produce of our territories, we can never want an interest in inquiring into the principles and means by which they are thus able to supersede us, even with the advantage of our unrivalled machinery. The Chinese mind itself, the literature and character of this extraordinary people, of. whom so little is known that their place and rank in the scale of civilization is yet undetermined, are questions which have long attracted the attention of the western world. The current of their ideas, the mould of their minds, and the whole bent and direction of their powers, differ so much from our own, that an estimate of them is no easy task. We find them dispuring themselves abroad, and carrying with them aspirit of enterprise and specual produces, that makes them flourish and acquire opulance wherever they settle.

Such is the range of inquiry open to the philosopher: but to him who is interested in the cause of humanity, who thinks that the diffusion of the humanizing arts is as essential to the character of our nation as the acquisition of power and wealth, and that wherever our flag is carried it should confer the benefits of civilization on those whom it protects, it will appear no less important, that in proportion as we extend the field of our own inquiry and information, we abould apply it to the advantage of those with whom we are connected, and endeavour to diffuse among them the light of knowledge, and the means of moral and intellectual improvement.

The object of our stations being confined to the protection and encouragement of a free and unrestricted commerce with the whole of these countries, and our establishments being on this footing and principle, no jenlousy can exist where we make our inquiries. When the man of science inquires for the mineral or vegetable productions of any particular country, or the manner in which the fields are cultirated or the nuines worked, no motive will exist from withholding information; but if, in return, we are anxious and ready to disseminate the superior knowledge we ourselves possess, how much shall we incrosse this readiness and desire on the part of the natives, and what may mot be the extent of the blessings we may in exchange confer on these extensive regions! How noble the object, how beneficial the effects, to carry with our commerce the lights of instruction and general improvement! How much more exalted the character in which we shall appear, how much more congenial to every British feeling | By collecting the traditions of the country, and affording the means of instruction to all who

visit our stations, we shall give an miditional inducement to general intercourse; while the merchant will pursue his gain, the representatives of our government will acquire a higher character and more general respect, by devoting a pertion of his time to the diffusion of that knowledge and of those principles which form the lappiness and basis of all civilized society. The native inhabitant, who will be first attracted by commerce, will imbibe a respect for our institutions, and when he finds that some of these are destined exclusively for his own benefit. while he applands and respects the motive, he will not fail to profit by them. Our civil institutions and political influence are calculated to increase the population and wealth of these countries, and cultivation of mind seems alone wanting to raise them to such a rank among the nations of the world as their geographical situation and climate may admit. And shall we, who have been so favoured among other nations, refuse to encourage the growth of intellectual improvement, or ruther shall we not consider it one of our first duties to afford the means of education to surrounding countries, and tims render our stations not only the seats of commerce, but of literature and the arts? Will not our best inclinations and feelings be thus gratified, at the same time that we are contributing to raise millions in the scale of civilization? It may be observed, that in proportion as the people are civilized, our intercourse with the islands will become more general, more secure, and more advantageous; that the native riches of the countries which they inhabit seem inexhaustible, and that the eventual extent of our commerce with them must consequently depend on the growth of intellectual improvement and the extension of moral principles. knowledge of the languages of these countries considered on the most extensite scale, is essential to all investigation, and may not the acquisition of these be pursued with most advantage in connection with some defined plan for educating the higher orders of the inhabitants? May not one object mutually aid the other, and the interests of philanthropy and literature be best consulted by making the advantages reciprocal? There is nothing perhaps which distinguishes the character

of these islanders from the people of India more than the absence of inveterate pre-Judice, and the little influence Mahomedanism has had over their conduct and way of thinking. With them neither civil por religious institutions seem to stand in the way of improvement, while the aptness and solicitude of the people to receive instruction is remarkable; and in the higher classes we often find a disposition to enjoy the luxuries and comforts of European life, and to assimilate to its manners and courtesies. The states more advanced in civilization have embraced the Mahomedan faith, which still continues to make a slow progress throughout the Archipelago. This faith was not introduced by conquest, but by the gradual progress of persuasion exerted by active missionaries on a simple and ingenuous people. It is on the Mussulman teachers alone that they are at present dependent for instruction; but these are now comparatively few, and of an inferior order; many of them little better than manumisted slaves. though assuming the title of Seids and Sheiks. When we consider that the whole of the Archipelago is left open to the views and schemes of these men, that they promise the joys of Paradise in recompense of the slight ceremony of circumcision, and in this world exemption from the pains of clavery to which all unbelievers are liable, we may account for the facility with which conversion is still effected, and the little impression it makes upon the people. Institutions of the nature of colleges were formerly maintained by the native princes of Bantani, and in the interior of Java and Sumatra, particularly at Menangkalss, to which latter a visit was considered only less meritorious than a pilgrimage to Mecra. These colleges have disappeared with the power of the native government which supported them, and their place is very imperfectly supplied by the inferior and illiterate priests who are settled among them, want of an institution of this nature has long been felt and complained of by the higher orders, and a desire has even been expressed of sending their children to Bengal, but the distance and want of means to defray the expense has generally prevented them from doing so. In an instance, however, in which this has taken place, we shall find evidence of the capa-Asiatie Journ. - No. 103.

city of the people to receive instruction, and are able to form some estimate of the degree of improvement to which they might attain if similar palvantages were enjoyed by all. Shortly after the conquest of Java, two soms of the Regent of Samarang were sent to Bengal, where they remained only two years, but returned to their native country not only with a general knowledge of the English language, but versed in the elements of general history, science, and literature. The rapid progress made by these youths, not only in these attainments, but in their manners, habits, and principles, has been the surprise and admination of all who have known them. It may be observed generally with regard to Mahomedanism in the Eastern Islands, that although the more respectable part of the population pay some attention to its forms as the established religion of the country, they are far more attached and devoted to their ancient traditions and customs, insumuch that in most of the states the civil code of the Koran is almost unknown. In many of the countries which have not yet embraced Mahomedanism, such as those of the Battas and other interior tribes of Sumatra, the islands along its western coast and the Daynks of Borneo, it is difficult to say what are their religious tenets. Faint traces of Hinduism are occasionally discovered, blended with local and original ideas, and it has even been questioned whether some of them have any religion at all.

The inducements and facilities which are thus afforded, suggest the advantage and necessity of forming an institution of the nature of a College, which shall embrace not only the object of educating the higher classes of the native population, but at the same time that of affording instruction to the officers of the Company in the native languages, and of facilitating our more general researches into the history, condition, and resources of these countries.

An institution of this kind formed on a simple but respectable plan, would be builed with satisfaction by the native chiefs, who, as far as their immediate means admit, may be expected to contribute to its support; and a class of intelligent natives, who would be employed as teachers, would always be at the cons-

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mand and disposal of Government. The want of such a class of men has long been felt, and is purhaps in a considerable degree owing to the absence of any centre or seat of learning to which they could resort.

The position and circumstances of Singapura point it out as the most eligible situation for such an establishment. Its central situation among the Malay states, and the commanding influence of its commerce, render it a place of general and convenient resort, while in the minds of the natives it will always be associated with their fondest recollections as the seat of their ancient government before the influence of a foreign faith had shaken those institutions for which they still preserve so high an attachment and reverence. The advantage of selecting a place thus ballowed by the ideas of a remote antiquity, and the veneration attached to its ancient line of kings from whom they are still proud to trace their descent, must be ob-

The objects of such an institution may be briefly stated as follows:

First. To educate the soms of the higher order of natives and others,

Secondly. To afford the means of instruction in the native languages to anch of the Company's servants and others as may desire it.

Thirdly. To collect the scattered literature and traditions of the country, with whatever may illustrate their laws and customs, and to publish and circulate in a correct form the most important of these, with such other works as may be calculated to raise the character of the institution, and to be useful or instructive to the people.

The more immediate effects which may be espected to result from an institution of this nature have already been pointed out, and are such as will readily suggest themselves. Native schools have already been established, and may be expected to aprend in various directions; connected with these an institution of the nature now proposed is calculated to complete the system, and by affording to the higher clauses a participation in the general progress of improvement, to raise them in a corresponding degree, and thus preserve and concent the natural relations of society.

After what has been said, it is needless to

enlarge on the more obvious and striking advantages which must result from the general diffusion of knowledge among a people so situated. The natural and certain effect must be the improvement of their condition, and a consequent alvancement in civilization and happiness. The weakness of the chiefs is an evil which has been long felt and acknowledged in these countries, and to cultivate and improve their intellectual powers seems to he the most effectual remedy. They will duly appreciate the benefit conferred, and while it must inevitably tend to attach them. more closely to us, we shall find our recompence in the stability of their future authority, and the general security and good order which must be the result.

There are, however, some results of a more distant and speculative nature, which it is impossible to pass over unnoticed. These relate more particularly to the eventual abolition of davery, the modification of their more objectionable civil institutions, particularly those relating to debts and marriages, and the discontinuance of the horrid practices of cannibalism and man-hunting, but too prevalent aroung some of the more barbarons tribes, as the Battas and Alfoors.

It is almost unnecessary to state, that slavery is not only tolerated and acknowledged by the Malay law, but until recently it was openly encouraged by the chief European authority in these seas. Batavia for the last two centuries has been the principal and fatal mart to which the majority were carried, and the islands of Bali, Celebes, and Nias, are the countries whence the supplies were principally procured. Many thousands of the victims of this lawless traffic were sneuelly obtained in much the same manner as on the Coast of Africa, and the trade has always been a very profitable one, and the principal support of piracy. While the British were in possession of Java, the act of Parliament declaring the trade felony on the part of in own subjects was made a colonial law: this prohibition does not appear to have been repealed, and much benefit may be anticipated from the Batayian Government not canciloning the practice by its authority. But when we consider the extent and varied interests of the Archipelago, the number of slaves still in Java, and the right which every Mahamedan evercises according to his ability of converting or reducing to slavery every unbeliever he meets with the extent of the population still unconverted, and the sanction given to slavery by the Malay custom, we can only look for the complete remedy of the evil in the extension of our influence among the native states, and the effects which a better education may produce on the chiefs.

Throughout the greater part of the eastern states the Mahomedan law has never been adopted in its full extent. In some it has been blended with the original customs and institutions, and in others not introduced at all. The laws regarding debts and marriages are peculiarly illustrative of this, and however in principle they may have been applicable to a former state of society, are now in peactice found to be in many places highly oppressive and injurious to the increase of population. This fact is fully exemplified in the vicinity of Bencoolen, where a large portion of the population is reduced to a state little better than that of actual slavery on account of debts, and fully one-fourth of the marriageable females remain in a state of celibacy from the obstacles which their customs oppo-e to marriage. The former arises from the custom which gives the creditor an unlimited right over the services of the debtur for any sum however small; in many cases the family and relations of the debter are further liable in the same number. In the case of marriage it may be observed that the daughters are contillered to form a part of the property of the father, and are only to be purchased from him by the suitor at a price exceeding the usual means of the men. effects of education may be expected to be felt in the gradual modification and improvement of these institutions, especially if aided by our influence and example. However attached the natives may be to the principles on which these institutions are founded, experience has proved that they are by no means unwilling to medify them in practice on conviction that they are injurious in tendency. In a recent instance, they readily agreed to lower the price paid for wives on the advantage of such a measure being urged and explained to them.

On the subject of the barbarous practices alluded to as common among the wilder tribes, it may be sufficient for the

present purpose to state that the Battas, a numerous people having a language and written character peculiar to themselves, and lobabiling a large portion of the porthern part of Sumaira, are universally addicted to the horsid practice of devouring the fiesh of their enemies whom they take in battle, and that many tribes of the Dayaks of Borneo, and the Alfoers of the further East, are addicted to the practice of man-hunting solely for the purpose of presenting the bleeding head as an offering to their mistresses. A man is considered honourable according to the number of heads he has thus procured, and by the custom of the country such an offering is an indispensable preliminary to marriage. It is not to be expected that our schools will have any direct or immediate induence on people where such practices are prevalent, but indirectly and crentually, as the chiefs of the more civilized states in their neighbourhood nequire power and stability, they may be expected gradually to be brought under their influence, and subjected to the restraints of a better state of society.

From this it will appear how extensive are the advantages to be obtained from educating the higher classes, to whom alone we can look for extending the benefits of civilization to the barbarous tribes who would otherwise be entirely beyond the sphere of our influence.

Having now shewn the extent and objects of the proposed institution, the field presented for its operation, and pointed out some of the advantages which may be expected to result, it will be sufficient in conclusion to remark, that the progress of every plan of improvement on the basis of education must be slow and gradual; its effects are silent and unobtrusive, and the present generation will probably pass away before they are fully felt and appre-Few nations have made much advance in civilization by their own unassisted endeavours, and more have risen auddenly from barbarism to refinement. The experience of the world informs us that education affords the only means of effecting any considerable ansolioration, or of expanding the powers of the human mind. In estimating the results of any scheme of the kind the advantages must always be in a great measure speculative, and dependant on the concurrence of a

variety of circumstances which cannot be foreseen. This is admitted to apply with its full force to the institution in question, but when it is considered that education affords the only reasonable and efficient means of improving the condition of those who are so much lower than ourselves in the scale of civilization, that the want of this improvement is no where more sensibly felt than in the field before us, and that the proposed plan has the double object of obtaining Information ourselves and affording instruction to others, it will be allowed to be at least calculated to assist in object: which are not only important to our national interests, but honourable and consistent with our national character. A single individual of rank raised into importance and energy by means of the proposed institution, may abundantly repay our labour by the establishment of a better order of society in his neighbourhood, by the example he may set, and by the resources of the country he may develope. We are not plodding on a barren sail, and while the capacity of the people for improvement is acknowledged, the inexhaustible riches of the country are no less universally admitted.

If we consider also that it is in a great measure to the inducace of Europeans. and to the ascendancy they have acquired in these sees, that the decline of the pecple in wealth and civilization is to be ascribed, and that the same causes have contributed to take away the menna of instruction they formerly possessed, it is almost an act of duty and justice to endeavour to repair the injury done them. The British influence in these was is already hailed as bringing freedom to commerce and support to the independence of the native states, and shall we not also afford them the means of reaping the fruits of these blessings? Of what use will it be to protect the persons and raise the wealth and independence of these people if we do not also cultivate and expand their minds in the same proportion. Besides the inducements of humanity, besides the consideration of what is due to our national character, shall we not best preserve the tranquillity of these countries, and the freedom and safety of our own intercourse, by improving their moral and intellectual condition? shall we not bind them to us by the firmest of all ties, and build an

empire on the rock of opinion, where we neither wish nor seek for it on any other principle?

The object is to compeence an institution which shall continue to grow and extend itself in proportion to the benefit it affords; a situation has been chosen the most advantageous for this purpose, from whence as a centre its influence may be diffused and its sphere gradually extended, until it at length embrace even the whole of that wide field, whose nature has already been shewn. That it will spread may be considered almost beyond a doubt; we know the repdiness and aptness of the people to receive instruction, we know that they have had similar institutions of their own in happier and more prosperous times, and that they now lament the want of them, as not the smallest of the evils that has attended the fall of their power. It is to Britain alone that they can look for the restoration of these advantages; she is now called upon to lay the foundation-stone, and there is little doubt that this once done, the people themselves will largely contribute to rearing and completing the edifice.

But it is not to remote and speculative advantages that the effect of such an institution will be confined; while the enlightened philanthropist will dwell with pleasure on that part of the prospect, the immediate advantages will be found fully proportionate. To afford the means of instruction in the native languages to those who are to administer our affairs and watch over our interests in such extensive regions, is surely no trifling or unimportant object. In promoting the interests of literature and science not less will be its effect; to Bengal, where inquiries into the literature, history, and customs of oriental nations have been prosecuted with such success, and attended with such inparant results, such an institution will prove a powerful auxiliary in extending these inquiries among the people of the further East. Many of the researches already begun can only be completed and perfected on this soil, and they will be forwarded on the present plan by collecting the scattered remains of the literature of these countries, by calling forth the literary spirit of the people and awakeiding its dormant energies. The rays of intellect now divided and lost will be concentrated into a focus from whence they will be again radiated with added lostre, brightened and strengthened by our superior lights. Thus will our stations not only become the centres of commerce and its luxuries, but of refinement and the liberal arts. If commerce brings wealth to our shores, it is the spirit of literature and philanthropy that teaches us how to employ it for the noblest purposes. It is this that has made Dritain go forth among the nations, strong in her native might, to dispense blessings to all around her. If the time shall come when her empire shall have passed away, these monuments of her virtue will endure when her triumphs

shall have become an empty name. Let it still be the boast of Britain to write her name in characters of light; let her not be remembered as the tempest whose course was desolation, but as the gale of apring revising the alumbering seeds of mind, and calling them to life from the winter of ignorance and oppression. Let the sun of Britain arise on these islands, not to wither and scorch them in its ferceness, but like that of her own genial akies, whose mild and benignant influence is hailed and blessed by all who feel its beams.

T. S. RAPPLES.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD SCOTT.

Larger, Colonel Richard Scott (on the retired list of the Bengal army) died lately at his house, in Welbeck Street, in the 74th year of his age,

He was the second of four brothers on the Bengal Establishment. He entered the service as a Cadet, in 1768, and served under that able officer, Colonel Gilbert Ironside, for some years, as his Brigade Major. On the reform of the army, in 1781, he was appointed to the command of the 1st battalion 26th regiment, and proceeded to the coast under Colonel T. D. Pearse, and served under Sir Eyre Coote during the whole of his arduous campaigns. On the return of that detachment to Bengal, the subject of our memoir (having succeeded in the early part of the war, by the death of his Commanding Officer, to the temporary command) was, as a reward for his services, appointed by the Bengal Government to the final command of his regiment, although out of the regular routine of his promotion. His corps was part of the force detached from Bengal to Madras, under that able officer Col. John Cockerell, where it served, during the war, under the Marquess Cornwallis, at the capture of the fortress of Bangalore, and the attack on the lines before Seringapatam. Our officer escaladed the bill

fort of Outradroog, although directed by Lieut. Gen. Stunrt to desist. Notwithstanding his conduct on this occasion was an acknowledged breach of strict duty, it was considered praiseworthy, and obtained the applause of the Commander-in-Chief and the whole army, He conducted up the Piednaigurdum pass, the important supplies of military stores and provisions so anxiously looked for by Marquess Cornwallis, at an interesting crisis of the campaign. Had he acted on this occasion also in strict conformity to the letter of his instructions, and the official communications of Lieut. Col. Read, the safety of these supplies, and even of his detachment might have been committed, and the subsequent treaty of Seringapatam greatly hazarded. His ardent real for the public good was not confined by the narrow principle, which does not extend the line of duty beyoud the charge of prescribed rule; be waved, therefore, all considerations of personal danger, and wished not to shrink from the responsibility annexed to a deviation from orders, when he conceived that a departure from his instructions was likely to promote the interest of the public; and, accordingly, on bringing in his detachment and supplies, he obtained the thanks of Lord Cornwallis for his firm and judicious conduct; the junction of this convoy was of the highest importance to the future prosecution of the war, and was the strongest detachment that joined the army during the campaign, consisting of 900 Europeans brought out in the ships of the season, 1,000 Bombay volunteers, 500 under their respective officers, and two troops of cavalry, with his own veteran corps, in all upwards of 3,000 soldiers, which in Europe would be considered as suited to the rank of a General Officer, Lieut. Colonel Scott then being only a Captain. At the close of the war, he obtained Lord Cornwallis's permission to return to England, his constitution having been greatly impaired by the ardnous services of the two wars. Shortly after his arrival, he was appointed a member of that able and zealous committee for represcating the heavy grievance of supercession by the King's officers. This grievance, it is well known, was ultiunitely set aside, and retired with full pay granted after twenty-two years' actual service in India. It may be fairly added, likewise, that to this committee, the India officers are mainly indebted for the present respectable footing on

which the India establishments are placed. Upon the reform of the army in 1796, owing to the impolitic formation of thirty-six fine Bengal battalions into twelve ponderous regiments, Lieut. Colonel Scott found himself'so distant from the command of one; that, with many other zealous officers of his own standing, he was compelled to retire upon full pay greatly against his inclination, although he was also suffering from ill-health. He, however, with others, has had the satisfaction of seeing his juniors obtain that high rank, and those military honours, which were subsequently granted to this service by our Gracious Sovereign; and the recent reform of the Indian army will further reward many old officers who have been anxiously looking for promotion and retirement from active services under a Lake, a Wellington, a Hastings, and a Hyslop.

Colonel Scott's only son, Richard Hastings Scott, is a distinguished civil servant in Bengal. He obtained high commendation at Hertford, and the gold medal of merit at the College of Fort William. He is now Register and Joint Judge of the Civil Court at

Moradobad.

RIFLE ROCKETS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sia: In the last number of the Asiatic Journal, J observe an account (principally taken from the Calcutta John Bull), of an experiment of rockets of Capt. Parlby's manufacture, which took place on the 13th December last. I question whether it is fair to Sir W. Congreve, to call them " Capt. Pariby's Rifle Rockets," because their construction does not differ from the original inventor's; and the credit that Capt. Parlby aspires to, is not, I conceive, for having made a "new discovery in the department of projectiles," but in having been able to unmufacture in India, a weapon, that has hitherto

been procurable only in England. His proposition was submitted to the Morquess of Hastings in 1815, when Sir W. Congreye was considered as having established a claim to provide war rockets; and if since that period such preteusions be controverted, many considerations must be well weighed before English rockets be superseded by those of Indian manufacture; and I might enter into a few of them now, but that a little delay may give us the means of doing so more satisfactorily. Of twenty-four rockets with shafts, fired by Capt. Pariby on the above occasion, six exploded, and six hit the targets (the size of which I have not seen specified). There is no doubt of his being able to make rockets that will range 3,000 yards. (I have seen some of Sir W. Congreve's at only 25° elevation make their first graze at two iniles); but the extent of range is not the principal point.

It is to be regretted that Capt. Parlby thought it expedient to differ from Sir W. Congreve's mode of designating the various sizes of rockets. It would be immaterial, but the system of the latter having been established these 20 years, the innovation is attended with inconvenience; for instance, what on Sir W. Congreve's simple plan would be called a five pounder, is designated a 11 pounder by Capt. Parlby. This may accord with the "Liber Ignium," of Marcus Græcus; but cannot now be adopted without confusion.

1 am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

GENERAL ORDERS RESPECTING OFFICERS RETURNING FROM FURLOUGH.

June 1824.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Stn: I have the pleasure to annex a copy of General Orders issued by the Bengal Government in 1822; of which many officers of that establishment now in England, may be ignorant; and as it is of importance to them, I tender it for insertion in your useful and interesting compendium of Anglo-Indian affairs; and if you were, at the same time, to give a transcript of the Honourable Court's Orders at home, on the same subject, the information would, I dare say, be new to many of your readers, who would be glad to get a memorandum of the forms directed to be observed at the India House previous to an officer's leaving England for the purpose of rejoining his regiment.

If he be married, it is said, his wife cannot accompany him without two householders (not in the service) first engaging under a penalty of £200, that she be no charge to the Company. This rule has apparently as little chivalry as utility to recommend it; for I maintain it to be impossible, under any circumstances at the present day, for an officer's wife or widow to become a burthen to the state, or a charge on the local or home Indian Government.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
June 1824.
Miles.

Extract from General Orders by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, July 5, 1822.

Under instructions from the Hon, the Court of Directors, the Governor-General in Council notifies in General Orders, that all officers returning to India from furlough, are to furnish themselves from the Secretary at the India House, with a certificate and thipping order of the following forms: Nos. I and S, before their embarkation, and that no officer will be permitted to do duty or receive pay until he should produce such certificate.

"These are to certify, that the Court

of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, have permitted to return to his duty on their military establishment, at the Presidency of in the East-Indies, without prejudice to his rank. In witness whereof, I have bereunto set my hand at the E. I. H. in London, this day of in the year of our Lord

" East-India House."

" London the

"It is is ordered that Capt. Commander of the receive on board the said ship and carry to India, affording all needful accommodations in the royage, paying the expense of passage, and the Company being at no charge thereby."

PROFESSOR LEE'S VINDICATION OF HIS EDITION OF SIR W. JONES'S PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sm: A review of my edition of Sir William Jones's grammar having appeared in a recent publication," I trust your goodness will allow me the privilege of replying to some of the criticisms there offered, in your widely circulated Journal. It is not my intention to examine all the statements made by my reviewer; if the major and more important part of them can be shown to be erroneous. I have no doubt your renders will excuse my not troubling myself and them with a refutation of the whole. Nor is it my intention to object to any genuine remark made by my censor, or to conceal any thing which deserves to be mentioned. Those parts, therefore, which will be passed over, I consider as unwarthy of notice. The review, in question, is, so far as I can discover from a pretty close examination of its contents and spirit, a determinate personal attack upon myself. Both the anthor and his motives are, if I am not greatly mistaken, well known to me. But let this pass for the present. I claim no indulgence from the reader on this score, and will be content to be judged by the merits of the question presently to be discussed. A time will probably arrive, when it will be proper to ascribe to my good friend, " a local habitation and a name;" and, if I am not much mistaken, that period is not far distant,

The first position, called in question by my reviewer, is a statement found in my advertisement to the grammar, via. That no considerable progress can be made in the study of the Persian language, until the student should have acquainted himself with the Ambic. This I stated as the opinion of Sir William Jones. Our reviower observes, " we shall, notwithstanding this assertion, venture to express our doubts as to the accuracy of the position." Whether we are to understand by this, the accuracy of my statement, or of Sir William's opinion, is not very easy to determine; but as both are called in question. it is probable both are here meant. Our

In the very next page, however, Sir William's opinion is thus cited by our reviewer, which will be answer sufficient, as to the accuracy of my statement. "True it is," says he, "that Sir William elsewhere talks of the impossibility of learning the Persian language accurately, without a moderate knowledge of the Arabic. But the assertion," continues he, " is grounded upon the fact, that Meninski's dictionary was the one then in use; whereas the case is now altered."

But how, Mr. Editor, is the case altered? Supposing we were to allow that Meninski's dictionary is not the one now in use, will this alter the case as to Sir William Jones's opinion? If so, then are the opinions of all furner writers altered, because, furnooth, the times are changed!

Again, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that Meninski's dictionary is not the one now in use, but that Richardson's dictionary has taken its place, which every body knows is little more than a translation of Meninski, WIll Sir W. Jones's opinion now be altered, because a translation of Meninski's dictionary is the one in use?. And further, will the case be altered, as to the accuracy of the general position, that a moderate acquaintance with the Ambie is necessary to a proper understanding of the Persian language? If a knowledge of the Arabic was then necessary, can the circumstance of Meninski's dictionary having been translated, at all affect our question? For my part, I can see no connexion whatever between the necessity of a knowledge of Arabic in this case, and the publication of Richard-200's dictionary. Our reviewer has per-

reviewer proceeds, in the first place, to show from some extracts taken from the preface of the Grammar, that it was Sir W. Jones's opinion, that a student may, within the course of a year, learn to translate and even to speak the Persian with accuracy and elegance, without the assistance of Arabic. Hence, I suppose, we are an infer, that it was his opinion, that a knowledge of the Arabic was not necessary; and, consequently, that my statement is erroneous.

^{*} Cricica Researches in Philology and Geography, Glesgow, 1924.

haps discovered a new rule in logic, as he pertainly has several in grammar, with which we shall by and bye be favoured; and till this be known, the question before us must, of ecurse, remain undecided. But the truth is, Meninski's dictionary is still in use; and, if I am not mistaken, is a better work than Richardson's, That it is not the one used by our reviewer, I will willingly allow, and can therefore excase his ignorance of this fact.

After a few feeble arruggles in favour of the position, that the Persian language may be understood without the Arabic, a position which no one, if we except our profoundly learned reviewer, would think of maintaining for one moment, the whole is modestly and quietly given up; and we are told at pp. 24-5, that " He (i. c. Dr. Lee) ought to have given the general rules of cualescence, permutation, and rejection of the letters | , which Mr. Lums. den, who must be acknowledged a superior scholar to Dr. Lee, thought it ' indipensa-My necessary to detail, before proceeding to the division and classification of Arabic nouns, because there are many Arabic nouns of common occurrence in the Persian language, the formation of which would be truly unintelligible without a reference to these rules.' He ought then," continues my Reviewer, "to have accounted for the peculiarities of the surd verb," &c. It will not be necessary, I presume, to presi this point my further; and we may now set down all that our Reviewer has said on this point for nothing.

I am accused, in the next place, of having detracted from the merits of Erpenius, and of luving given a false account of Richardson's Ambie grammar. I answer, if any doubt be entertained as to the accuracy of my statement respecting the grammar of Erpenius, let the reader turn to M. de Socy's Grammeire Arabe, vol 1. p. 212, &c., and, if what is there said fail to justify my assertions, the controversy will be with him and M. de Sacy: but of this, I believe, there cannot be much doubt. With respect to Mr. Richard. son's grammar, I had mid, that the want of the vowel-points is a great drawback to the logimer; our Reviewer replies, " instead of Mr. Richardson's grammar wanting the vowel-points it is pointed throughout, in so far as the grammatical

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principles of the language are concerned." My statement is, therefore, contrary to the truth : but let us go on, and I have no doubt my good friend will justify every word I have said. " The complex," continues he, " given as illustrations, with one or two creptions, ore, however, napointed." And, in the very next page, " This does exclusive present on impediment to the learner, and of a very harming nature to him who attempts to requaint himself with the Arabic lenguage." Our third objection, therefore, dies a natural death in the obstetric land of our kind and consistent censor!

In page 12 I am accused of having called Captain Lockett's work on the Arabic syntax a grammar, when it is only a By this reasoning work on grammar. Mr. Lumeden's Arabic grammar is not a grammar, because it treats on erymology only! Nor is M. de Sacy's, and certainly not Erpenius's and Richardson's, because they do not contain all that may be written on that subject! Glasgow will, no doubt, soon produce wonders in the philological way! and I certainly wish it success. We are told, in the next place, that I have made no use of Mr. Lockett's book (grammar I dare not call it): but our Reviewer's eyes have deceived him. I leave this, however, as a stimulus for his future researches.

The next critique worth remarking occurs at page 15, where I am severely reprehended for not having placed the vowel points before the table of consonants; because, by this method, mys our champion for reform, " the vowel-points, so essential in Arabic, would be indulibly imprinted on his (the learner's) memory." But why may they not be indelibly imprinted on his memory after he has learned the consonants? Is there any thing of so terrible or magicial a nature in the consonants as to deprive him of his retentive powers? If so, the whole grammar had better be indelibly imprinted on the memory first, and the comsonants last, which I will underake to affirm would be a redical reform in the art of grammer making! But suppose I had placed the vowels first, who could then have objected? Every one, I believe, who knew any thing of the subject, and for this reason: The vowels are, according to the Orientals, unutterable without a consonant; and hence they never precede a consonant. Had the vowels been

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taught without the community, I believe we should have had better Beviewers than our Anglo-Scotch friend, protesting in no mintelligible language against this new Anglo-Oriental monster, which had at length been fathered on the elegant and ingenious production of Sir William Jones. But it is time to leave such trash as this for something more solid, if perchance such matter is to be found.

Let us pass on then to page 15, where I am accused of having laid it down as a rule, " that the Arabic article is generally affixed to the last of two nouns in countryction, but never to both." But our Reviewer tells us, that if we will turn to the second volume of M. de Sacy's Grammar, page 110, we shall find three examples given of the article affixed to both. Upon turning to M. de Sacy we find three examples given in the notes, as exceptions to the general rule given in the text. They are, therefore, exceptions; and, upon a little reflection, we shall find that they are not nouns in construction. M. de Sacy says, " Je n'ai observé cela que dana les rapparte de la choje à la matière dont elle est faite, comme coux-cl, la boite d'or, la croix

القرامي الخشب . Exemples القرامي الخشب des billots de bois . الذهب الذهب

des solles de bois," &c. The truth is, these phrases are to be accounted for by having recourse to the ellipse; and the lost example, when supplied, will stand thus,

by a rule too بالسروخ من الخشب

common to need recitation here. Our Reviewer's remark is, therefore, a mere card, founded on his own ignorance of the subject before us.

"Before making any observations upon the Abstract of Arabic Grammur," continues our Reviewer, " which commences with page 28, we think it necessary to lay before our readers a short popular view of the grammatical structure of this language, &c. Let it be observed, then, that the first and last syllables of every triliteral verbal root (and there are almost none else in the language) end in the voivel-point corresponding to our letter a. The medial syllable may end either in a, i, or u, &c."

We then have a sort of algebraic formpla given in illustration, which is nothing more than a different way of enouncing the rule which I had given in my abstract. My words are these, "The first and last rowels in the leading persons of both tenses are always the same, the second vowel is determined by prescription alone, and is always given in the best dictionsries. It may, therefore, he either zum, kasra, or fathah; and when this is once determined, that vowel remains unchangeable throughout the conjugation, as the fathah in the above table. According to my doctrine, therefore, "the first and last syllables of every militeral mot end in the sowel a. The medial syllable may end in a, i, or u." This new, popular, and easy exhibition of the doctrine of the routs is, therefore, a more pluglary of the very rule which we shall presently nee our Reviewer reprobates in the strangest terms. But my rule goes still farther; it also shows how the norist is to be pointed. It declares that the first and last vowels in the leading person will always have the some vowels, i. c., with those given in the table; and that the dictionary must be referred to in order to determine the middle vowel. Our rule is, therefore, easy and comprehensive, and both opproved and adopted by our Reviewer, as fur as the preterite is concerned.

Our learned friend, however, has forgotten to give a rule for the aerist in this his popular view of the verb; and that which he has given for the infinitive, as he calls it, is false! If our new northern light had read as far as page 37 of the Grammar, he would have seen that his

general rule -n - m, i.e. for the infinitive does not hold good; for

we have there ale, and also given

as infinitives. And a little lower down it is said, that the forms of these nouns (for nouns they are) are extremely numerous. Espenius has given thirty-three, Mr. do Sacy thirty-seven, and Mr. Lumaden sixty. Our Reviewer's popular view is, in the first instance, a mere plagiary, as far as it has been understood; in the second, it is defective; and in the third incorrect. A pretty good specimen this, of the abilities of the gentleman who has the modesty to set up for a public censor.

After a garbied recital of my temarks on the anomalies arising from either of the letters 1, 9, or 5 being found in the coor, i.e., which our Reviewer has the consistency to adopt at his own, we are next fold, that there is a crious inconvenience in adopting the verb 15 as a measure for all the others. I had said, "we shall

take the verb is he did, to the most convenient, as it is the one generally referred to by the native grammarians. Our Reviewer adds, "Now, if we have spoken intelligibly on what we have advanced upon Ambie grammar, the resider will be unable to perceive any particular conveniency attached to this verb being taken as a paradigm, and he will soon find a very unfortunate inconveniency accom-

punying its use, &c."

From all our Reviewer has advanced, it nerv be allowed, no conveniency will appear as arising from the adoption of this verb as a micasure for the rest; nor, on the other hand, may inconveniency accompanying its use. So far, therefore, the question stands just as we found it. I tiad stated my reasons, however, for its adoption, which was, its constant use by the native Arabic grammarians, I had, therefore, a reason for preferring it. At page 22 we are informed in what the inconveniency consists: " It must be silmifficel," says our Reviewer, " that the mafortunate occurrence of the letter oin is a circumstance attended with some inconvenience." But why so? According to my rule for finding the modial rowel of the agrist, the ain introduces no anomaly whatever; for I had said, the dictionary must be consulted. Our Reviewer has adopted a different rule, and one upon which no reliance can be piaced, as we shall presently see; and now he says it secure he admitted that his opinion is just! Let us now see how his opinions are founded, for upon this the question before un rests. At page 20 he gives M. de Sacs a rules for finding the middle vowel of the acrist, to which he adds that given by Espenius, and then gravely assures us, that Collas, Schultens, Alting, Pococke, Castel, and others, found no difficulty whatever in adopting it. Perhaps so. I believe, however, that Golius, Schultens,

Pococke, and Castel, referred to much higher authority whenever it was necessary to speak on subjects of this kind; and of this aljundant proof is to be found in their works. But as to Alting, it is probable that he knew nothing at all about the matter, having never written one syllable concerning it. It is true we usually find, bound up with the Hebrew and Chaldean grammars of Alting, an abstract of the Arabic, Persic, and other grammars; but these are the productions of Otho, and not of Alung. Would it not have been advisable for our Reviewer to have looked a little further into his authorities before he thus committed himself?

"All Ambie grammarlans," continues our Reviewer, speak the same language." Let us now examine the truth of this position, " Cette voyelle," says M. de Sacy, " se change ordinarrement & l'acriste en une dhamma ou en un lerra." All that M. de Sacy says, therefore, is, that his rule commonly holds good, but not undersally. Let us now turn to Mr. Lumsden (Arab. Gram. p. 117), " The proper conjugation of every verb is best known by consulting the dictionary, from which it will appear that the same verb often belougs to more than one conjugation. To the stictionary, therefore, I refer the reader for the decision of every question of this nature; for though the Arabs have offered some useful observations on the subjects, yet that observations will be, often unintelligible to the lovener," &c. Again, at page 119, "I have already stated that the form of the social is very generally determined by the arbitrary authority of preseription alone, w. the best rules that can be offered on the subject will be necessarily liable to many exceptions." Erpenius, then, acconling to our Reviewer's own citation, only says that such or such a yowel plerumque manet; M. de Sacy, that the rule ardinarrement holds good; Mr. Lamsden, that the best rules which can be given will be liable to many exceptions, and therefore, that the learner had better have recourse to the dictionary. The grammarians then speak the same language, not with the Reviewer, but with the editor; and consequently his learned remarks must full to the ground.

But why did he not produce Mr. Lumsden's statements on this point? Because, he will say, as he has already said, that

Mr. Lumeden's Grammar was not at hand; and that he had only a few imperfect notes before him. But if this had been the case, how could he have known that Mr. Lumsden's expressions seemed to favour my rules? " There is," says be " the same real difference in doctrine, although not the same apparent contradiction in the expression." But why, I make were not his notes produced? If he knew there was a real difference in doctrine, why has he forberne to give the proof? The answer is obvious; it is because he well knew that Mr. Luunden's words would rain his whole train of assertions, Besides the Grammar of Mr. Lumiden was at hand, unless I am pruch mistaken. There need no ghost come from the grave, Mr. Editor, to inform us that this critique was not produced on the north tide of the Tweed: but of this more bereatter.

But, as our Reviewer has not sufficiently exposed himself on the subject of the verb, he resumes it at page 23, where he says, " the truth begins to peep out, and we are now told, that the peoul-

timate vowel of is a flat contradiction to the danues, which is a flat contradiction to the general rule given for the regular verb. Nay, more, we are told, that according

and there is no kindly erratum to undeceive the student," &c.

It is bard to say whether this tissue of error should be ascribed to wilful misrecentation or ignorance: to one or both it certainly belongs. I had said, as the reader must remember, that the second wowel in the leading persons of both tenses (i. e. both the prescription advanced in the leading persons of both tenses (i. e. both the prescription alone, and is always given in the best dictionaries. It may, therefore, be either rum, tarro, or futhah. In the present case, I had said, " In the soriet of ... I the vowel in the penultima is determined to be samma: according to the table, therefore, less must be pointed less, and less, and

... the zamma is then drawn back

(for remains there given) to the preceding

radical letter, and the verb becomes tion of our Reviewer to be found? No where, I believe, except in his own imagination.

But let us see what more is said on this interesting subject. "The Rev. Doctor seems evidently to large got between the borns of a dilemma; for he is abliged to

say, that the future of قول must be

pointed ja . He had, however, already declared just two pages luck, that when once prescription had determined the medial yowel-point (which, good reader, remember is the same in the root as in the paradigm), it remains unchangeable throughout the conjugation, never suspecting, all the while, that what he here gives as the general rule of the language, is itself an exception." How this learned Reviewer could have atumbled upon the opinion, that what I had given as a general rule was nothing more than an exception, I believe none but a reviewer can tell. My general rule is that which has been given by Mr. Lumsden, namely, that the medial rowel is, in both tenses, to be determined by prescription alone. The horns of the Reviewer's dilemma are. therefore, the more ramifications of his own mistaken brain, which I now leave him to enjoy, as the proper symbols of his inventive superiority in the art of review-

We are told, in the next place, that "he cumningly points the two opposing examples alike." But in what respect do these examples oppose one another? Be-

cause is, forwork, must necessarily have a fathah as the penultimate vowel, it can never have a ramuma; for prescrip-

tion says no. But, my good sir, is only adapted as a measure by which other verbs are to be conjugated, with this exception, that the medial word is to be determined by prescription in bath tenses. My horned friend, too, sets out with his popular, but defective, and erroneous table of the verb, with a sort of algebraic formula, as he calls it; but this he is too much in carnest to allow in others, al-

though Mr. Lumsden line been so rash as it secessary to trouble the learner with

to love adopted the word Les just as I

But my Zoilus becomes still more warm. "He then," continues he, "un-blushingly gives the following examples." That is, in which the penaltimate vowel of both the preterite and acrist is different in different verbs. But why, Mr. Editor, should I blush in doing what I believed to be my duty? I believe I have followed to be my duty? I believe I have followed to be my duty? I believe I have followed to be my duty? I believe I have followed to be my duty? I believe I have followed to my duty? I believe I have followed to mannery the character of the rules detailed. If I have erred, I will apologise; but I must be allowed to refuse doing so, until the proof shall have been made out.

I am reprehended, in the next place, for not having given the canons respecting the changeable properties of the letters \(\frac{1}{2}\). My reply is, I did not think

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subtleties of this kind. I gave a few remarks on the nature of the defective and other verbs, leaving the student to consider these changes, &c., when he should come to study the larger grammars. Besides, I had the authority of a very good grammarian, Guadagnoll, for omitting them. If our Reviewer will take the pains to read that grammar throughout, I will take upon me to answer for it, that he will not in future blunder on the subject of Arabic grammar to the extent he has now done. Sed on mild infelici, I am, in the outset, belaboured for introducing the Arabic at all, and now I am proscribed, because I did not introduce one of its most difficult branches! At all events, therefore, this hapless editor is to be destroyed.

I shall resume the subject in your next number.

Cumbridge, I am, &c.
May. Samuel Lee.

JOURNEY TO THE WHITE MOUNTAIN.

(Translated from the Mandelnoo, by M. Von Klaprothi)

to made who With the exception of some Jesuits sent about a century ago by the emperor Khanghee, for the purpose of composing a map of Eastern Tartary, no European has penetrated into the country of the Mandchoos, situated to the north of Corea, from which it is separated by the range of snowy mountains called in Chinese Tchhang pe shaw, and in Munchoo, Goliman-shangan-alcen or the Great White Mountain. I therefore conceive that the narrative of a journey in that country, translated from the original Mandchoo, will be acceptable to the render of history.

In the year 1677, the emperor Khang-hee dispatched one of the grandees of his court, named Oosmoosa, to visit the White Mountain, and give a description of it. The Emperor, in his order, said, that this mountain

is situated in the happy region which was the country and the scene of the glory of his first ancestors; but as there was no one at Peking who knew that country well, he wished to send Oomoons, not only for the purpose of his furnishing a description of it, but likewise to sacrifice to the protecting spirits of the mountain.

Oomoons, who was at the same time charged to describe the country of Ningonia, left Peking in the fifth month (June), and took his course, by the way of Mookden, towards the city of Gireen cola. There, as well as in the whole country of Ningoota, he looked in vain for a person who might serve him as a guide to the White Mountain. He only met with an old man, born in the country of Ekké neicn, who said, that in his youth he had heard from his father, that it was not far from that place to the mountain. He also remembered that people went there to hunt the stag, and that a hunter, having killed one of

This arpide having been originally translated into French, we have taken the fiberty of absening the withography of proper manes according to the English pronunciation.—Y.Z.

these animals, had brought it on his

Domoona set out from Gircen vola the second day of the sixth moon (July), and after a laborious journey reached Ekbe neien, whence he dispatched a number of men with butchets, in order to cut a road for him through the almost impenetrable forests. He at the same time enjoined them to inform him of the probable distance he might be from the mounthin. Ten days afterwards they reported to him that they had proceeded to a distance of thirty ly (lee) when they reached a hill, from which, on climbing a high tree, they had discovered the Great White Mountain, which did not seem to be far off; probably between 170 and 180 ly. By a second report, he learned that these people, having ascended a higher hill, had seen the White Mountain much more distinctly than before, but that it was surrounded by clouds and fog. They estimated the distance at about 100 lun ..

On this intelligence Oomoons and his attendants resumed their journey on the 13th of the 6th moon, for the last-named hill, whence the second report had been dispatched to him. They travelled for two days; on the third, very early, they anddenly heard the cries of cranes; at the same time a thick mist began to cover the country in such a degree that the expedition neither saw the mountain nor even the nearest objects about them, Compelled to follow the cries of the cranes, they soon fell into a truck made by the stags; they supposed that this would lead them to the White Mountain, and were not mistaken. When near the mountain, they entered into a pleasant wood, in the centre of which they discovered a small grass-plot of a circular form. A half by farther they saw a spot surrounded by trees, of the kind called white sadjoulen, and which seemed to have been planted by human hands; they were intermixed with odoriferous

shrubs, and flowers of a vellow colour covered the ground. Oomoona left here the horses, with about half his people, and pursued his journey, attended by the remainder of his followers. Being prevented by the clouds and mist from seeing the White Mountain, he resolved to recite the prayers addressed to the protecting genii of the place, which the Emperor had charged him to worship. They were scarcely begun, when the mist disappeared, the mountain showed itself before him in all its beauty, and he discovered a path which led up to it. The air on it was pure and agreeable, and he distinctly traced the shape of the mountain, there being but a few small clouds left hovering about the summit. At first the ascent was not very difficult, but it gradually became more and more painful. The travellers in ascending (a distance of above 100 ly) were obliged to hold up their clothes. They walked constantly upon snow covered with a erust of ice, which seemed to have lain from year to year without having ever been thawed. When they had reached the top of the mountain, they discovered a platform surrounded by five very high pinnacles, between which was a lake full of water, the circumference of which might be from between thirty to forty ly.

Oomoona, approaching the lake, discovered on the opposite side a bear, which from that distance, seemed to be very small. The tops of four of the pinnucles declined so much, that they seemed in the act of falling. The fifth pinnacle, which was situated to the south, was straight, and less high than the others; its base assumed the appearance of a gate. From several parts of the mountain they saw springs and rivulets gushing forth, which flowed either on the left towards the Soonggaree cola, or on the right towards the great and the little Nelon.

Oonioona spent some time in the examination of this mountain; and

after having offered a new sacrifice, walked the distance of a few fathoms; when he suddenly perceived on the heights a troop of stags which came running by the side of him; and, which appeared the more surprising to him, these animals preripitated. themselves, one after the other, down from the tops of the rocks, so that. seven were killed by the fall. Oomoo-

na considered this event as a special

favour shown to: him by the guardian .

spirits of the mountain; indeed it was a precious gift to the ambassador, sent

to them by the Emperor, and who

was at that time without provision.

When he had reached the foot of the mountain, he had three stags cooked,

THE PERSON NO.

but II gradually become

but not without having sacrificed a descended from it. He had scarcely sport of them to the spirits, in order to testify his gratitude. His mission to this country being now accomplished, he left it. Immediately on his departure the mountain again disappeared in clouds and mist. On his arrival at Negaota, Oomoona wrote down his description of the mountain, and reentered Peking on the eighth day of the eighth moon. The Emperor, delighted with the success of his mission, commanded the Tribunal of Rites. to give some new honorary titles to the guardian spirits of the White, Mountain, who had received his ambassador so kindly ! and u midmile

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS OF MADURA, PONDY, In order and proper hand AND GALION. والمراجع المراجع المراجع well over likely and

(Extracted from a Letter, dated Balanie, 26th Sept.)

"I with endeavour to comply with your request, and in future take notes of every thing worthy of observation, which I will forward to you from time to time. At present Madura is the only place which I have " visited, relative to which I have done so. This island is situated near the eastern end of Java, from which it is divided by a strait of the same name. It is from 70 to 80 miles in length in a direction east and west. It is elevated to a moderate height, but its breadth is very dispro-portionate to its length. The elevated part of the island is like a continued ridge throughout, sloping down to the water on each side, with beautiful undulations, clothed with the most luxuriant cultivation, and spotted with villages and groves of trees in the most enchanting manner. The inhabitants live in villages, which are generally built near the water side. These are sometimes surrounded by trees, and the houses are elevated from the ground either on stones or earth heaped up, and not on piles like the generality of Malay villages, than which these possess more nearness and comfort.

The inhabitants of this and the adjacent islands. Gallion and Pondy, appear to be people of the same stock, and to differ a great deal in their manners from the Juvanese. They speak a language of their own. They are more civilized than the people of any other of the eastern islands which I have visited. The men are surrous. muscular and well made, and their features are handsomer, according to our notions of beauty, than these of the Malayan race; it is not that flat, stupid, senseless kind of countenance which belongs to the Malays, but possesses more expression of manly feeling. The women are very beautiful, and many of them go to Java by way of speculation. They have but very imperfect notions of delicacy, as the following circumstance will prove. I was one day shooting in the island of Pondy, and followed some birds to the neighbourhood of a pond of water. On the banks of this, three young women were preparing to bathe, whom I afterwards discovered were the three daughters of the Rajah of the district. I was retiring, but, undressed as they were, no sonner did shey see me, than they ran towards me, and began by examining my foreling-piece, after which every article of my dress underwent the same accutiny. They then went

into the water and favited me to accumpany them. I declined the offer, however, and cetized. On mentioning this some time afterwards, I was told that the matives of the island were prohibited from approaching this pond during bathing hours, under a penalty of cleath.

The island of Madura produces rice in great abundance, the surplus of which is sold to the merchants of Soprabaya, and they again send it to the other Dutch setthements when grain is scarce. A great quantity of rattent are also produced, which are bought up at Sourchava for the Europe and America markets. The animals are the buildlo and the abcop, the latter of which are larger than those of continental India. Large quantities of the skins of the former are cured, and bought up for the same markets as the rattans. Fruit is in great variety and abundance, and in point of delicacy is not inferior to that of Java Itself. Salt, which is the staple of trade, I have reserved till the last, in order to give you a longer acrount of it. Several ships are employed in carrying this article to the different ports of Sumatra, Java and Bornso, and it is from hence that almost all the Dutch settlements are supplied with this useful article, The salt is made from sea water in the same manner as on the Coromandel Coast, and the sale of it is monopolized by the Government, by whom also the price is regulated. I should have remarked before, that the people are very indolent, and that the state of cultivation in which their country is, is really surprising. During my frequent rambles through their villages I observed the inhabitants sleeping under the shade of their trees and houses, and not one of them employed in agricultural labour, while their country presents an appearance of the most pleasing fertility. The greatest number of people whom I ever observed engaged in any one employment, was about twenty or thirty coolies loading our boats with salt. The fact is, that these people, inhabiting the finest islands in the world, find their disposition to be indolent encouraged by the nature of the sail, which produces every necessary of life in abundance, with little or no exertion on their part.

Next to Madura is the small island of Pondy, lying off its north-east point, about six miles distant, leaving a tolerably good purage between them. It is a round flat island about three miles in circumference, well covered with trees, and cultivated with rice. Bullocks are abundant, excellent and cheap; and sheep and poultry are plentiful and very reasonable. The best breed of horses to be found in the eastern islands is produced here. They are very cheap, and form one of the printipal articles of trade. To the south, a little easterly of Pondy, is the delightful island of Gallion or Respondy, distant about ten or twelve miles, leaving a fine mfe channel between them towards the streets of Bali. I did not land on this deligiaful island, but sailed for a considerable distance along its well inhabited and well cultivated shore. It is about three times as large as Pondy, of an oblong form, moderately high in the middle, and gently sloping down to the water in every direction. Both this island and Poudy are subject to the Rajah of Madura. It gives a title to his children when they become of age, but it unfortunately happens that the present prince is a despotic beast-a slave to his passions, and a tyrant over his people, without any care for the welfare of his dominions.

As I passed along the coast of this island, it put me in mind of some parts of Staffordshire, to which it bears a strong resemblance. The trading and fishing proas are always kept in good order; in build they are similar to those of Java. They are flat at bottom, with a great width of beam in the middle, and slike sharp at each and. They carry only one must and sail, and sail uncommonly fast. They have no keel, and some of the small bosts are in the form of a wedge, sharp at hottom; but to prevent them from upsetting, they rig out two sticks, each about sixteen feet long, from the sides of the boats, and another piece of buoyant wood is placed on the ends of these, parallel to the boat.

The Strait of Bali is an opening from the Java sea to the Pacific Ocean, rather narrow in some places, with a six-knot tide at the full and change, which makes it dangerous; but in the late war with Holland it was much frequented, in consequence of the straits of Sunda being blocked up by the English cruizers, and by this means a safe passage was effected to Bataria. These straits have also been often resorted to by our China ships when homeward-bound, which have touched at

Description of the Islands of Gallion and Pondy, between which they had to pass for supplies. The inhabitants never come to a ship passing, nor will even the meanest fishermen, if you pass close to him and call to him, take up his line to come to you, and sometimes he will not even condescend to give you an answer,

although quite civil to you when on shore. " Madara and the other two islands are under their own laws, and the Dutch do not interfere with them, except so far as is necessary for the purposes of seeing the salt collected and securing its monopoly to themselves. Every man who can afford to purchase a kris may wear one, and it is considered a very valuable ornament by the wearer. All personal insults are settled on the spot with this weapon, and this practice very often proves fatal to one of the parties. They are in the liabit of poisoning their weapons, which renders the slightest wound mortal. The Madurese are excellent borsemen, and on one day in the week they practise an exercise with the spear in the principal villages: on these occasions they have their bodies naked from the middle upwards, and coloured with sandal-wood, and the horses are decorated with flowers and have very high saddles. They go through several fantastic evolutions, such as galloping towards each other, and contrive very dexterously to pass each other, making a feint as they do so. They then wheel about and make the borse year up as if it was difficult to restrain him from returning to the attack. They teach their horses a sort of galloping motion, but the pace is not much faster than the walk of an ordinary English horse. A stranger, witnessing this amusement, would be almost ready to imagine that they meant to do mischief to each other, but after a short time he

" The straits of Madura are formed by Point Panka, and the S.S.W. end of Madura. Ships wishing to enter this strait must anchor near the former point for a pilot, who will not be very quick in his motions. These pilots are also very unskilful, not knowing any thing about the management of a ship, so that they are only nominal guides at the best. They only serve to put you in the right channel at first, and then point out the winding of it to you. They frequently get ships

would be convinced that it was only a

foolish mode of amtisement.

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aground from ignorance of their profess. tion; but as the bottom is mostly soft mud. you can get off again without much donger. The channel through which ships must pass in this entrance is very narrow, marked off by eight or ten hamboos stack in the ground together, instead of buoys. These are frequently washed away, and then the pilots are at a loss. The distance of the two points which form the entrance is about sixteen miles, and all the intermediate space is filled up by a mud bank, except the narrow channel to which I have referred, and in its shoulest part there are only three fathoms at half flood. At the end of this channel, which may be called the Channel of the Sea Bank, is Fort Ludowick, which was built by Governor Daendaels some time before Java was taken by the English, and well fortified. It must have been a work of immense labour, as the foundation is said to be in three fathours water. It has barrack's for a great number of troops. It stands in the middle of the strait, in a part where it parrows to about five miles, and of course commands the cotrance. After passing the point, the country becomes delightful, and you see the nest village of Gryssee with ships lying before it, and the hills behind it covered with vegetation, and the ground cut into plantations of the different occupiers. The next place to Gryssee is Sourabaya, a considerable town with some good houses. It is citaated upon a river of the same name about three miles from its mouth. The river on which this town is situated has been carried out into the straits about three miles, by driving piles into the mud, and filling up behind them with earth and stones, so that the stream of the river is now confined within a parrow compass, and the additional force thus given to the tide carries off the mud, and enables ships of 400 tons burthen to go lato the river to be careened. The tide at Sourabaya sometimes runs five or six knots, and ships anchor from one to two miles from the river. Sourabaya is the next largest town to Batavia, and the country about it the greatest coffee country in Java, and as for rice it is to all the other Dutch settlements what Bengal is to India. At this place the strait is about five miles wide, and bitherto the Java side has, I think, the advantage over that of Madura. In this F

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latter place there are no European boildings, but it is more populous than the coast on the Java side. Here the pilot leaves you; but if you wish to go to the custward, he will proceed with you. You keep newer to the Madura shore, as the water is deeper, but on the other side it is all a mud bank down to Passarivang, which is about thirty miles distant, and abreust of which place the pilot leaves you. Ships coming in from the contward get their pilots here, but sometimes they have to wait three days for them. At the time the pilot haves you, you will be in night of a small island, distant from the Madara share about six miles; it is called Brick Island, and there is a good pussage on either side of it. The island is covered with fruit trees and inhabited. When I passed, two ships were lying off it, most probably taking in salt or rice. About here Madura begins to assume a delightful appearance, which continues undiminished to its castern extremity. After passing this island, the water takes a turn, and runs deeper towards the Java side, increasing to a very great depth; but as we were going for salt, we did not go near that alde, that continued down Madura to a place called Tjandie, where a great quantity is annually made. This part of the coast is bordered by four or five small islands and a great number of sandy islets, mostly covered at high water. There are also innumerable coral roofs, some of which we could see by the sea breaking on them at low water, 'The water is in general shallow about this place, with about ten or twelve feet rise and fall a tide, which makes the navigation about here very unsafe. Where we lay at anchor, about three miles off the shore, we only had three fathoms and a half at half tide. On viewing Madura from this place, the ridge which forms the range of hills along its centre appears to be broken in gaps, leaving high hills between them. It has the same remantic appearance from the ser on both sities. On this part of the court the land is low near the sea, and it is here they let in the water to make the salt. The salt. pans are divided into spaces of about half on acre each, by little dischon crossing each other at right angles. This is done, I imagine, to assist the responsion. All through this low ground, where the villaget are built, the ground is elevated four or five free above the level of the salt ground, and where they let in the water, the villages have the appearance of so many islands, Each village has fee burying-ground in some convenient part of its own little hillack. On the top of the grave there is a small wooden frame to keep the clay fairly over the body.

" From honce you also have a view of the stapendous hills forming the southern and of Java, on which a great quantity of coffee is produced. After a stay of about twelve days at this place, we sailed again, bending our course to the eastward, and the next day got out into clear water in the middle of the straits. On passing Samunap we could barely distinguish it. This is the principal town on the Island, situated on a bay of the same name on the southeast side. The Dutch have a resident here to collect the salt, and good teak is found in this neighbourhood. 'Fhir is well adapt... ed for ship-building, and formerly the Dutch built the most part of their ships for the country trade at this place. Rice and every description of stock are also in great abundance and cheap. We continued to proceed onwards, and on the morning of the third day passed out of the straits between the two islands already mentioned, but did not close in with Madura again. At a distance it has the same appearance when viewed from either side, and is open to approach all along the north side with regular soundings. On this side there are also many good villages where ships may be supplied."

REMARKS ON SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S OPINIONS ON A FREE PRESS IN INDIA.

Ma. Lampron, in his speech on Mr. Buckingham's petition to the-House of Commons, makes a quotation from a work published twelve years ago by Sir John Malcolm, which

he applies in support of his arguments for a free press in India. This application of his sentiments appears to have originated in a misconception of his meaning, which occasioned Sir John to address a letter to Mr. Lambton, which was published in the New Times and Morning Chronicle of the 1st June, in which he shortly but most decidedly and distinctly states what his sentiments are, and ever have been, regarding the establishment of a free press in India. Here the matter terminates, as it ought to do, between two honourable men; but this does not satisfy Mr. Buckingham, who occupies five or six columns of the Globe and Traveller of the 5th and 7th June in animadversions on Sir John Malcolm's letter to Mr. Lambton; and who does not besitnic to charge that officer with a change of sentiments, which he implies has been produced by interested motives. We cannot but consider a character like that Sir John Malcolm has established for himself to be public property, the value of which is not to be thus depreciated by a writer of such principles as Mr. B., and on this ground we feel it our duty to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

The work of Sir John Malcolm's to which Mr. B. in his letter so frequently alindes, and from which Mr. Lambton quoted, is a pumphlet entitled " Observations on the Distarbances of the Madras Army in 1809," It was published in 1812, on the author's arrival in England. The reason which led to its publication is stated in the first paragraph of the preface.

I have hitherto abstrained from controversy regarding the late unhappy proceedings at Madras. The part which I had taken in these proceedings had placed me in possession of much information, and I had given a slape to my sentiments upon the subject; but the knowledge of these was limited to a few intimate friends, and to them only under the strictest injunctions of secreey. I have been applied to more than once for papers and information upon this subject, but have invariably refused; as I deemed it improper to give publicity in any mode to communications, whether verbal or in writing, which had been, at the moment at which they were nude, considered as private or confidential. Neibing could have led me to a departure form this principle but a perusal of the dispatch under date the 10th of September

1809, from the Government of Fort St. George to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, printed by order of the Hume of Commons. That dispatch contains an implied censure upon my conduct, which nothing but a conviction of its justice could induce me to pass over in silence.

The concluding paragraph of this preface, portions of which Mr. B. so frequently quotes, and from which he has formed a sentence from parts of other scotences, and given it as a motto to the sixth number of the Oriental Herald, is as follows:

I should feel unworthy of that etation which I hope I hold in life, if any motive upon earth had such power over my rolled as to make me silent under reflections (which I deemed unjust) upon my conduct and where those have been from any cause (however unforeseen) brought. before the public, my reply must of course be submitted to the same tribunal. This is a circumstance which I by no means regret. Publications in England on the affairs of Italia have been core except on some catracedinary specks, when attention has been forcibly dearen to that quarter, and a groundless alarm has been spread of the minchiefs which (many conceive) must nrise from such free disclosure, and substquent discussion of the acts of the Indian Governments. This practice, in my opinion, will have a direct contemy effect. It must always do great and essential good. The nature of our possessions in India reakes it necessary that almost absolute power should be given to those entrusted with Governments In that quarters and there cannot be a better or more efficient check over these rulers than that which must be established by the full publicity given to their acts, and the frequent discussion of all their principles of rule. Such a practice will expose imprudence and weakness, however defended by the adherence of powerful friends in England and it will be more certain to prevent oppression or injustice than the general provisions of law, which may be evaded; or the check of superiors, who may, from conceiving the cause of an individual identified with that of authority itself, feel themselves condomined to approve. This practice, in about (restrained as it always must be by the laws. of our country within moderate bounds), must have the most salutary effects. Its inconveniencies are obvious, but trifling when compared to the great and permanent benefits which it must produce; and I am confident that every effort made to suppress such discussion is not merely a

sucrifice to personal feeling, and to momentary expedience, of one of the best and most operative principles of the British constitution, but a direct approximation to the principles of that oriental tyranny which it is, or ought to be, our chief houst to have destroyed.

We publish these two paragraphs at length, that our readers may refer to them as they find our subsequent remarks apply to them; and we have marked in italics the parts of the concluding one which Mr. B. never quotes, no doubt from a very good and substantial reason, viz., because they destroy the effect of all his previous partial and mutilated quotations; but of this hereafter. We do not mean to revive the difference and discussion that took place between Sir George Barlow and Sir John Malcolm in 1809; the present question is, how far the latter gentleman, in a work written and published in England to defend himself, and in the course of which he arraigns both the wisdom and the principles upon which the Government of Madras acted, during the disturbances that occurred in the Army of that Presidency in 1809, did, by unticipation (for the question had never, at the time he wrote, been agitated) or did not advocate the utility and expediency of a free press in India; and whether he did this openly, or in a manner so clearly implied, that his sentiments could not be mistakan.

Mr. B. observes that Sir John Malcolm has stated, "That the legislative power in free states shews a disposition to repeal and modify laws, &c. &c," Hence he implies that Sir John censured the absence of a disposition in Government to yield to the opinions and even prejudices of the Indien public !!! In no part of Sir John Malcolm's work do we find an expression that can be forced by construction, or even misconstruction, into the terms Indian public in the sense in which Mr. B. uses it. Certainly Sir John must know, in common with any and all other men who

understand the action of our free Government, that a certain portion of those free principles which give life and vigour to the constitution of our native country flow to the remotest colonies, and are recognized even in our Army, to which they give a spirit and a character that makes it distinct from all other armies in the universe. This character renders it necessary that it should be commanded with great attention to its temper, and with just consideration to those feelings and prejudices which are imbibed in early life by the men of whom it is composed; feelings and prejudices which, though their action is limited and restrained by the operation of military law, which forms a branch of the law of the land, will never be disregarded or contemped by any one who can appreciate their value. This, we conceive, explains Sir John Malcolin's expression which Mr. B. quotes as a proof of that officer's admission that there was a public in India, whose voice should have been listened to; but this public, if Mr. B. will have it so (we will not quarrel with terms), whether it relates to the military or civil communities in India, can have no analogy whatever to the public in the sense that phrase is used to designate the people of this country, far less can any expression in Sir John's work be distorted into an approbation of that organ of the public voice, a free press; the question respecting the establishment of which, we must again observe, was not agitated in India till many years after that work was published.

Mr. B. in his letter twice makes partial quotations from the last paragraph of Sir John Malcolm's preface; but in neither does he give the few important words we have marked in italies, in which the author applies his whole argument to publications in England, "which," he states, "have been rare, except in some extraordinary epochs, when attention has been forcibly drawn to that quarter." Now

there is no man who knows any thing at all of the subject but must know that this was the fact. Let us, however, suppose Sir John to have been mistaken,—no man is infallible!—is he to be enlisted, on the ground of his inconclusive observation (as it is called) about the publicity of discussions in England, as an advocate in disguise for a free press in India? Mr. B. insists upon his being so, and his denial of the fact is imputed, as we

have before stated, to an interested motive, by a man who, at the moment of making the insimuation, professes a respect for Sir John's character, which we should deem quite incompatible with the suspicion he expresses of the unworthy motive by which he says Sir John is actuated in his change of sentiments upon a subject which he has himself declared he considers of such importance to our Indian empire.

Review of Books.

Aria Polygiotta. By J. Klarkotti. Puris, 1823 (in German), 1 vol. 4to., with an Atlas în folio.*

Turs is altogether an extraordinary work, and calculated, if not, as the author seems to expect, to form an epoch in philology, certainly to excite the attention of every oriental scholar, and give a new stimulus to philological inquiry all over the civilized world. The work consists of a series of tables, in which all the languages of Asia, of which any knowledge could be obtained, are compared with one another, and also with the ancient and modern languages of Europe. It would be presumptuous in us, after a hasty perusal of the volume, to attempt to form an opinion of the correctness or incorrectness of these tables, which refer, for the most part, to languages of which even our most renowned philologists, know scarcely more than the names. Yet we will venture to affirm, that in point of order and critical attention to orthography and typography, the work greatly surpasses a similar one published by the learned Pallas, by order of Catherine II., from a mass of papers hastily arranged; and that in its plan it has decided advantages over the "Mithridates" commenced by Adelung and finished by Vater. For notwithstanding the extensive philological learning displayed in the latter work, it is deficient in furnishing a comparison of languages, a deficiency which chiefly arises from the injudicious selection of the specimens. The Lord's Prayer, however beautiful in itself, is full of abstract terms, for which many languages will furnish no proper parallel. Mr. K. avoids this inconvenience, the specimens selected by him being such as must be found in every language, however rude and uncultivated, such as the verb to be, the first ten numbers, the personal and demonstrative pronouns, the different parts of the body, earth, fire, water, &c.

But, as night be expected, Mr. K. is not contented with giving us his tables, he also furnishes as with a system by which he classes the different Asiatic languages and nations in a manner, which, notwithstanding his confidence that "no discoveries that can be made in the languages of Asia will be able to shake his system, or serve as arguments against it," may yet undergo many alterations before it can be finally established.

Mr. K. distinguishes between a general affinity of language (aligemeine Verwandtschaft) and a family affinity (Stammverwandtschaft). The former, he says (page ix. of the preface) "can only be explained by the remains of

^{*} Landon, TreBitel and Co., 31, Salo square.

a primitive (anti-delavian) language. which we discover in all the dialects of the ancient and new world." The second he explains as being post-deluvian. "We know," he says, p. 41, " that at , this time (during Nonh's flood) people were saved in different countries; as in India, in Armenia, and in America. It may in the same manner have been the case elsewhere, although the tradition of it has either been lost, or is not known to us. But if we find that in the Old World, with whose history we are most acquainted, the parent antions, and with them the parent languages, have descended after the flood from the highest mountains. we may conclude almost with certainty, that those high mountains were at the time of Noah not covered by water; and that a proportionally small number of the adjoining inhabitants saved themselves on them from the invading flood, and thus, together with their lives, preserved their language and the vicinity of their origiand dwelling-places, &c." This couclasion, it must be admitted, is very hasty and unsatisfactory in an author who is so severe in his criticisms upon others as Mr. K., add who in the outset of his work assumes such high ground himself, that we certainly have a right to expert from him a more solid mode of remoning, when he wishes to impage the verselty of the author of the book of Genesis. But we will quote his own words : (p. 17) " Every thing ought to be proved in history, and supposition stands almost on the same line as error. Suppositions may, indeed, by an accumulation of indications and traces, acquire a certain degree of credibility, but they ought never to be employed to prove any thing historically as long as they are not proved themselves, It strikes me as a great fault of the literati of the age, that they assume similications, I might almost say, historical surmises, as grounds to build whole systems upon, which may often be overthrown by a single word of

trath. Thus learning, reading, and time are wasted by men, who seem to have been born in order to enlarge the field of science, but who so often blust their mental powers in the intextication of supposition and surmise, that they at last lose every relish for trath itself, and are no longer able to resume the only correct, and otherwise not difficult path, of mathematical demonstration."

Fortunately, however, Mr.K.'s hasty reasoning in this particular does not destroy the value of his work, so for an it tends to establish the general and particular affinity of the Asiatic idioms, as it was only adopted to furnish a reason for those particular or family-affinitives, instead of that given in the Mosale account respecting the confusion of tangues.

It is, however, necessary that we should proceed in giving our renders some idea of the divisions of languages and idioms adopted by Mr. K. They are twenty-four in number, as follows:

I. Indo-Germans.—Under this hand are comprized the Sanskrit, Gipseys, Afghans, Persians, Send and Phelwi, Belutchi, Kurds, Ossets or Alani, Armeninas, * extending on the map, which accompanies the work, from Ceylon and Cape Camorin to Georgia and Asia Minor, comprizing the whole of Hindostan, Persia, Bokhara, and Arteenia.

II. The Shemites; comprising the whole of Arabia.

III. The Georgians; comprizing four different dialects.

IV. The Cananians; comprizing three dialects.

V. The Samuyeds; comprising nineteen dialects, and extending on the map from Archangel to the river Chatagna, and from about the 62° of N. latitute to the Arctic sea.

^{*} hi this branch are recknessed, in Burgue, the Garbie, German, Danish, Swedish, Duigh, and English; the Selectorian delector the Grack, Latite, and all the Languages derived from Latin; has of all there no account in their here accept as points of reacquestions.

VI. The Jenheians; extending along the river of that name, and

comprising six dialects.

VII. The Eastern Fins; comprising nine dialects, and extending in Asia from the river Wiatka to the east of Kasan, to about the sources of the rivers Tym and Ket, in the Government of Tobolsk.

VIII. Turks; comprizing fourteen dialects, and all the nations from Chami or Hami, in Tartary, and the Jenisei, in Siberia, to Constantinople, and from the borders of Persia and Hokhara to Tobolsk and Kasau.

IX. Mongols or Tartars; comprising the Mongols Proper, the Calchae, Burints, and Enleuts or Calmucs.

X. Tungousians; comprising four dialects, one of which is the Mandchoo.

XI. Kurilės, or Ains,

XII. Yookagirs.

XIII. Koriaks.

XIV. Kamtschadales.

XV. Polar Americans, in Asia.

XVI. Japanese.

XVII. Coreans.

XVIII. Tibetuas: comprizing two dialects.

XIX. Chinese.

XX. Annam.

XXI. Sinn.

XXII. Awa.

XXIII. Pegu (Chinese dialects and Transgangetian languages); and

XXIV. Malayan.

Each of these divisions is preceded by a short historical account, in many instances furnishing the most novel and most interesting details, especially that relating to the early history of China. There are, besides, a very interesting treatise on the origin of the Tarturs, another on that of the Bokharians, a third on the dispersion of the nations, together with an appeadix giving an ample account of the life of Buddha, from Mongol authorities, which are all highly instructive and entertaining. The whole is preceded by an examination of the credibility of the Asiatic historians; of which

we will give the result, or summing up, in Mr. K.'s own words :

The following table shews at one glunce the antiquity of the history of the nations named in it, but which may often be completed by that of their neighbours. The present account is indeed only to determine the value of the native histories of every nation, and not to be considered asa general review of all historical monuments. It shows, as we think, little expectation of drawing from the histories of the Asiatic nations more materials for the ancient history of mankind, than these which we find in the Mussical books among the Rabylonians. Egyptians, and Greeks; and that in China particularly, some materials for the uncient history of eastern Asia may be found. Hus for the history of the three last centuries before the hirth of Christ, and the following ages down to the present time, we meet with much information amongst the biatorings of those regions; and the history of the irruption of the barbarians into Europe, and even that of the middle agewill remain doubtful and incomplete without their maistance.

Beginning of the native authentic his-

tory of the

Arabs, in the Vth. Persians, in the 111d. Turks, in the XIVth. Mongols, in the XIIth. Hindoos, in the XIIth. Tibetans, in the Ist. Chinese, in the IXth.

Japanese, in the VIIth. Armenians, in the Hd. Georgian, in the IIId.

bufore Christ,"

The uncertain history of the most ancient nations Mr. K. calculates to ascend to about 3,000 before Christ, or to the great flood of Noah,

The year of this flood he calculates on the following data: the Bible gives it, according to the Hebrew text, 2348 years before Christ; the Sannritan, 3044; and the Septuaginta 3716. According to an ancient tradition, Mr. K. says the Messiah was to appear in the sixth millenium after the creation, a period which the Jews considered it as much their interest to throw back, as the Christian translators sought to advance it; hence the great difference between them; and be therefore adopts that of the Samaritan text, which in this particular may have remained most uncorrupted.

The first ruler of China was Fu-chi,

and in his time the Chinese historians are a rebel named Kung-Kung caused a rest flood; this, according to Mr. K. salculation, occurred about 3028 reper before Christ.

The fourth Indian period, Kaliings, begins about 3101 years before Christ. This epoch, Mr. K. supposes, must have been preceded by some great revolution in the earth, which probably was the great flood mentioned by Moses and the Hindoo traditions.

Thus (be concludes) we find here three remarkable and almost cotemporary exoclas:

Neah's flood, according to the Samaritan text, 5044 years before Christ.

Indian flood, beginning of the Kalijuga, 3101 before Christ.

Beginning of the Chinese state, \$082

before Christ.

If we therefore assume the following average of these three numbers

3044 3101

2063

5)9297(3076

we obtain as the year of the great flood 3076 before Christ."

This treatise is succeeded by another on the Typhon; and the following is the result of the authors calculations of the periods of the floods of which any accounts have reached us.

Befor

1. Nosha' flood 3076

2. Typhon, or the flood of Tisuthrus, Chinese inundation........ 2297

Thosaly, according to the Parian marble chronicle. 1501

We conclude our notice by recommending the perusal of this work to every philologist and historian acquainted with the German language ; the latter may, however, read, as a substitute, the "Tableaux Historiques de l'Asie," which Mr. K. is now publishing in French, and of which we have perused the first number with great interest. Judging from the hintorical-knowledge which Mr. K. has displayed in both these works, as well as from his occasional contributions to the Journal Aziatique, we look forward with intense curiosity to his great history of China, which he is about to publish in English, from original documents. All that we wish to recommend to him in this, as well as any other work he may publish in future, is to be on his guard against his lungination, and to be less severe in animadverting on the supposed errors of his predecessors; for a man may err without being a " blockhead," and publish an untruth without deserving the epithet of a "list."

Y. Z.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CANAL ON COCHEN CHINA.

It is reported that 25,000 persons have been recently employed in cutting a canal between Suigon, in Cochin Chins, and Cambodia. It is likewise stated that the canal is twenty-three English miles in length, eighty feet in width, and twelve feet in depth, and that this stupendous undertaking wasaccomplained in aix weeks, 7,000 lives being sacrificed in consequence.

PRIMALISMMENT OF A NATIVE COLLEGE AT CARCUTTA.

The following are the details of an assembly of Gour Sanstj. or Bengal so-

ciety, held by native, learned, and wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, in the house of Baboo Guruperalad Bose, concerning the establishment of a College for the education of Brahmin students in the Vedant or Brahminical Theology. The assembly act in the aforesaid house on the 27th Dec. at 3 r. m., to the great gradification of persons exerting themselves for the establishment of this institution, and in promoting the public welfare.

Baboo Radha Kant Deb first put the following question to the Society, "Whether they had fully determined to establish a Callege in the presidency for the instruction of Vedant, the most beneficial and

useful science for the advancement of the" Hindoo religion?"

Bohoo Omanumden Tagore, Baboo Chunder Comar Tagore, and the rest of the Society replied, " It is an object of great consequence, and we think it a duty incumbent on as to comply with the proposal which you have been pleased to make." Upon which Baboo Radha Kant Deb proposed to the Society a method for carrying on the institution in question; but on the suggestion of Habor Reernersing Mullik, and Babon Ramcomul Sain, the following list calculating the probable monthly charge, and the list of primises for the accommodation of the College was drawn, to which, being moderately proportioned for the present, the Society agreed :

List of Monthly Espenses.

RA. 4 Professors, at 30 Hs. each permonth 120 Real, paper, and Ink 20 Durwan, servants, and other ex-

penies, per month 9530

Expense of Primine.

4 Large hitis, at 225 respect each . 1901

Afterwards Baboo Radha Kasu Deb again proposed to the Society an immediste subscription of an much on they could possibly grant for this object. h men then present in the

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The Society then appointed Hallow Shows humber Stream to be the Treatmerer, and Dissinguishmen Hanorjee to be the Procurer of the amount above enterplied, and of any subsequent denotions. The assembly was then lanken up. - Mafair Newgraper, Jan. 10.

ASSAULT POLICETY OF CARCETY.

On Wednesday evenings the 7th Jan., Sciency was hold at the Society's space-rants in Charringhee; W. D. Baylay, Edg., Vice President, in the chair. At this meeting the Hight Herered the Lord Bishap of Calcutta, Dr. Clarke Abel, the Rev. Mr. Thousaon, and the Rev. Mr. Hovenden, away elected mem-ters of the Society.

lare of the Society

Major-General Hardwicke, one of the Vie Presidents, having proceeded to England the Levil histogr was unani-

money absted in his round.

A teste from General Hurdwicke was read, in which the General provented, for the purpose of being deposited in the Museum, the model of a war prow of those piratical Malaya who infest the va-Two hand threson, and two mother-p-

pearl comments of New Zealand chiefs.

The has of a Chinese, of a poculiar enustruction.

The last of a Kampelaskean,

The musicons-shaped Maderpere, from the strate of Paper, which divide the island of Ceylon from the peninsula of Lodis.

The horns of a deer, common to many parm of India, called Barra-shigh (twelve forked), the number of points on the two horns lying tweiter when of number were In the present specimen, one change of borns is wanting to completion.

The dried head of a New Zealand Chia was presented in the name of John Pal-

mer, Esp.

A letter was read from Mr. Mackenson, Secretary to Conventment, presenting, in the name of the Covernment of Bountary, a printed Statistical Report on the Per-gurdals of Paddapes, R. a., be-and Chandguch, R. a., be-raike, Radancy and Host word, by the be-Dr. Mondall, delibered by a low from

Vot. XVIII.

the Commissioner in the Deccap, and observations by the Principal Collector in

the southern Mahratta country.

A communication from the Master of the Torch Floating Light was read, trappmitting a large green spotted beetle, preserved in a phial. It was found on cut-Sangar Island, in the centre of a logwithout any cavity to admit of its ingress It was taken out alive, and it condinued to live several days.

A considerable addition of valuable philosophical and scientific publications was received from H. T. Colchrooke, Eaq., who is authorized to make annual purchases of books for the Society's li-

A letter was received from Monsieur Langles, of Paris, dated in May last, presenting his Analysis of the 14th vo-

lume of the Asiatic Researches.

A letter was also read from Mons. Abel Rémusat to Mr. Wilson, the Secretary, communicating to him his having been chosen an honorary member of the

Societé Asiatique of Paris.

Translations of, and remarks upon, the curious incriptions on copper-places from Clintresghur, transmitted some time ago by Mr. Jenkins, and described in a former report, were laid before the Society by the Secretary. In one of the inscriptions the date is very distinct, and corres ponds with A.D. 740, the carliest yet discovered of an authentic complexion.

Mr. Wilson read an interesting Analysis of the Hindeo comedy entitled Mofurifugai mitra of Kalldass, written by himself; but the plot is too intriente to be made intelligible without considerable de-It forms a part of the View of the Hindoo Drama, upon which the learned Secretary has been long engaged. Col.

Got. Goz.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PRESIDEAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Medical and Phypical Society, held on Saturday evening, the 3d Jan, the appointment of Office-bearers took place for the present year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected: Dr. Hare, President; Mr. Wilson, Vice-President; and Dr. Adam, Secretary and Treasurer; and Dr. Swiney, Mr. J. Grant, Dr. Brown, and Mr. Hamilton, Members of the Managing Committee.

Of non-residents added to the list on this occasion, the Society have been particalarly bonoured in the names of all the Officers composing the Bombay Medical Board, and that of the Chief Surgeon to the Company's factory at Canton, Dr. A. Pearson. Several valuable communications from members of the Society; were submitted by the Secretary; and donations of books and preparations presented for the Library and Museum. Exclusive

of the subjects purely professional which came under discussion during the evening, a very interesting paper was read on the Geology of the Ganges and Jumna, by a gentleman in the Civil Service. The streams present examples of almost all the varieties of calcareous, argillaceous, and sitiocous compounds, from the secondary concretions of cale-tuff (kunkur) found every where in the river's bed, to the green stone of Pointy and the primitive granue of Colgong and Juangira. Syenite and porphyritle masses are also found at some points and fragments of grey and white chalcodony. It is remarkable that no rolled or angular pieces of rock are found in the nullahs proceeding from the hills, by which the formation of the higher ranges might be determined. The neighbourhood of Monghyr is singular in . presenting ridges of quartz rock that rise to a considerable beight; and the old red analstone formation is finely exemplified in the hills of Change and Mirzapore. The subject of geological research is comparatively new in this part of the world, and we therefore hall with feelings of real gratification any attempt to make us better acquainted with the structure of a country whose features and external configuration differ so widely from our own. We trust the Society, in its physical character, will often have to number among its contribut turs such zealous and able observers of nature as the author of the paper of which we have now given a slight maline. The funds of the Society, it is gratifying to remark, are in a very flourishing state. and the institution altogether has bitherto prospered beyond the most sauguine expectation of its founders .- [lnd, Gaz.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting which took place on the 14th Dec., reveral interesting communications were read. Amongst others a statement of the weather for the last twentytwo years (from 1800 to 1822, inclusive), kept by Mr. Mac Dowall at Kishargong. near Rungpore, communicated in a letter from one of the most realous members of the Society, Mr. D. Scott. Although the concise form of the document necessarily excluded much detail, it possesses a great value on account of its general observations for so long a series of years. will form an interesting subject for the volume of Researches which it is understood the Society imends to publish. letter was also read from Mr. D. Scott, in continuation of a former one on the carly reating of regetables, and which was laid before the Society at their last meeting. An account was likewise presented by Capt. S. R. Stary, of a process successfully employed by him for producing a very rich and beautiful succession of blossoms of the balsam, by the simple method of cutting off the branches within an inch or inch and a half of the stem, whilst the plant is young.

It was proposed by Mr. Leyeester, and seconded by the whole Meeting, that the Rev. Dr. W. Carey should be nominated to succeed him as President during his approaching voyage to the Cape. The thanks of the Society were then unanimously voted to the late President for his indefaigable, realous, and successful exertions in promoting the objects of their institution.—| Being. Hark.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOSDON.

A Farage to India, containing Rollections on a Voyage to Madras and Bengal in 1821, in the ship Lonach Instructions for the Preservation of Health in Indian Climates; and Hints to Surgeons and Owners of Private Trading-Ships. By James Wallace, Surgeon of the Lonach.

A Catalogue of Books in Oriental Literature, and of Miscellaneous Works connected with India, by Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, Leadenhall-street; corrected to the 1st of June 1824.

The South Sea Islands; being a Description of the Manners, Costoms, &c., of their Inhabitants, and containing, among the rest, an interesting Account of the Sandwich Islanders. 2 Vols., with 26 coloured Engravings. 12s.

Letters on the Prevention and Cure of Discours peculiar to Hot and Cold Climates, intended for the use of Communders of Ships, and Persons about to settle in, or visit such climates. By James Boyle, East, Surgeon. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

In the Press.

A Voyage to Cochin-China. By Lieut, White, of the United States Navy.

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Generals's Hebrew Lericon to the Books of the Old Testament, including the Geographical Names and Chaldale Words in Earn and Daniel. Translated into English from the German, by Christopher Leo.

Journal of a Residence in Ashantee, by Joseph Dupuis, Esq., late His Britannic Majesty's Envoy and Consul for that Kingdom.

FRENCH.

Mémaires relatifs à l'Asie, contenant des recherches historiques, géographiques et philologiques sur les peuples de l'Orient; par M. J. Klaproth, avec une carte et trois planches. Paris, 1824. 1 vol. 8vo.

Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens, ou Recherches sur les promiers élémens de cette écriture serve,

sur leurs diverses combinaisons, et sur les rapports de ce système avec les autres méthodes graphiques Egyptiennes. Par M. Champollion le jeune, avec un volume de planches et leur explication. Paris, 1824. I vol. 670.

In the Press.

Vayoge D'Orenbourg à Boukbard, fait en 1820, a travers les Steppes qui s'étendent a l'est de la Mer d'Aral, et au-dela du Sir-Deria (l'ancien Jaxartes): Rédigé par M. le Baron Georges de Meyendorff, Colonel à l'état-nujor de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie, et revu par M. le Chavalier Amédée Janbert.

GERMAN.

Genehichte des Johan und seiner Bekenner, &c.:—History of Islamism, and of its Arabian, Persian, Turkish, and other followers; also an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Sect of Wechabites. Leipzig, 1823. 8ve.

Locmani Fabula et plura loca er cadicibus maximam partem historicis selecta, ad unem scholarum Arabicorum, etidii G. W. Freytag, D. LL. OO. P. Bonn, 1829,

Chrostomathia Talmustien et Rabbinico, collegit, brevi annotatione illustravit, indice verborum accessit, G. B. Winer. Leipsick, 1822. 6vg.

Nomen Scripturer Hindurum Sperimen, quod alpuratu typographico-lithographico, nunc denuò instructo, dandum curavit Othmarus Frank. Wartzboarg, 1823, folio.

DUTCH-

Procee van Indische Dichtkunde: -Specimens of Indian Poetry, translated from the Sanscrit. By J. Haafner, Amsterdam, 1893. 8vo.

RESSIAN.

De Manuscripto Persico Iskenderi Munschii, eruditis hucusque incognito, auct. Fr. Erdmann. Kazau, 1822. 4to.

Arabisaden ex Manuscripto ignato Ibn. Schebnah supplevit et enendavit. Fr. Erdmann. Kazan, 1823. 4ts.

CALCUITA.

The Friend of India, No. IX.—The following are its contents: 1. Cursory Remarks on Clumter 2d of " Considera-

tions on the state of British India, &c. &c., by Lieut. A. White." 3. Sketch of Popular Ideas, relating to the Burning of Withowa, Shraddas, or Fameral Feners, &c., taken from Recent Occurrences. 3. On Shavery, as it now exists in India, and particularly in Bengal. 4. Review of that part of Rammolnen Roy's. "Final Appeal to the Christian Public, in Defence of the Precepts of Jesus," which relates to Christ's Atonement.

Paema, consisting of Amatory, Satisfi-

cal, Lyric, and Hamorous Pieces, by Lieut McNaghton.

The Island, or Christian and his Comrades, by the Right Hon. Lord Byron. (Reprint.)

A Reply to Rommoken Roy on the Atonemant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The South-African Commercial Advertions a weekly newspaper conducted by G. Greig.

Cast-India College, at Maileybury.

EXAMINATION, May 27, 1624.

On Thursday, the 27th May, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Departation, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and the Professors, and the Oriental

Visitor.

At 12 o'clock the Bishop of London, the Visitor of the College, arrived, and soon afterwards his Lordship held a construction of several of the Students in the Chapel of the College; after which, the Deputation, accompanied by the Bishop, the Principal, and other members of the College Council, and several distinguished visitors, proceeded to the Hall, where, the Students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place.

The list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other homographic distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian and Deva Nagari writers.

Mr. Charles Grant Udny read an English essay, entitled "The influence of attachment to their native country upon those who leave it early in life, is salutary or not, according to the principles and recollections with which it is associated,"

The Students read and translated in the

several oriental languages.

Primes were then delivered by the Chairman to the Students according to the fullowing list:

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prime of Books, and other honourable Distinctions at the Public Examination, May 1824.

Students in their Fourth Term.

J. C. Brown, medal in mathematics; prize in Hindustani, in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments. H. Pidenck, medal in political economy; prize in Bengali; and with great credit in other departments.

T. J. W. Thomas, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other depart-

ments.

D. Pringle, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. G. Udny, medal in classics; prize for the best English essay, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. A. Edmonstone, medal in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students ie-their third term.

G. F. Thompson, prize in political economy, in law, and in Persian.

C. Edison, prize in mathematics, in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. Reid, prize in Bengali, and highly

distinguished in other departments, G. T. Lushington, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other depart-

A. Maitland, price in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

F. J. Halliday, prise in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

J. N. Walker, prize in Persian writing and in drawing.

Students in their second term.

- R. Colvin, prize in classics, in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.
- J. P. Gubbins, prize in Bengali and in Persian.

R. T. Porter, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. Anderson, prize in Samerit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. Blunt, prine in history, and with great credit in other departments.

A. E. Hamilton, prize in Deva-Nagari writing, in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments. Students in their first term,

C. E. Trevelyan, prize in classics, and in Sanscrik

C. G. Mansel, prize in Perslan, and in English composition.

W. U. Arbutimot, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

J. B. Ogilvy, prize in mathematics. J. G. S. Bruere, prire in drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. Grant, Gordon. G. Alexander, Lawrell, Campbell, Crawford, Hall. Wilmot, Mills, Cathcart,

Blane. And the following pessed with great

credit;

Mr. Conolly,

Sminforth,

Bury, G. H. Smith,

- Mellor,

- Armstrong,

R. Anderson, - Haraby,

E. B. Thomas,

- Speint, Hogves, Jackson.

Best Dova Nagari writers :

Mr. Macdonald,

- W. C. Ogilvie, - Fitzgerald,

Cathcart,

Wilmot; Hail.

Porter.

Best Persian writers: Mr. Hamilton.

S. G. Smith,

Astell,

Sheridan, G. H. Smith.

The rank of the Students family leaving College was then read, being as follows:

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon-Company's Service in India.

BERGAL.

1st Class-1. Mr. Pidcock,

2. - Uday,

3. - Edmonstone,

4. - Pringle, 5; - Grant.

2d Class-6, - Gordon,

7. Mr. Stainforth,

G. Alexander,
 G. H. Smith,

sd Class-10. - Bury, 11. - Lawrell,

12. - R. C. Plowden.

MADRAS.

1st Class -1. Mr. Brown,

2. - T. J. W. Themas. 2d Chas -3. - Astell,

4. - Douglis. 3d Class -5. - Conolly, 6. - Mellor.

RECOLDAN.

(No 1st Class.) 2d Class -I. Mr. Birdwood,

3d Class -2 - Seton, 3. - Bacon.

It was then announced to the Students that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct; and that this last consideration had always n decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within aix months from the date of their being so ranked, or by the first regular ships that may be despatched to the Presidency to which the Student is appointed, after the expiration of the said six menths; and that, should any Student delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at the examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally suigned to him.

Notice was then given, that the next term would commence on Tuesday the 27th July, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of that period, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise the term would be for-

feited. The Chairman then addressed the Students, expressing his high approbation of the telent and literary acquirements which but been exhibited that day, as well us of the general state of the Col-

The business of the day then concluded.

Wednesday the 14th, and Wednesday the 21st matent, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House from Candidates for admission to the Catloge next Term, which commences on Turtday the 27th Instant.

should be published a Police of the All

Debates at the Cast-India Mouse.

East-India Heiser, May 26.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) having, conformably with the By-Laws, sec. 4. cap. 1, presented to the Court several papers which had been laid before Parlia

ment since the last Court,

General Theratow rose, and said, that he had observed, in the newspapers, a notice for a General Court to be held on the 23d of June; and he wished to know, as he had announced his intention of taringing forward a motion on that day, whether it was not usual to publish a notice of the motion meant to be discussed?

The Cheirman had no hesitation in anavering the gallant General's question in the negative. It was not usual to publish any notice of a motion, given in the ordinary manner. It was never done except, when at the request of two or more Proprietors, the General Court was made special for the purpose of considering a mo-

tion.

HY-LAWS.

The Cheirman said, the next business was to pay obedience to the By-Law, sec. 2, cap. 3, which directed that the By-Law should be read at the first General Court after every annual election.

The By-Laws were then read short,

TANJONE CLAIMS.

The Chairman said, be had now to beg the attention of the Proprietors to the special business which the Court had been summoned to consider. In the first place, he should lay before them, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 1, sec. 4, the Draft of a Bill (now in progress through Parliament), entitled "Bill for cambling the Coumaissimus acting in execution of an Agreement made between the East-India Company and the Private Creditors of his late Highness Ameer Sing, formerly Rajah of Tanjore, deceased, the better to carry the same into effect."

The bill was then read abort.

The Chairman proceeded to state that there was a money question (connected with the bill which had just been read), which the Court were called upon more particularly to consider. On this part of the subject, the Court of Directure had come to a resolution, which would now be laid before the Proprietors for their approhation, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 6, sec. 18.

The resolution of the Court of Direc-

tors, of the 28th of January 1824, was then read. It set forth, that in the event of the arrangement made in April last, for the examination of the debts of the late Rajah of Tanjore, being carried into effect, Sir Benjamin Hobbouse, and the other Carnatic Commissioners, should be appointed Commissioners to investigate the claims on the revenues of Tanjore; and it regranted to the Carnatic Commissioners, sa long as they should be employed in the double duty of investigating claims upon the Carnatic, and claims upon Tanjore, a special allowance of £300 per annum each, from the Company, in addition to the allowance of £1,500 per annurs at present enjoyed by them under the Carnatic Deed, and fixed their allowance from the period when either commission should cease at £1,500 per annum, to continue so long as they might be employed under the remaining commission, and to be paid, should the remaining commission be the Carnatic Commission, as at present; and should it be the Tanjore Commission, from the Company's cash.

The Chairman moved, "That the Court approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 28th January last, subject to the confirmation of another Gene-

ral Court."

Mr. Crauford observed, that the Carnatic deed had been signed by many of the Nabob's creditors, but in this instance the Tanjore deed was signed by only five creditors. He had no personal interest in this matter; but, as administrator to the estate of one of the creditors, a sense of public duty impelled him to state his opinion. He had heard, that the Tanjore deed of agreement would have proceeded, puri passe, with the Carnatic deed of agreement. It was not, however, until yesterday that he could procure the Carnatic deed; and, on comparing it with the Tanjore deed, he found that every thing which was objectionable in the latter, consisted in the alterations that were made in it, with reference to the terms of the former, very first clause of the Tanjore deed contained that which the Carnatic deed did not contain. It called on those who were creditors of Ameer Sing, to shew that the soms claimed by them were originally due for a just and lawful consideration. Now, by the fifth article of the Cornatic deed a mere general submission of the claim to the Commissioners was all that was required. It did not call on those who so submitted their demands to prove the origin of the debt. Now, however good the demand might originally have been, it was barely possible, after such a lapse of

years, that the representatives of different creditors could establish the claim in the

way here pointed out.

In the latter part of the same clause, a very extraordinary word was introduced, which was not in the Carnatic deed. In the eighth article of the Carnatic deed, it was declared, that no person should be entitled to claim the liquidation of any bond granted on account of any gift or gratuitous allowance; no instrument abould be recognised, except such as were given for a valid and lawful consideration. In the the present deed, however, the word " illegal" was introduced. And how, he demanded, did that word affect the creditors? By the Act of the 26th of George III., money transactions, in the way of loan, between Europeans and natives, were probibited after the 1st of December 1787; and some of those loans, which formed a portion of the present claims, might have been made subsequently. If so, the Commissioners must reject them totally, otherwise there was no meaning in the word " illegal," as here introduced. In that case, would not the creditor, whose boso fate demand was thus set aside, have some reason to complain of injustice? Farther, if the Commissioners under the Tanjore deed found any of those transactions mixed up with usury, they were bound to reject Piera altogether. Under the Carnatic deed, the Commissioners were not so bound. They were allowed, where usury appeared, to award such principal sum as had really been alvanced. The Hon. Proprietor next adverted to the fifth clause of the Tanjore deed, which set forth, that the Commissioners should be at liberty to receive proof for and against any claims that came before them, by examination sind roce, by the examination of the parties, by the examination of vouchers found in the palace at Tanjore, and by the examination of documents in the Company's records. It appeared to him to be a strange thing that documents in the records of the Company should be taken as evidence against parties, who were not placed in a situation to meet it. By the twentieth article of the Carnatic deed, this was provided for. That deed directed, that the proceedings of the Commissioners who sat as Madras in 1785 and 1791, on the subject of the Nahob's debts, and the ovidence of documents belonging to the Company, should be referred to the Commissioners in London, who would give due weight to it, with reference to the claims of parties before them. These words were necessary to let in that description of evidence. But, by the present deed, any sort of evidence was allowed to be tendered, and the Commissioners were bound to receive it. Under this deed, there was no power that he was aware of, which could compel the Commissioners to produce such evidence to

those who were interested. There was was another circumstance connected with the Tanjore deed, which might be attended with great difficulty. By the Carastic deed, the Commissioners abroad acted under the Commissioners in England; but here they were to have a concurrent jurisdiction, and were empowered to decide on claims, unless the sum demanded was very The Hot. Proprietor next considerable. objected to that part of the Tanjore deed which related to the sending out of instructions from the Commissioners in England to the Commissioners in India. By this deed, the Commissioners in England, conjointly with the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul, might frame and send out to India such instructions as they thought fit, touching the claims of persons interested in those proceedings. The Commissioners abroad would, perlaps, have finally to decide on claims, in conformity with those instructions; and very likely without the power of learing creditors at all. These were all the observations with which he meant to trouble the Court; but he found it necessary to declare the reason, why be, as administra-tor to an estate, found himself procluded from agreeing to this deed. He should now allow those, who had had more time and opportunity to consider the question, to state their opinion, and to correct him, if it were necessary. He should make no motion on the subject; because, in a contest with the Court of Directors, the power of that Court was sure to send the creditors to the wall. He looked upon this proceeding as a mockery of justice; and, as such, he had expressed his opposition to it.

The Chairman said be understood the object of the Hon. Proprietor to be, that of stating his reason for not affixing his signature to the Tanjore deed; and so far the Hon. Proprietor had only to make out his case satisfactorily to himself; it was another question whether he could make it out satisfactorily to others. As the deed was not signed by the Hon, Proprietor, it was quite clear that he was in no worse situation now, than he was before the arrangement was made. It was undoubtedly open to itim and to other craditors to withhold their signatures if they thought fit. The Hon. Proprietor had objected to this deed, that it was signed by only five creditors. It should be remembered, however, that only thirty-eight Europeans bad claims upon Tanjore. But, let the signatures he numerous or few, it was not to be denied, that if any portion of the creditors wished for an arrangement of their claims, it was quite competent for the Court of Directors to take the course they had followed, and to apply to Parliament for such a bill as that now before the Court; and certainly the Hon, Proprietor could not

say that he was in mry way injured, merely because other parties had felt that they should be benefitted by the measure. It was open to any creditor, to submit to the arbitration of his right, in any manner be pleased. This point, he hoped, being satisfactorily explained, he would next observe, that the Hon. Proprietor seemed to make it ground of complaint that this deed was not an exact counterport of the Carnatic deed. He (the Chairman) was somewhat at a loss to conceive why the Hon. Proprietor should take it for granted that it ought to be a copy of that deed. It was true that creditors claiming under the Carnatic deed, and their claims settled by the adjudication of Commissioners; and that the claims upon Tanjore were to be decided in the same way. But, because the deeds corresponded in principle, was it to be contended that there should be no departure from the Carnatic deed when it was deemed necessary to meet the circumstances of the new case? The Hon. Proprietor seemed to object, that, under the Tanjore deed, information might be withheld from the Commissioners, or that they might refuse to call far information. Now the same powers were given to them as to the Carnatic Commissioners; and, be it remem-bered, that they would be under out to administer justice faithfully. The Hon, Proprietor had objected to the first clause, and particularly marked out the words "originally due," with reference to the obligation which he imagined to be imposed upon the creditor of proving strictly how each claim originated; and of this, the Hon. Proprietor had supposed, strict logal proof was to be given.

Mr. Croughed said the Hon, Chairman misunderstood him. That was not his argument. His argument was, that a person failing to establish the origin of his claim to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, by a particular course of evidence, must be defeated. By this deed, his claim was not allowed to be left to a liberal, reasonable, and equitable consideration.

The Chairman was sorry to have misunderstood the Hon. Proprietor; but it appeared to him that the Hon. Proprietor's objection related to the difficulty imposed on the creditors of substantiating claims of thirty or forty years' standing. The Commissioners, however, could only proceed in the way that was adopted in courts of law, where the best evidence must be adduced; first vouchers, documents, or ried took evidence, according to the existing circumatmoces of the case. The Commissioners be considered to be in the situation of judges; they were bound to receive evidence in whatever shape it came, and after considering it, to give it all due and proper weight. He was not aware that more need be said. Those who signed this paper were,

he repeated, voluntary parties to the arrangement; they had a right to enter into it; and those who did not sign it were not in a worse situation than before.

Mr. Cramford said, it certainty was his expectation that an answer would have been given to what he had stated, since he had shewn that there was no equity in the measure. In the very first clause the word "illegal" had a peculiar meaning. No answer had been given to that point. All the Hon. Chairman stated was, that the creditors who chose it had a right to remain as they were at present, and that they would not be placed in a worse situation than before. But let the Court consider how far, hereafter, they would be in a situation to deal out that equity which

was due to the creditors.

Mr. Lowendes said he expected on this occasion to have seen two powerful advocates (Messrs. Jackson and Hume) in their places. He knew not what could keep them away. Perhaps it was the smell of the paint. (A laugh.) He rose to express his surpress that the Carnatic Comroission was still in existence, recollecting, as he did, that Sir Berrjamin Hobhouse had mked, through the medium of a friend in that Court, when the Directors meant to put an end to the business? It was clear from this that Sir Benjamin Hobbouse did not desire the commission to be contimued; and he hoped they would not force £1,500 a-year on him as a Commissioner, whether he desired it or not. (A longh.) It would appear, from the time it took to arrange these claims, that the Commissioners were running a race, in slowness, with the Court of Chancery, where a man might die before he obtained justice. (4 lough.) It appeared that the Commisaloners were to receive £1,500 a-year for settling the Carnatic claims, and £300 a-year additional for settling the claims on Tanjore; and when either of the accounts was wound up, they were to be paid £1,500 a-year each until the remaining one was concluded. Never before did he hear of such extravagance. Here, instead of the burden being decreased, it was, after many years, when one should suppose it ought no longer to exist, actually enlarged. But they were not only paying Commissioners here, but, as he understood, they had another set to provide for in India. He objected to such large salaries. When he saw money squandered in that way, it always reminded him of an observation of a near relative of his who had written a work on education. He said that, just in proportion as you paid extravagantly for the education of a child was his educa-tion neglected. So he would say with respect to Commissioners; the more you paid them, the more would their duty be neglected. The most effectual way to present the account from being settled,

was to give the Commissioners enermous calaries. He was estunished that his Hon, Friend (Mr. Hame) was not present to make these observations, which he certainly could do in a more forcible manner than be (Mr. Lownder) could command. Corrainly something of deep importance must have detained him. But though he could not make his observations so clearly as his Hon. Friend, yet he hoped he should be able to show the Court of Directors that they acted on a wrong principle in granting this increase of salary, and in allowing to each of the members of the surviving commission £1,500 per annum. Suppose the Tanjore Commission should last, like the Carnatic Commission, for twenty years, the labours of the latter having been concluded long before that period. What, in that case, were they doing? Why, they were saddling the Company with this salary of £1,500, wideh would be payable to the Tanjore Commissioners so long as that commission was in existence. He found that these disputed Indian claims had been more than twenty years under consideration. He was agrey for it, because he had been led to think that it was only in England where they were so long in deciding upon a claim. He, at that moment, held a convhold in the county of York, which had been for thirty-five years in the Court of Chancery, (A lough.) These Chancery suits were very profitable things for some of the parties concerned, and of course the longer they lasted it was so much the better for them. On the same principle, he should not wonder if fifteen years more elapsed before the debts of the Camatic were settled, since the Commissioners were sure of their £1,500 a-year during the period of their labours. He wished to know how many times they sat, or whether they sat at all? Was the situation a mere sinecure? because, if it were, he must state that he set his face against all sinecures. About the deed which had become the subject of discussion, he should say nothing, because he thought the Directors were the proper persons to frame it. But he certainly did not like the plan of continuing the salary of £1,500 to the members of the surviving commission. It gave him a strange idea of saving the Company's money, when they were told, that in the event of the Carnatic Commission laving concluded its investigation, the salary of £1,500 a-year was to be transferred to the Tanjore Commissioners, who, in the first instance, were only to receive £300 a-year. It reminded him of the story of Jack and the No sooner did thus hero Henri-stalk. plant his bean but it grew up into a great tree. (A laugh.)

Mr. Righy said, if there were one duty more incumbent than another on those Asiatic Journ.—No. 103,

who were entrusted with the affairs of this Company, it was that they dould, on all occusions, athere strictly to the rules of justice. The object for which they were met this day was to procure the concurrence of that Court in an Act of Parliament, the provisions of which would enable certain Commissioners to settle, under a deed signed by a number of creditors, the claims which subsisted between them and a deceased eastern chief. He was a stranger to this matter; but he had listened with great attention to what fallen from an Hon. Proprietor. Actuated by sentiments of justice, he could not but hear with main some of the observations in which that Hon. Proprietor had indulged. To these he would recall the attention of the Court; because, on the well-regulated mind of every individual present they must have last some infloence, and must naturally have inspired a desire that a proper answer should be given to them. The Hon. Proprietor said, he did not propose to conclude his observations with any metion on this tubject, because he came forward as the representative of a deceased creditor, and he was certain that, in a conflict with this Company, the creditor must go to the wall. He (Mr. Righy) trusted that such was not the case. He hoped, and he believed, that there was not a single member of the Company who would flatter himself with a victory over justice; (hear) and he also hoped, that before the Hon. Proprietor quitted the Court, be would receive sounthing more satisfactory, in the way of answer, than he had done. As he understood the Hon. Proprietor, he appeared In a character which always claimed attention and respect. He was doing that duty which society ever viewed with pleasure, he was taking the part and protecting the property of a deceased friend : he therefore appeared in a praisoworthy and meritorium situation. The object he had in riew was honourable, and in developing that object he had arraigned the justice of the Court. He was not prepared to coincide with the Hon. Proprietor in several respects. The Hon. Proprietur complained that the deed was a severe one, because under it the Commissioners must reject all debts ininted with usury; and he objected also to that part of it which referred to debts " illegally contracted." Now "illegally" was a word which he (Mr. Rigby) asw no resects to quarrel with. If he had not been legally educated, or connected with legal business; if the whole course of his prospects had led him to live constantly in the country, still, as a man of plain understanding, he should certainly approve of the Commissioners refusing to answer illegal demands. There could be no wise, valid, or just objection to much a principle. The objection could

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not sustain itself, because the principle of law would be, even if the expression were omitted, that the Commissioners were bound to reject, in justice and equity, all claims that were not legal; and he should quarrel with those who drew that deed, if they had introduced a clause authorizing the Commissioners to agree to that which was not legal. He must ever maintain the converse of the Hon. Gentleman's proposition, and in all cases call for a strict distinction between that which was legal and that which was illegal. It was however proper, when they went before Parliament, that they should go upon clear, certain, and explicit grounds. They ought not to allow any part of their conduct to appear, even for a moment, exceptionable or doubtful to the House of Commons. This Company had always gone before the country with the highest character, and that character they should be ever studious to preserve. (Hear?) It was essential, even in the view of wordid minds, of those who looked only at their interest, that they should do so ; and, therefore, he wished this Bill to go before the legistature on a sure and strong foundation. He heard with anxiety for further information what had fallen from the Hon. Chairman. He stated that there were thirty-eight creditors.

The Chairman. -" European creditors." Mr. Righy .- Five of whom had signed this deed. Did the other creditors, he should be glad to know, state their objections to the deed ? because, If they had, one would hope that the Directors, in their wisdom, had considered, and well considered, those objections. If it were otherwise, then, of course, the measure would be opposed in the House of Commors. Then it would become a question of opinion of justice or injustice—whether they would or would not adopt the Bill proposed by the Court. The Hon. Proprietor had stated his great objection to the deed to be, that it did not agree with a former deed relative to the Carnatic claims. He might have been leif to suppose that it would have been similarly drawn up, from a marginal note which he (Mr. Rigby) as in the Bill exhibited in the fool.) He however saw no reason for not having the instruments drawn up dissimilarly; and these who opposed that proposition ought to adduce sound and substantial arguments to prove that they ought to be alike. The situation of the eredisors, be it observed, might be very different in the two cases. Now he thought, if they went, on the one hand, to enlarge the course of evidence before the Commissioners, or, on the other hand, to parrow that course in the present case, and were called on to justify that proceeding, is must be on the consideration of some

particular local circumstances, some facts that peculiarly applied to those claims, and which were extraneous to the general course which it was thought fit to adopt formerly. There might be circumstances connected with the Carnatic and Tanjore claims which rendered them different in themselves, and which nright therefore require some alteration in the mode of proceeding. He trusted that the Court of Directors, with whom the measure originated, land exercised due discretion and wisdom in forming this Bill. Not being better acquainted with the circumstances of the case, he would not trench farther on that part of the argument, but would apply himself to a few observations on the money question. He understood the business immediately before them was, to consider of the propriety of increasing the salary of the Curmatic Commissioners from £1,500 to £1,900 a-year, on account of the additional trouble which they would have to encounter in settling the Tunjore claims. This was a fair point for consideration and proof; and before they decided on it, he thought they ought to have more information than they at present possessed. The first inquiry he would therefore make was, whether the Carnetic Commissioners had not, in the course of their long employment on that commission, gone through a very considerable portion of business; and whether their labour was not, at this day, very much diminished? He asked the question on this principle, because he thought that all individuals in public stations ought to be remunerated according to their labour; and if additional weight were imposed on them, they ought to receive additional emolument. If then the Carnatic Commissioners, receiving £1,500 a-year for the performance of their that under that commission alone, were now called upon to undertake an additional weight of labour, he would accede to the proposed increase. But he wished to ask whether the same weight of business remained under the Curnatic Commission as was originally imposed on them? (Hear!) Whether they had now the same labour? (Hear !) Whether the £1,500 a-year which theynow retained was so hardly carned as formerly? (Hear!) One would certainly suppose that a commission which had been so long in existence, must have gene through a great deal of business, and most have so lightened its labours, that a triffing addition to wint they had now to do would not require additional remuneration. In considering the duration of that commission, one could not but lament that the administration of justice was attended by such delay. He recollected that one Roman emperor had issued a celebrated edict, by which it was decreed that no law-suit should last beyond twelve

months it would, he conceived, he a very fortunate thing, if in this country they could contine their law-sains to the same period. If the Carnatic Commissioners had been active and assidoons in the discharge of their duty, they must, without doubt, have got through a great portion of the husiness. The question then would be; whether there was the same call for their laborious exertions and for the application of their taletts, as was originally the case? and if not, whether it was necessary to give them an increased salary?

Mr. Consified said be was not aware that in the course of his observations be had expressed himself too strongly; he certainly had no intention to say anything offensive, individually or otherwise. The Hoo. Proprietor had justified the use of the word "lilegal," and, as a general proposition, bls argument was undoubtedly correct. But this was a peculiar case; and his objection was this- that under the present deed the Commissioners would in a great measure he prevented from proceeding where the ground was at all controverted. Now, it was admitted (as we understood the Hon, Proprietor) before the House of Commons, that some loans, similar in their nature to those which would be rejected by this deed under the word "illegal," had been made on the part of the Madrus Government, and had found their way into the Company's treasury. Those loans had been equitably considered; and he conceived the same reason for a liberal and favourable consideration of their claims applied to the creditors in general.

Mr. Trant thought is was not right to allow this matter to remain it its present state. A very grave charge had been made against the Hon, Gentlemen behind the bar. The Hon. Proprietor had stated, that, in his opinion, a considerable degree of injustice would be done to those creditors who had not signed the deed; that, in fact, something very like a disposition to effect injustice was shewn in the manuer of drawing up that instrument. Not having had the advantage of perusing the Carnatic deed, he could not say how far it agreed with, or differed from, the instrument now before the Court. But, as a substantive measure, as a measure of fair justice, he had no hesitation in saying that it was perfectly good and correct, and be had had some little experience in adjusting matters of that nature. The Hon. Proprietor objected to the deed, because it called on parties to prove that the loan was granted for an equitable consideration, which they might find it difficult to do. For his own part he saw no hardship in the case; because he must say, where the claim was for money lant, that the mere proof of a genuine bond having been

given, for a certain sum, was nafficient-By the deed it was further provided, " that the Commissioners shall be the judges of the proper consideration which may have been due for any services performed;" than which, he conceived, nothing could be more fair. The deed also stated, " that no claim shall be admitted which purports to be founded on a gratuitous dunation of money, or to arise out of a prourise;" that " no claim shall be recognized, but for services actually purformed or money lent, except in the case of the physicians." That this was perfeetly just he was prepared to contend; for all those who, like himself, had some knowledge of the proceedings of the Native Princes in India, must be aware, that bonds for large sums were often granted, where no money had been advanced, and no consideration had been given. The Hon. Proprietor had observed, that it was in the power of the Company to give evidence from their records, which perhaps the suitors or claimants would not be in a situation to meet. But the Commissioners were sworn to balance and examine the evidence. They were empowered to administer onths and call for documents; and he was sure neither the Company nor their officers would refuse to appear, and give the fullest information. As to the proceedings of the Carnatic Commissioners, the Hon. Proprietor behind him (Mr. Lownder) seemed not to have estimated the nature of their labours quite correctly. He appeared to think that they had but one case to consider, whereas they had to decide on the demands of several thousand claimants. Through these multifarious claims they had to proceed arrintim, and they had prosecuted their labours greatly to the advantage of the Company. The Hon. Proprietor had asked, whether, after the declaration of Sir Benjamin Hob-house, it would be proper to give these Commissioners any additional salary for their increased labour? Now, the salary they received at present was fixed under the Act of Parliement, and certainly the Commissioners could not be called on to do more than they now did, without receiving an adequate remuneration.

Mr. Loundes wished to know, whether the Carnatic Commissioners met a certain number of days in the year, and transacted business for a certain number of hours in the day? Were there meetings fixed, or was it left to themselves to need of fibitum, when they liked? The Hoo. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) observed, that the Carnatic claimants amounted to many thousands; and they were informed by the Hon. Chairman, that the European claimants, on Tanjore did not exceed thirty-eight. That was a very inconsiderable number, and could cause but little additional labour. How many claimants were there in all?

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The Majesian begged to say, in answer to the Bun Proprietor, (Mr. Laundes) that the European crediture were thirty-eight in number, the matice creditors fifty-four; being, in the whole, under one hundred. The principal demand on the revenue of Taujore was for £370,000, and the sum, including interest due to Europeans or natives, that could, by possibility be awarded, was about £1,000,000. He could not answer how many days in the year, or how many hours in the day, the Carnetic Com-missioners sat; but they made anoual reports to Parliament, which were open to the inspection of the Hon. Proprietor and the public. Their labours, he must say, had been exceedingly beneficial to the Company. Of £29,000,000, the amount of claims alleged to have been due to certain persons, they had rejerred no less than £27,000,000.—(Hear, hear /) Undoubtlanger than any person cancelved it could. The Act of Parliament was, at first, limited to a period of four years. It was subsequently continued for three years longer; and so it had gone on for eighteen or nineteen years; but a summary mode had recently been adopted for settling petty claims, in consequence of which this commission would now terminate in a short time.

Mr. Lorender—(interrupting the Chairman)—"I acknowledge that the time of the Commissioners has been well bestowed, and the money paid to them well laid out. He hoped they never again should hear of such an enormous claim. Good God! £29,000,000 demanded, and £27,000,000 refused! Let h not be told in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Askalon! (Rosy!) If such a statement were made on the continent of Europe, it would be a stab to the credit of India." (Onder, order.)

The Chairman said be owed some apology to the Court for suffering this interrupriou. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Rigby) inquired, whether any of the creditors who had not signed this deed had stated their objections to the Court of Directors. Undoubtedly, the Hon, Gent. (Mr. Crawford) who had this day noticed the deed, and an Hon, Bart, did wait on the late Chairman and him, and offered certain objections to this proceeding. Those objections, as was their due, had received every consideration. He could assure the Hon Proprictor, that the measure was considered, and, to use his own phrase, well considered before it was brought forward. It should not be forgotten, that this deed was drawn up at the solicitation of certain creditors. At their request, the Company were willing to allow their claims to go for adjudication much sooner than they could have done under ordinary circumstances; for, when this business was first brought forward, the revenues of Tanjore were available only for the liquidation of public claims, and these private claims were to be postponed until a surplus revenue was realistel, out of which they were to be discharged. It was a matter of great doubt. if that course had been persevered in, when the reverses would have been in such a state as to allow the payment of those claims. But, with that liberality and genormity which always distinguished the Company, and with which, he was sure, the Court would not find fault, the Directon had thought it right to afford the benefit of doubt to the creditors - (Hear !) The case had not only been well considered, but equitably considered. (Henr !) The Court of Directors had acted with liberality as well as with justice. (Hear!) One of the observations of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford) called for remark. It had already been noticed by the Learned Gent. (Mr. Rigby), and he could not place the matter in a clearer or better point of view than the Learned Gent, had done, Undoubtedly, it could never be in the contemplation of those who drew up the Carnutic deed, to let an illegal claim be admitted. The word " illegal " had been introduced in the present deed, perhaps unnecessarily, and from over abundant caution, because, since the Carnatic deed was framed, questions had been raised which made it expedient to put the point out of all doubt. One word, as to the money part of the question: the Commissioners would be investigating the Carnatic claim and the Tanjore claim at the same time, and the Court could not call on those gentlemen to do the additional business for nothing : they could not force Sir Henjamin Hobhouse to take even £1,800 a year if he did not choose to take it : but, if he were willing to perform certain duties, he certainly ought to be fairly remunerated. The Carnatic Commission was nearly at an end, and the Tanjore Commission was not expected to last long. Under all the circumstances, this arrangement was the most beneficial that could be made, (Hear!)

Mr. Loundes—"I am so well pleased with the conduct of the Carnatic Commissioners, that I move they shall also be the Commissioners for Tanjure." (Laughter.)

Mr. Righy said he was not corry that he had taken up a portion of the time of the Court, since his observations had led the such a satisfactory explanation. (Hear!)

The motion was then agreed to.

The Chairman—" My Hon. Eriend (Mr. Marjoribanks) reminds me, that the salary will not commence till the passing of the bill, which is now in the House of Communs."

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairman said he would take that opportunity of communicating to the General Court, that in obedience to their resolution of the 3d March last, directing that certian papers relative to the admimistration of the Manquers of Hastings should be laid before the Proprietors, all the documents that appeared to be necessary to elucidate the subject had been selected, and sent to the printers. But, as it was the wish of the Directors, on all occasions, to act in conformity with the desire of their constituents, they had caused a list of those papers to be drawn up, and placed for perosal in the reading room; and if the Hos. Mover or Seconder of the original Motion, with any two of the friends of the Marque is of Hustings, on looking over that list, perceived any omission, and signified it to him, as Chairman of the Court of Directors, they should find every disposition to attend to their suggestion. papers were rather voluminous, as they comprized a period of nine or ten years. They were classed under the four following bends :- 1. The Nepatrl war. 2. The Pindarree and Mahratta war. 3. The pecuniary transactions between the house of Palmer and Company and the State of Hydrahad. 4. The finances of India. To these were added, proceedings in the Court of Directors, on the Soth July and and of Oct. in the last year, relative to the proposed grant of a pension of £5,000 per ann, to the Marquess of Hastings .-Papers relative to the Nepsul and Mahratta warn, had been laid before the Proprietors, when the thanks of the Court were granted to the Marquess of Hastings in 1819, for bringing those wars to a sucresuful issue. But that class of documents was considerably enlarged, by the addition of papers which had since reached the Court of Directors. The documents relative to the transactions between the House of Palmer and Co. and the NIzam would all be laid before them. These papers were considered as now complete, the Government of India having transmit. ted the whole series to this country. Perhaps he should be asked, at what time would those documents be submitted to the Proprictors? They were, as he had before stated, very voluminous. No delay had taken place in getting them ready for printing; but, he believed, they amounted to no less than 2,000 pages. It was not possible for him, on account of their great extent, to say when they would be ready to be laid before the Court. He should have the pleasure of meeting the Proprietors at the next Quarterly General Court; and, by that time (the Proprietors having previously resul the titles of the papers), might probably have it in his power to state when they would be produced.

INDIAN PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. Lorendes asked why the prize-

money, amounting to £5,000,000, for the capture of Palembang, had not yet been placed in a course of paymen?

The Chairman, "I am afraid I cannot answer that question, because it does not depend on the Court of Directors."

Mr. Loundes, -" What is the cause of the delay? The business is of some

years' standing."

The Chairman.—" The Hon. Proprietor asks a question, and seems disposed to answer it binnelf. The matter is not in the province of the Court of Directors, but rests entirely with the Treasury. A Commission has been appointed, at the head of which is the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of settling the claims; and I have no doubt that justice will be done to all parties." (Hear!)

CASE OF MR. P. HENNETT.

The Chairman said, before the Court adjourned, there was one other subject to which he wished to call their attention. He had to state, that a trial took place in the Court of King's Bench during the sittings after last term, in which two de-fendants, James Taggart and Henry Bas-comb, were indicted for taking a promise of a sum of money to procure for Mr. Frederick Bennett a cadetship. The radetship was obtained, and Mr. Bennett was now an eneign on the Bengal establishment. At the trial, Mr. Taggart was acquitted, but Bascomb was found guilty. He had not, however, been yet brought up for judgment. The Directors, who felt acutely when any thing occurred which appeared to affect the bonoor of the body to which they belonged, had enquired into the matter, and instituted the prosecution. The appointment was at the numination of an Hon. Director, on whom, howtation rested. But notwithstanding this, that Hon. Director, anxious that his conduct should be fully developed, was most desirous that the Court of Proprietors should investigate all the circumstances as set forth in the Paper now presented to the Court. The following Resolutions of the Court of Directors was then read,

" At a Court of Directors, held on

Wednesday the 12th May 1824.

"A Report from the Committee of Law Suits dated and read in Court on the 5th instant, and then ordered to lie for consideration, submitting two letters from Mr. Lawford, dated at Draper's Hall the 78th ultimo and the 5th instant, in which are reported the proceedings in the Court of King's Beach upon the indictment preferred against James Taggart, Esq., and Mr. Henry Bascamb, his steward, for a misdemeanour, in having taken a promise from Mr. Charles Bennett to make a pre-

sent to Mr. Bascomb of (£100) one hundred pounds for the interest which Mr. Taggert might make to procure a cader-ship for Mr. Frederick Bennett; stating that the fact being established that the appointment of Mr. Frederick Bennett to the Company's service was obtained by correspt means, he is, by the Court's standing order of the 9th August 1809, subject to be rejected from the service of the Company and ordered back to England," and by the Court's Resolutions dated the 5th and 19th May 1809, he could not be restored except by his receiving a new appointment from an individual Director, and by his being rendered capable to accept the same by a vote of a General Court founded on the recommendation of the Court of Directors: recommending, however, that as no evidence has been adduced to show that Mr. Frederick Bennett had the slightest suspicion of the corruption in which the application in his behalf originated, and in consideration of his brother's conduct in disclosing unreservedly, and at once, as soon as he was called upon to do so, the facts of the case. and delivering up the letters which had been put into his possession, and by which alone all the circumstances of the transaction were so brought to light as to enable the Company to prosecute Mr. Bascomb to conviction, Mr. Frederick Bennett be not visited with the penalties to which be has become liable; but that the orders of the 5th and 12th May, and 5th August 1809, be suspended in his favour.

"And the motion which was made in Court on the 5th instant for the suspension of the Resolutions of the 5th and 12th May, and 9th August 1809, in fayour of Mr. Frederick Bennett, having been read; also the said Resolutions; it

was on the question

" Resolved by the ballot - That this " Court approve the said Report."

Mr. Puttions wished to say a few words on this subject. The course which had been taken, in agreeing to this resolution, was one of which he entirely disapproved. The Court should know that it was not unonlinously agreed to; and in due time he would state his opinion on the subject. The objection he had to the document which had been just read, did not go to impeach the conduct of any individual whatever. His Hon. Friend whose name was implicated in this transaction, was so much above censure, his honour was so perfectly free from state, that no person could for a moment suppose that any unplea-ant reflection or imputation could attach to him. (Hear, hear!) But his objection was to the suspending a law which had obtained so much publicity in 1809, and which had produced so great a postion of good.

Mr. Righy said, that with respect to Mr. Bebb, who was the gentleman alluded to, not the least reflection, not the least shadow of centure rested, or could rest so that Hon? Director. (Hear!) He had heard the subject canvassed, but not a word had he heard against that Hon. Gentleman's character. As to the suspecsion of the laws, and the restoration of this intocent young man, Mr. Bennett, for innocent he certainly was, he hoped and trusted that the Court, whatever course they thought fit to pursue, would temper justice with mercy.

temper justice with mercy.

Mr. Lounder was glad to find that the
Court were inclined to mercy; for whatever "the outward and visible signs"
might be, this young man was no doubt

innocent.

Mr. Pattison would say, that it was somewhat out of order to discuss the merits of this case at present. He (Mr. Pattison) possessed as much mercy and as much consideration as any mas; but when mercy was extended, it should be done, as far as possible, consistently with their established regulations.

Adjourned.

East-India House, June 9.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

The usual rontine business having been

gone through,

General Thornton rose and said, before they proceeded to the business of the day, he wished to ask for some information respecting this motion which stood for the next Quarterly General Court. At the last Court, notice had been given of another motion for the same day; but his (General Thornton's) notice was first given. What he deviced to know was, whether that notice would not take precedence of the other business at the next Quarterly General Court? He knew that in the House of Commons priority was always given to the first notice.

The Chairman had no difficulty in answering the Hon, and Gallant General.
The motion of which he had given notice would be first discussed. The business of the day, and other matters that were made

special, would follow it.

General Thornton begged leave to re-

tised on the same day.

The Chairman was sure the Hon, and Gallant General did not wish to depart from the usual practice. If he wished the motion to be specially discussed, he must proceed to have the Court made special for that purpose in the usual way. The notice would then be advertised, but not other wise.

THA TRADE WITH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The Chairman -" You are specially requested to give your attendance here today, for the purpose of considering a bill now going through Parliament, to authorize the East-India Company to import Ten direct from Canton into the Britishcolonies and plantations in North America. I beg leave to call your attention to a letter addressed by Mr. Huskisson, the President of the Board of Trade, to the Court of Directors on this subject, as well as to the answer returned to that letter. Those documents will put the Court in full possession of the subject. If they do not, I will readily give any further information that may be required."

The Clerk then read the following let-

tors :

"To the Chairman of the East-India Company,

" Board of Trade, 26th of May 1824.

W DEAR Sin: I trust I may be allowed to take this mode (somewhat informal perhaps) of requesting your attention, and that of the Court of Directors, to the state of the Tea Trade in the British North

American Colonies.

" From the statements which have been transmitted to His Majesty's Government by various authorities, connected both with Upper and Lower Canada, it appears that, estimating the consumption of these provinces (which is rapidly increasing with their increasing population) at from ten to twelve thousand chests of tea annually, not one-tenth of this quantity is now supplied from the Company's tales in this country; the whole of the remainder being muggled in from the United States of America, notwithstanding the duties paid by the ten so snruggled upon its first importation into the United States, and not drawn back by those who carry on this illicit trade; the effect of which, as it appears in some representations received by Government, is, that a revenue of not less than ninety thousand pounds per annum, is levied upon the consumption of this article by His Majusty's subjects in Canada, for the use of the treasury of the United States of America.

"This highly prejudicial state of the Tentrade in Canada has naturally attracted the attention of the local Legislatures; and I have now the honour to enclose a letter from the Governor of Upper Canada, transmitting an address to His Mujesty from the two branches of the Legislature of that province, together with a report from a joint Committee of both Houses

upon the subject.

"By reference to that report, you will perceive that three remedies are suggested; first, " that the East-India Company should be authorized to export, direct from

China, an annual supply, either to Quebec, for the consumption of the Canadaa, or to some mart which should be central with regard to all the British American colonies," or, secondly, "that the merchants of Canada should be allowed to import the necessary supply direct from China," or, thirdly, "that the intercourse, which at present exists in fact, should be legalized, and the Canadians be allowed to receive their usis from the United States, so payment of a duty so moderate as to leave no sufficient temptation to smuggling."

"Of these three expedients, the last is liable to so many objections, commercial as well as political, that nothing could induce His Majesty's Government to give it any countenance short of the conviction that no other practical arrangement could be devised for checking the present still more objectionable mode of supply from

the United States.

" The second suggestion I must leave to your consideration, in as much as the per-tuission to which it refers could only be granted by the East-India Company; but it appears to me, I own, to involve many difficulties in the execution, and the risk of the ground on which it might be granted being misunderstood, and consequently misconstrued in Canada; I therefore venture to recommend to your consideration, and that of the Court of Directors, whother it would not be possible for you to make arrangements for sending annually to Quebec, a supply of tea, of such qualities as are best suited to the wants and consumption of the Canadians, by freighting vessels for the purpose of carrying on this trade direct from Canton to Quebec, under such regulations as may occur to the Court of Directors as toust likely to course the success of this operation.

It must be obvious to the Court, that the smuggling from the United States is founded solely in the superior charpness of their tea (including even the duty paid to the American Government, and the charges and risk of sawggling), over tea purchased for the Canada market at the Company's sales, and exported duty free from Great Britain; and this cheapness, it must be presumed, is to be ascribed, in a great degree, to the quality of the tea furnished from the United States being inferior to any which is imported by the Company into this country. But, as tea of this inferior quality scens best adapted to the general circumstances and wants of the inhabitants of Canada, I apprehend nothing can be more easy for the Company, than to procure at Canton the like description of test to that which is generally purchased for the American market

"I feel the fullest assurance, that in discussing this arrangement, the Court of Directors will not lose eight of those public interests of commerce, navigation, and revenue, which are involved in this proposal; and, that any consideration of mercantile profit to the Company will not be suffered to stand in the way of experiment being fairly made, to afferd to His Mriesty's subjects in Canada the arcommunication of receiving their supply of ten, through the legitimate channel of the Company, upon terms at least as favourable as those under which the citizens of the United States now furnish that supply, in a manner illegal in itself, and slike prejudicial to the revenue and the morals of His Majesty's provinces in America.

"I beg leave madd, that if the Court of Directors should concur in the principle of this suggestion, they will meet with every disposition on the part of this Board, and of His Majesty's Government generally, to forward whatever measures may be necessary for carrying it into effect.

" I have the honour to be, " Bear Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, (Signed) "W. Huarisson."

"The Right Honourable William Huskisson, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

"Siz: The Chairman of the East-India Company laving brought under the impediate and most attentive consideration of the Court of Directors the latter which he had the bousair to receive from you on Wednesday the 26th instant, dated the same day, and accompanied with several documents respecting the state of the tentrade in the British North American colonies, we have now the pleasure of replying to your communication on behalf of the Court.

"The Court have not been unobservant. of the illegal course which this branch of commerce has taken, a sariety of papers laying lately came before thom, from which it ten certainly appears that his Majesty's colonies upon the continent of North Americe, and in particular the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, are in a great measure supplied with tea by illicit importations from the United States of America; and we are requested to state that the Court. ever against to render their best ussistance meanls the correction of any evil, would willingly adopt the measure recommended by you of supplying the British North American colonies with tens through the Fast-India Company by direct navigation from Clang.

"Hat in order to bring the bearings of aids subject more clearly into view, we hag leave to notice the circumstances of the sea-trade as they regard the colories, and at the same time to show the restrictions which prevent the East-India Company from resorting to any effection measures of relief without the interreption of Farliannent.

"The East-India Company were permitted by the Act of the 18th George 111. cap. 44, moder license from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to export ten to his Majesty's plantations in Americe, for sale there on the Company's account, so long on ten millions of pounds: weight of tea should remain in the Cammay's warehouses in Landon; but by the provisions of the Act of the 24th George III. cap. 38, the Company are required always to have sufficient for a whole year's consumption upon hand, which is now seventy-eight millions of pounds, and notwithstanding the stock of tee in the Company's warehouses this day (#9th May 1824) amounts to fifty millions of pounds weight, including between three and four millions of pounds the property of the dealers not taken out of the Company's warehouses, yet a inflicient quantity of ten applicable to the market of the North-American colonies is not now in London.

" The descriptions of ten in use in the American culonies are known to be of a lower quality, and of course of lower prices, than teas usually imported by the East-India Company into London; but if tous of a secondary quality but been imported into London by the Company, with the particular view of their being experted from thence to the American colonies, such importation of low teas must have proved ineffectual to the object of confining the supply of the colonies to London, and of preventing illicit trade from the United States, by reason of doclate freight, double insurances, and charges of twice landing and shipping, with additional loss of interest on the capital invested, and by increased liability to damage.

" The Court have considered very particularly the three propositions of the Canadian Committee to which you have called their attention. First, That the East-India Company should expert direct feren-China an unusal supply of ten for the consumption of the colonies; or, secondly, that private merchants abould be allowed to import the necessary supply direct from China; or, thirdly, that the Intercourse which at present exists in fact should be legalized, and the Camdiana allowed to receive their tens from the United States: and the sentiments of the Court, at we have already intimated, are in complete accordance with the riew which you have taken of those propositions, viz., that the East India Company should make arrangements for sending annually to the British North American colonies a supply of teas of such qualities as are best spited to the wants and consumption of the Canadians, by freighting vessels for the purpose of carrying on this trade direct from Canton.

" It has been matter of gratification to the Court to observe that the Canadian Committee incline to the supply being drawn, through the East-India Company, by direct navigation to Chira; and in a paper purporting to be a memorial of the Committee of Trade at Quebec to Earl Bathurst, dated the 24th April 1823, it is remarked that the most efficient remedies, and those most consenant to British feelings, would be found in an arrangement by which the East-India Company would undertake to supply the North American Colonies with tens and Indian goods.

"We have only to repeat, therefore, that the Court are ready and desirous to engage in such an undertaking, did the law permit them to do so. The Court, inched, anticipating that it might be seen proper by his Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament to grant permission for the East-India Company to trade in tea (If not in other Asiatic commedities) by direct navigation between China and the colonies, have sent instructions to the Select Committee of Supra-cargoes in China, under date the 14th April 1824, to provide a supply of tens of the particular kinds chiefly desired in the American colonies, to be in readiness in the month of January 1825, in addition to the usual supply of tea which has been ordered for consignment to London, for general con-

"Should Parliament, therefore, grant to the East-India Company the power of direct intercourse with the North American colonies now contemplated, the Courtair ready to proceed without my loss of time in engaging tomage to sail immediately from England for Cantun, to receive the above-mentioned teas on board, and to carry the same to the North American colonies; probably to the port of

Quebec.

"The Court are also ready to take further measures in this behalf, so as to insure to the colonies a full and sufficient supply of tea from year to year, of qualitica the most suitable to those markets.

"The Court, understanding that His Majesty's Government at home occasionally transmit money to defray the expenses of the colorual establishments, and observing in the printed parliamentary paper, No. 6, of the present session, dated the 23d February 1824, that same were drawn for upon the treasury in London, in the year 1822, besides further soms on other public offices, to the amount of £216,970 sterling, and that consignments of specie were made in the colonies on account of Government in the same year from Jumaics, to the amount of £113,701, making a total of Government remittances to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Hrunswick, of £350,671 sterling in the year 1892, consider that it would be a very desimble measure, and mutually heneficial to the public and the East-India Company,

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that in the event of any consignment of ten or other merchandize by the Company to Canada, the colonial authorities should be instructed to receive from the agent of the Company, any part, or the whole of such proceeds, in weekly or monthly payments, as the cash may come into his leands, it remaining for his Majesty's Government to settle with the East India Company in London at such rates of exchange as shall be deemed just and proper, according to circumstances from time to time, and the amount which may be paid into the colonial treasuries by the Company's agent being placed to the credit of the Company against any domand that the Government at home may have upon them.

"In conclusion, we beg leave to state that we hold ourselves in realiness to wait upon you whenever it may be convenient, for the purpose of concerting measures for carrying the present proposition into

immediate effect.

"The original papers which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.
"We have the honour to be,

Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed.) "W. ASTELLA" C. MARFORDANKA,"

"East-India House,
the 29th March 1824."

The Chairman - " I apprehend that the correspondence which you have heard read is so clear and conclusive, that there is no necessity for me to may more than that, in agreeing to this measure, we have not weakened or relinquished any privilege the Commany possessed. It is, as stated in Mr. Haskisson's letter, a very desirable mensure for the colonies. It was the wish of Government that such a measure should be adopted: the Court of Directors less their willing acquiencence; and, as I can anticipate no opposition here, I shall at once move, 'that this Court approve the proceedings of the Court of Directors, as detailed in the papers now read, and the bill introduced in consequence into Parliament,"

Mr. R. Jackson wished to know whether it was the intention of the Company to carry on the trade in their own ships, or to license others? The preamble mentioned "in their own ships, or others licensed for that purpose," but the enacting part did not seem to be exactly the same. The correspondence appeared to speak of their own ships being sent direct to those colonial stations. Was it in contemplation to extend this privilege to the West-India colonies also?

The Chairman said the letter to Mr. Huskisson clearly stated, that the Company would send a thip or thips, freighted by themselves, direct from Canton to Canada. The power of such direct trade,

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however, was granted by the hill to the East-India Company, or to persons licensed by them. With respect to carrying on this trade to the West-India islands, such a massive was not contemplated, inasmuch as the black population did not consume two. The bill was confined to the British colonies and plantations in North Ame-

rice outy. Mr. R. Jackson observed that, at no very distant period, great alarm was expressed at the idea of licensed traders being suffered to go to Chim. Many persons felt that there would be a very great difference in the operation of this measure. in proportion as the business was done on the Company's account, and in their own ships, or as they licensed others to carry it on. There was at present no participation in the China unde, but this licensing system would, in some degree, throw that trade open. Great caution and circumspection ought, therefore, to be exercised, in acting under the provisions of this bill,

The Chairman said, that the feat expressed by the Learned Gent was certainly groundless. None but the Court of Directors could grant those licences, and, of course, they would never grant them to

the projudice of the Company,

Mr. R. Jackson sald he doubted not that this measure originated in the purest motives, and that the soundest judgment would be displayed by the Court of Direceives in carrying it into effect; and that all caution would be used which the Exe--cutive Body had shewed in various neguelitims with Government, with respect to every plan which might eventually linpard their exclusive trade to Chim. He had taken the liberty to ask, whether it was their intention to carry on this trade from China to Canada in ships of their own and on their own account, or by an extension of their licensing system? Bill, he observed, gave them the alternative; but the distinction was most important : no man of any experience in Oriental commerce, believed it possible for their exclusive China trade long to survive a permission to other. British ships to touch on Canton, under any pretence whatsoever; there could be no license, however strict its conditions, that would limit the extent of spiculation in tra ; no restmint that the British trader would not break through when placed in circumstances of so much temptation; while, on the other hand, the transcring this business themselves not only provided against this danger, but tended to enlarge that commerce which the Company was instituted to carry on, and which he could not help thinking that in trany limitaries they had given up too lightly, either from despuir of being able to compete with the British trader, or from an opinion that they were now to be conaidered rather as statemen than unerchants.

The other question which he had asked, relative to the West-India Islands, he admitted had no immediate reference to this Bill; but it was connected with its genend policy. In considering the question before them, they ought to inquire how the trade of India could best be conducted for the public and for thereselves. These who knewhow much of the India trade, as well as that of China, was continued to be carried on between America and the West-India islands, would consider, taking into account the facilities for amugaling, whether the same latitude of direct importation should not be granted to those islands that was about to be conferred on their North American colonies. He could not help re-garding the present as rather an incipient measure; as one of those steps which, considering the present opinions as to freetrade and the disposition in its favour, that would lead beteafter to some great alterntion in their general system. When he considered the vast mutations their trade had already undergons, he could not but expect that many more would fol-low. He was not prepared to say this was unwise; they must march with the times, or the times would leave them behind. It might be well briefly to review some of the leading changes in their conmercial system: about the period of the renewal of the charter of 1793, it was a declared maxim of policy of that eminent Indian statesman, the late Lord Melville, that London should be the emporage of Asiatic commerce, and that that house . should be the central point of that emdorn, and perhaps is was so; the Coippany at that time possessed almost the whole trade of India: continental Eprope was supplied from the India House, and foreign merchants, by themselves or agents, were among the largest purchasers at their sales: though, even at that time, the difficulty of remitting to this country the fortunes acquired in India, had led to a considerable degree of illicit trade between India and foreign European ports. This led to a provision in the charter of 1793, that there should be 3,000 tons of shipping set spart for private merchants. This, though the first infraction, turned out to be a mere shadow, a name, and not a matter of substance. Now the legitimate teads was entirely left with the Company, and foreigners continued to be supplied by era. He did not mean to my fluit, as the times altered and events happened, that this state of things could have been kept up; he merely stated the fact. It was very well known, that America, who by this time had begun to lift up her head among nations, was extremely desirous of having a share in the commerce of India. They wished to have a free cotrance to our Indian ports, and liberty in

carry on a trade spealy, which hitherto had been distant and classicatine. The chances of war had recently turned up in favour of the Americans; another sword than their own opened their way to a share in the commerce of British India. The revolutionary arms of France had succeeded beyond all calculation; Americe had taken great ambrage at our seizure of her ships as prize of war; she had the courage to be peremptory, and sent over commissioners to demand restitution : it was of the utmost consequence to us, in the then posture of affairs, to be reconciled to the United States. One condition demanded by Mr. Jay, and conceded, was trade to our settlements in India; and the same minister, who, but a few years before, had contended that London should be the emporinin of Asiatic commerce, wrote to the East-India Company, appealing to their liberality of sentiment, and trusting that their views were of too enlarged a nature not to see the advantage of admitting American ships to trade to and from the British ports in India. Company granted, with m apparent good grace, that which they had not power to withhold, and this enterprizing people soon carried on a trade to India equal to the British themselves. What proportion of their imports were commend by the inhabitants of the United States, and what proportion went to those who had formerly been the customers of the Company, he left to the Court to conjecture. This was the first material infraction of their Charter, and, in fact, had led to all subsequent changes: it was then foreseen that the principle must be extended, and that foreign European nations could not be treated as less favoured than the Americans. Accordingly, at no great distance of time, another bill was presented to them for their concurrence, the object of which was to admit all European nations, who were in a state of anity with his Majecty, to the same privileges as had been conceded to the United States. He himself declared, upon that occasion, an opinion to which he had uniformly adhered, and which he had since had the satisfaction to see acted upon, though somewhat tardily, -namely, that whenever it should Imppen, that, from want of capital, skill, or energy, the East-India Company should be incapable of embracing the whole commerce of India, the British merchants who walked the Royal Exchange should be the next in order of preference, and before foreigners of any description. He wished to see British capital drawn into its legitimate channel, instead of adporting a trade, as it had for some time done, in which the ships, sailors, agents, and every thing but the capital was foreign. Thus matters, however, proceeded; a great proportion of the nonthally foreign trade

being, in fact, British adventure, until they arrived at the Charter of 1815, under which they now existed. That Charter laid open the whole of dwit trade to the British meridiant, reserving to the Company their trade to China as their only exclusive privilege of commerce. He need not sulvert to the gloomy prognostics which prevailed at that period, that the opening of the trade would innodate India with adventurers, even to the risk of our dominims ; and that the speculators themselves would meet certain ruin; such were the opinion of able and worthy men; happily they had proved trroncous. The commerce between Great Britain and India had increased to an incredible degree, and foreign commerce had received a check in proportion. He knew, Mr. Jackson said, that he was thought to be partial to the houses of agency, or what were now called the India merchants; he allowed that he was so; he regarded them as among the great benefactors of their country, who had, by their spirit and enterprize, diverted a vast body of commerce from foreign into British channels. This soon induced an enlargement of privilege; in 1815, the private trade, so called by way of distinction, which was at first directed to Indie, was now allowed to be circuitous; the act was in every respect construed most liberally in their favour, and they were permitted to range the whole of the castern reas, so they avoided Canton. At last, even their China trade was touched, though lightly, by the bill before them, which seemed to countenance the licensing of private ships to approach that hallowed fane ! It was true, it gave to the Company an alternative, and be it at their peril how they used it ! Thus had they lived to witness great mutations in their commerce, and those against the declared maxims of accomplished statesmen, and yet to the country had they turned out more favourable ; but matters could not rest here if a prodigious mass of Asiatic commerce yet lavited enterprize, and it would be perfectly childish to suppose, that those at the head of the commercial department of the state, with the opinions which they were known to entertain, and the energies which they were known to poswes, would not endeavour to secure it for the people of England. So strong was the persuasion that a rest field of Oriental commerce remained still uncultivated, that the merchants of France and Holland wave mid to be forming plant, by confederations of capital, to put in for the prize. This fact, it was reported, had so far oxcited the attention of some considerable capitalists here, ins to lave induced the idea of anticipating them by the formation of a great joint Stock Company for thesame purpose, a plan perhaps more femilie than it might at first right appear to he, and not 12-11

wholly without precedent in the history of the Company, it was proposed to be a mere abstract Commercial Company, not to interfere with any privilege of the East-India Company; and regarding the consent of the Proprietors as a primary proposition, they boped to win it either by admitting them as share-holders in the concern, or guaranteeing to theat their present stock at a given price. But it naturally occurred to himself and others, to ask, if there be those further commercial chances in the eastern and western world, why they should not be embraced for the benefit of the Proprietors? They had au-thority, under the Charter of William, to trade throughout Asia, Africa, and America. He had been particularly solicitous to have this Charter recognized in the act of 1815, and it now stood as clear in law as their existing Charter! The words were awarly as follows, " That it should be then and ever after lawful for the East-India Company, by themselves, their factors, agents, and servants, by such ways and passages as are found and discovered, or which bereafter may be found and discovered, or by such as they shall esteem the best and fitteet for them, to trade and traffic with the various parts of Asia, Africa, and America, and with the different Islamia, ports, towns, cities, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, from Cape Bona Esperanta to the Streights of Magellan," A more extensive field for commerce could hardly be imagined, and if it were a sound opinion that much more might be carried on, why should not the Company itself engage in it? They had advantages over all other competitors, their mechinery was already formed, perfect, and in action; they had ships, warehouses, and numerous practised and experienced clerks and officers, and if more capital were wanting, whether it were £500,000 or five millions, four-and-twenty hours would procure it, when it should be enacted, as of course would be the case, that the Proprietors should be entitled to a commercial dividend, whatever might be its amount, instead of its being limited, as it was at present, by law. He was aware that such a plan, being purely commercial, might require a material change in their system, and perhaps materially alter the political part of their institution; but consent, as he had before observed, removed legal difficulties, and the Proprietors would naturally prefer that system in which they felt the greatest degree of personal inte-rest. For want of that consent, Mr. Fox's bill had failed, and so would every other, that did not take for its basis justice to the Proprietors. Amidst the various changes that seemed hanging over the commercial world, he thought the Directors would do well to contemplate the use of those powers which they already possessed; abould they, however, be indif-

ferent to the subject, he thought that endeavours would still be made by this country to embrace the whole commerce of Asia, and that, perimps, through a far less acceptable medium! With these observations he should give his humble support to the Bill, as founded upon a principle for which he had uniformly contended.

Mr. Carrathers inquired, whether the Company meant to carry on this trade on their own account, or merely through the

medium of licenses?

The Chairman said the tea would be curried by the Company on their own account.

Mr. Blanchard asked, whether, by the 53d of Geo, III., the Directors were not at present empowered to grant licenses to individuals for the importation of ten?

The Chairman said the act of the 68d of his late Majesty did authorize the Company to license persons to import teat but that license could not give to other-more extensive authority than the Company themselves possessed; and, as the law formerly, and even now stood, there existed no right to carry tea from China direct to Canada.

Mr. Carruthers submitted, that if the Directors gave licenses to carry ten to Canada, it would prevent the Company, from realizing so much profit. If it were profitable to carry on the trade on their own account, well and good; if it were not profitable, it was clear no person would

apply for licenses.

The Chairman apprehended that the Hon. Proprietor alarmed himself unaccessarily. It was not imperative on the Directors to grant licenses; and he would ask, could any one object to the Executive Body having the right to issue licenses if they conceived it to be necessary? That was the whole scope of the Bill: if the trade were advantageous, the Court of Directors would carry it on themselves; if it were not advantageous, of course me person would be achierton to embark in it. The power of licensing others might, however, in certain cases, be a desirable power for the Company to possess.

The motion was then agreed to.

EAST-INDIA DUTIES BULL.

The Chairman stated, that the Court was forther unde special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors a Draft of a Bill, now before Parliatnent, "to continue the several Acts for establishing Regulations for the Security of the Revenue on Goods imported from places within the limits of the Charter granted to the East-India Company, and to grant Doties on Sogar imported from places within the limits of the said Charter, in lieu of former Duties."

Mr. Wanting said he did not rise to propose any motion on this occasion, by which the object of his Majesty's Government, might be resisted; indeed it would be in vain to bring forward such a motion. He was told that this bill had pussed the House of Commons, and it was a subject of regret to him that it did not call forth some observations from the gentlemen behind the bur who had seats in that House. Last year several discussions took place in that Court on the propriety of constiting the sugar duties, and many gentlemen argued that the interest of India ought to be protected; an act was, however, passed, by which the inequality of the duties on sugar was continued. As good subjects, they were bound to submit to the law that had been enacted; but as, he believed, they continued of the same mind with respect to the oppressive nature of the duty on East-India sugar, would it not be right for this Company, through its Executive Body, to impress on the minds of his Majesty's Government the propriety of extending equal justice to East-India as to West-India sugar? The measure, he must say, had been submitted to them at a very late period.

The Chairman said, whenever any measure affecting the Company came before Parliament, the Proprietors were apprized of it; and the present opportunity was taken by the Directors to lay the present Hill before the Court. No alteration whatever was effected or intended by this Bill in the duty on East-India sugar, with the exception of Mauritius sugar : That article now paid £2 per cent, and it was intended to exempt it from that high duty, and to admit it on the same terms as West India sugar, at a duty of 27s. per cent. The duty on East-India sugar generally was to remain at its present rate for one year; the existing act would have expired in the month of July, but it would be continued by this hill. The measure did not originate with the Court of Directors, but it was open to any obserration gentlemen unight chose to make on it; the bill had not passed the Legislature. It had certainly been read a third time in the House of Commons, but the Proprietors might still, if they thought fit, pray for its alteration in the House of Lords.

Mr. R. Jackson complained that the bill had not been laid before the Proprietors at

an earlier period.

Mr. Wieding inquired whether the Hon. Chairman had stated, that the protecting duty on East-India sugar was removed?

The Chairman answered, no. The Manrition angar was exempted from the dury of £2 per cent., in lieu of which it was to pay only £7s, per cent.; other Fast-India sugars remained subject to the same duty as before. The Hon, and Learned Gent. had complained that this was the first opportunity afforded to the Proprietors to consider this bill; the course taken was, however, perfectly correct. The By-Law said, "that all proceedings of Parlament, which, in the opinion of the Court of

Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law." Now this bill had not yet passed into a law, and, therefore, the By-Law hall been obeyed.

Mr. R. Jockson said the letter, not the spirit of the Hy- Law had been complied with.

Mr. S. Dicon (who had just entered the Court), said he wished to know what had passed on the subject of sugar, as he was deeply interested in that article.

The Chairman repeated what he had before said, with respect to Mauridius sugar; adding, that he truderstood that the reduction was to be made on the ground of sugar cultivated by slave labour being dearer than that produced by free labour.

Mr. S. Diron said, that persons in the sugar-trade had received several accounts, all continuing each other, from which it appeared that the Mauritius auguer would not be put on the same footing as West-India sugar.

The Ekairman mid it would, from the

10th of July:

Mr. Gologen said, no opportunity had been given to gentlemen to peruse this bill, and it had not even been read short. He did not doobt but the Hot. Claimman had analyzed it thoroughly, but documents of this nature ought to be laid before the Proprietors in a more formal namer. The spirit and purport of day By-Law was intelligible enough: but here the spirit was violated, and the document was merely laid on the table to satisfy the letter of the By-Law.

General Thornton said, the practice which had been pursues! might suit the letter of the By-Law, but certainly did not meet its spirit; documents of this kind ought to be laid before the Proprietors as soon as possible. In opening the business, the Hon. Clairman had not stated the alteration that was about to be made in the dary on Mauritius sugar; and, but for the observation of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding), he (Gen. Thornton) would have good away ignorant of the Fact. The Hon. Chairman had observed, that, though this bill had passed the Home of Commons it might still be new-modelled in the House of Lords. That, however, could not be done, as it was a mosey-bill.

Adjourned.

Ent-India House, June 14. A Special General Court of Proprietors

A Special General Court of Proposition of East-India Stock was beld this day at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of considering the Draft of a Bill now helper Parliament, for transferring to the East-India Company certain possessions newly scapaired in the East-Indias, under the late treaty with the King of the Netherlands.

EDGAR DUTIES.

The minutes of the last Court having

been read,

The Chairman (W. Astel), Esq. M. P.) rose, and said he wished, before proceeding to the business of the day, to say a few words to relation to a bill which had been laid before the Proprietors last week. He alluded to the bill for continuing certain duties on sugar produced within the limits of the Company's charter. Having stated at the time, that the only point of difference contained in the new hill, as compared with with that of last year, was the exception of the sugar of the Mauritius from the duty East India augsr was liable, an Hon. Gent. (Mr. S. Dixon) not then in his place, seeined to suppose that he was not correct in such statement. On loquiry, he (the Chairman) found that that Gentleman was right in his opinion. The fact from the payment of the duty of 40s, per cent, had been taken out of the hill on the leport. He, however, was not responsi-ble for this; but, as it had been stated to the Proprietors that the duty on Mauritius anigur was to be lowered, it was proper that the fact should be made known, that the House of Commons had deviated from their first intention. He believed the bill had been reported on an unusual day, Saturday, and that the alteration might, therefore, have excaped attention; but he was sure that no blame or responsibility attarked either to him or the Executive Body generally. He understood privately that the reason why the words had been taken out was because an intention existed to legislate for the Mauritina by a separate bill, which intention, however, as he was informed, had been since abandoned. The fact therefore was, that the duties on East-India sugars of all kinds would continue, for one year longer, exactly as they stood at present.

Mr. H. Jackson-" Then the duty on Mauritius sugar will stand as before?"

The Chairman—" Yes; the same as on agar the produce of the continent of India,"

A Proprietor-" What is the duty?"

The Chairman—" All sugars grown within the limits of the Company's Charter are liable to a duty of 40%, per cent excepting the sugar of Foreign India, on which the duty is stry shillings. It had been intended that sugar the produce of the Mauritius, should, like West India sugar, pay only 27s, per cent. That intention had been abandoned; and, as the law now stood, it would for another year pay 40s, per cent.

General Thornton—" Is the intention to legislate, by a separate bill, for the Mauritius, abundoned for this session?"

The Charmon-" It is so."

EAST-INDIA POSSESSIONS DILL.

The Chairman stated that the Court was specially summand for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, agreeably to the provision of the 4th section of the 1st chapter of the By-Laws, the Draft of a Bill now before Parliament, for transferring to the East-India Company certain persenting newly acquired in the Kat. Indies, under a treaty between His Ma-jeary the King of Great Britain and His Majesty the King of the Netberlands, signed in London, on the 17th of March last. He should have hereafter to move, that the Court approve of this measure; but perhaps, in the first instance; the Proprietors would expect that he should briefly explain the origin and object of the bill. It had grown out of a negociation, which had been pending for voice years, Certain plenipotentiaries had been appointed by his Majesty and by the King of the Netherlands, who, after much dellberation, and determined on the residon and counter-cession of certain potaessions in the East-Indies. The island of Singapore, to which the Dutch laid claim, which was a station of great importance in the Eastern Archipelago, was formerly coded to the crown of Great Britain in full severeignty, as was also the Seulement of Malacca; the Dutch also withdrew from their possessions on the Continent of India; on the other hand, the settlement of Bencoolen was transferred to the Datch, together with the undisputed possession of Banca. But, as the Company had very important rights involved in the intended negociation, a communication on the subject had been made to the Court of Directors in 1820, by Mr. Conning, at that time President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. The Court were requested to select some gentlemen from their body to take part in the proceedings; and the consequence with that four its five of the Executive Body were nonsinuted to form a Secret Committee, for the purpose of conferring and corresponding upon such questions affecting the Company's interests as might occur in the negociation. That Secret Committee closed their proceedings in the month of March last; and the Court of Directors, considering that the matters on which their judgment was called for were obviously of too delicate a nature to be discussed even by the general body of the executive, sanctioned the proceedings of the Committee, on the general statement made by them. So far, therefore, the hands of Government were strengthened in this negociation, since the Court of Directors expressed their willingness to accede to the contemplated changes. The bill consequent on this proceeding was now on the table. It enacted that the island of Singapore should be transferred

to the Company by the crown, and that the factory of Bencoolen should be couled to the Duich Government. If it were nedo so; but he thought he had said sofficient to induce the Proprietors to agree in the motion-"that this Court approve of the proceedings of the Court of Directors, and concur in the provisions of the bill now submitted to their consideration."

The Deputy-Chairman (C. Marjoribanks,

Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson wished to know whether the Court of Directors were apprized of the intended cessions in an early stage of the negociation, before the English and Dutch Governments had agreed upon them; whether, in fact, Government had in any degree compromised the interests or territory of the Company, before the Court

of Directors were consulted?

The Chairman-" Quite the contrary. I am happy to say, that before the Government took any one step in the negociation, there consulted the Directors. The Go-vernor, General of Bengal wrote to the Court, that, in his opinion the possession of Singapore was most desirable. Then came a communication from his Majesty's Government to us, calling on the Court to take a comprehensive view of the interests of the Company, and to investigate any difficulties which might be connected with the subject. At the suggestion of Mr. Canning, a Secret Committee was formed, to consider the whole question. Not a step was taken in the business without communication with the Court of Di-

rectors, or its Committee."

Mr. R. Jackson said, the question which he had the honour of putting to the Hon. Chairman roust at once present itself to his mind as of very great importance, with reference to the constitution of the Company. The subject which they had this day to consider was of the first impression; and he did think, that the genthemen behind the bar had a right to know how far the great body of Proprietors were satisfied with their proceedings. He thought that the constituent body owed it to themselves, on all questions that might be connected with a cession of territory, to meet in that place, and in the most serious manner consider the subject and declare their opinion. The question which he tool just asked, as to what cominunication had been made to their Execourse Body by Ministers, was of the utme t importance; because the same suthority which caled Bencoolen without the consent of the Company, might also cede Bengal without their concurrence; the principle was precisely the same. It was a further question, whether the Directors themselves ought not, at an earlier period of the proceedings, to have given to the Proprietors, whose possessive right those territories were, an opportunity for dis-

cassing the proposition before them. Waiving, however, the constitutional point for the present, he would come at once to the consideration of the value and importance of the acquishion of Singapore, as well as of Bencoolen, which they had ceded to the Dutch; it was perhaps hardly possihile to do this, without looking into the modern part of the history of the Eastern Archipelago. It was well known, that those presessions had been the object of extreme jealousy for not less than two centuries : they had been the cause of sanguinary contention between the various European powers, until the Dutch, having at last rooted out all competitors, maying at last rooted out all competitors, and subdued island after island, were left in possession of those vast, powerful, and rich dominions, forming what was called the Eastern Archipelago. They all knew with what foundness the Dutch constantly clung to those possessions; be believed, that a Dotch gentleman would be less affected by any danger which threatened Amsterdam or Rotterdam, than by that which might threaten the loss of their spice islands. Their jealousy was perhapfair and laudable; but that it was always kept within due bounds their history denied. In proportion, bowever, to that jealousy, and to the vast importance which the Dutch attached to those persessions, must have been the delicacy and difficulty of negociating with respect to thera. After the French revolution had forced the Stadtholder to seek refuge to this country, he gave up the whole of Dutch India to our Government, in trust for himself and the states of Holland. He stated this as a fact, of which they ought not to lose sight; for, however individuals might arraign the restoration of these possessions to the Dutch, it ought to be recollected, in justice to a deceased statesman, that they had originally been received but in trust for their acknowledged sovereign. And though Holland afterwards became one of our most active enemies in the hands of the French Emperor, yet it never could be forgotten, by a generous country like ours, that Holland was at last but an unwilling enemy. This circumstance weighed, no doubt, in those counsels which gave up to the Dutch the unqualified possession of their castern territories; a surrender which, he admitted was far ton unqualified, even making every allowance for the circumstances of the case. The Dutch, on re-possessing themselves of Java, exhibited that jealousy which never could be separated from their character whenever these eastern aettlements were concerned; and the only chance of allay-ing which appeared to him, to confessed, to be such a freaty as that now before the Court. (Hear!) The next advance we made in authority, in those sees, was in 1805, when we took possession of Prince of Wales's Island Many of the gentle.

men who were sitting behind their bor, would recollect with what enthusiasm the acquisition of that settlement was at first conbraced by the Government and the Company. The very thought that it was an approach to the Dutch islands was laurled, as being amongst its best and highest advantages. Gentlemen said, " not only will it be an excellent depot for the castern commerce, hitherto carried on almost exclusively by the Dutch, but it is on extremely eligible station for the general protection of our trade in those seas. It was true, when that settlement was first proposed, it was intended to establish it on a scale infinitely larger than was afterwards deemed proper. It was proposed, that a great dock-yard should be formed there for building ships of the line, and that it should be a station for ships of war; in short, that it should be a vast establishment! He believed, that it was one of the misdeeds which he had to answer for, his having opposed the more extensive plan of establishment, though he gave at the same time his cordial assent to that scale which appeared to him to be the best calculated for such a settlement as the Prince of Wales's Island. Now, there was not one reason which it was possible to adduce, as having led them, at that time, to dwell so fondly on the possession of Prince of Wales's Island, that did not weigh, in a far greater degree, with respect to Singapore. The one was situated on the confines of the bay of Bengal, near to the entrance of the straits of Mulacea, the other at the farther part of those straits, where the channel became so narrow, as perhaps to make it one of the most potent stations in the world; it was well called the key of the straits of Malacra, as well as the China sear; they might, indeed, call it the lock as well as the key! It would be a matter for their consideration, by and by, whether it ought not to be fortified: it was very like the position of Gibraltar; except that, when fortified, it would possess an infinitely greater command of the sea. In time of war, if fortified, it would afford ample protection to their ships; and, even as a dépôt of trade, its advantages must be very great. But if it should happen (and they had a right to guard against such a contingency), that the Dutch should be induced, in se-cret concert with other European powers favourable to war, to engage in bostilities, an attack on Singapore, if unfortified, could not be resisted. The force which the Dutch had in the island of Java, and which they would always take care to keep up, might soon get possession of it, and of the rost accumulated wealth which, in all probability, the Company would have there at the time, and, perhaps, without much compassion towards those who happened to be inhabitants of the place at the period of attack. Without offering any

opinion, whether Singapore should be made a military station; or whether it should be alatractedly commercial, he should merely say, that it was a question worthy of their grave consideration. Having, in 1811. organized Prince of Wales's Island, and having, in consequence of the agreement of the Stadtholder, taken possession of every individual station in those seas, except Java, Lord Minto thought it right to fit out an expedition against that place, and, by conquering it, to render us com-plete and undisputed masters of all the former Dutch possessions. His Lordship acted on a plan which had been contemplated for years before; and he (Mr. Jockson) remembered well, in conversation with the late Lord Melville, to bear that Noble Lord assign as a reason for not having captured Batavia, the fear he had of the sacrifice of human life (rather from the climate than the sword). The expedition planned by Lord Minto was fated out with such silence and caution, and all the preparations were so excellent, that it completely effected its object; in the prosecution of which the fatality was not so great as many imagined it would have been. In this undertaking, Lord Minto naturally looked out for an efficient agent who should give blm all necessary information relative to the actilement. The selection fell upon a gentleman who had furmerly been one of their young clerks, who had gone out as Secretary to the Government of Prince of Wales's Island, and who, with that spirit and assidnity that generally marked the intellectual clusracter, had successfully applied himself to those studies, which had since enabled him to fill, most efficiently, stations of great importance and responsibility. He had so accomplished himself in the Malar language, and acquired such knowledge of the local interests of those parts, that Lord Minto was induced to select Mr. (now Sir Thomas Stanford) Railles, for his secretary on that occasion. The appointment so fully answered Lord Minto's expectations, that he thought fit to have Mr. Ratiles as Lieutenant-Governor of that settlement. Perhaps a better choice could not have been made; and he mentioned, with some little exultation, that the India Flouse had the earliest services of that able and intelligent individual. (Hear!) We remained the complete and sole masters of this vast region till 1814; when the general peace was concluded. New arrangements were of course made; various exchanges necessarily took place in different parts of the world, and amongst other points of the policy of Lord Castlereugh, was the entire and unqualified restoration of every one of those islands to the Dutch! Bencoolen, it should be observed, had beco in our possession more than a century before. Though the general sentiment in that Court, and throughout the country,

was not friendly to this unqualified restaration of the Noble Lard; yet he believed there was no man acquainted with the sabject, who would arraige the wisdom and justice of the present act, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. unqualified re-presession of this, he would my, multitude of rich islands, by the Dutch, soon became inconvenient to us; and so much so, as to render it at length necessary that some representation should he made on the subject. A representation was made, which produced a most en-lightened minute from Lord Hastings. It was now found necessary to procure some further possession in the castern seas, which could, to a certalp degree, countertulgory the unqualified possessions of the Dutch : Major Famuliar was in consequence employed. He was sent to Rhio, and entered into a negociation with the Chiefain of that island; bur, although the Chiefain had ratified a trooty which supreared fair and just, yet the Dutch had the cumuling and the influence to procure another treaty entirely countervailing the provisions of that which had been entered into with us. The same would have been the case with any other bland, so long as the Dutch possessed the power they then wielded in those seas. Those, therefore, who viewed as he did the policy of the Dutch, must perceive the wisdom of the present treaty; it had arisen from the representations made in the Government of Bengal, the Manquess of Hustings deeming it to be his duty to find out, if pomible, an independent station in these seas where the Dutch had no sway or authority. He arted on that occasion, as he had done on every other, with scute discrimination, and that especially in the choice of his mimister for the performance of this duty. He did not inquire whom the appointment would suit, but who would suit the appointment; and Sir Thomas Raffles was selected for the purpose of seeking some station over which the Dutch had no authority, and where we might find that security of which we had so long been destitute in the China sons. Sir Thomias Raffles fixed upon the barbour of Singapore, and he believed it was impossible to have rejected a more eligible place. Every thing that had been stated to them in favour of that settlement, the strong and personal evidence which had been adduced before the House of Lords, the avowed opinions of Land Landsdown, all must be illusory and fallacious, or this was one of the test stations that could be imagined. The immediate consequence of that selection had been truly surprising. It was like the miraculous draught of fishes; they had cant their net into the sea, and exchanged a nest of pirates for thousands of civilized subjects. Within three months after it came imo our possession, its hun-

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divide of inhabitants were converted into more than thousands. In three months they had increased from 200 to 3,000. By the last accounts (and it was only four years since that acttlement come into our possession), the population had increased from 200 to 11,000, and such was the rapid improvement of this new settlement. that the aggregate amount of the imports and exports was already £2,000,000 annually, decupying from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of shipping. Such an increase of wealth and prosperity was literally will out parallet! They owed the selection to Sir Thomas Raffles; but they owed more to the wisdom of that Government, which my the necessity of having a commanding station in those seas, and which, having discovered a proper place, had spared up pains in rendering is available to the best Interests of their country. As a commercial station it was invaluable; and, for an hourly-improving society, it was one of the most extraordinary instances within their dominions! There was at this station perfect accurity for the Company's trade; there was an island, even in this narrow channel, so that no vessal could go up the straits of Malacca without one observation; and not a ship could remain in the China mas whilst we were marters of this strait. If they had possessed it formerly, no danger could have been apprehended from Admiral Linois. It was a matter of wonder, that the Company's China trada did not suffer greatly from the expedition of that enterprising officer. (Hear!) The escape from him was most fortunate; but had the Company at that period possessed Singapore, Admiral Linois would not have vestured into those seas. (Hear!) The vessels that used to watch and lie in wait for our China trade, could not have remained in these sons had Singapore been at that time in our hands; and if the Company retained it, and made it a station of power and authority, their trade in the China seus would be rendered at all times perfectly secure. He, therefore, could not but contemplate with feelings of great satisfaction, their procuring possession of so important a post. The general complexion of this bill was that of juntice and equity; so it appeared to him. It had been said in ome quarters. that the Doub had shown themselves the more skilful diplomation; in others, that we were rather too sharp for the Datch. In libropinion, neither party had cought to be too sharp for, or had outwirted the other. The whole transaction looked more like an arbitration of housest merchants, than the negociation of jealous plenipotentiares; it shewed nothing of the tricking of diplo-matic artists. The great object appeared to be, to do justice in the first place towards both parties, and to settle the finandation of an bonourable and permanent

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peace, by removing all those causes of excircurent and kritation which had existed for 200 years. The first provision in the trenty was, that the Dunch agreed to give up sixteen or seventeen places which they processed on the continent of India, and which, though not of great or potent magnitude, were large enough to create guarrels and bickerings between the two countries; for it was on undisputed fact, that a feather could not be ruffled in the wing of a state, without exciting angry and hostile feelings. The late Governor-General and his enlightened colleagues, had thought it was much better even to purchase those continental settlements and factories of the Dutch than not possess them, and thereby prevent future controversy. It was however now unnecessary to report to that expedient ; for, at the moment he was speaking, every one of those places had become ours by cession. The Comparty gave, no doubt, a large island in return; but it should be observed that they had never gained by Sumatra, of which they possessed but a small part, and that bart been a constant drain and experse to the Company; it was, besides, exceedingly insecure. For Mariberough and, be believed, been taken by a single frigute; and the appearance even of a pirate would throw the whole place into confusion and alarm. This Island we gave in perpetuity to the Datch, and we received, in return, the laland, town, and fort of Malacca, which ceased to be an object to the Dutch after we had got Singapore in our possession; the possession of Sumara was, in a local point of view, important to the Datch. Their chief settlements were now on one side of the straits of Malacca, and ours were situated on the other. The Dutch had acted wisely in making this exchange; and, in his mind, we had acted both wisely and fortunately in agreeing to at the part he was speaking of, were not more, he believed, than six miles over; and between Malacca and Sumairs was the island of Singapore, on which, if they did not plant betteries, they would at least have posts of otnorvation. It was said that these who had command of the strains of Babelmandel could put a parliock on the Red Sea; and, prochely in the same way, those who held Singapore could place a judlock on the straits of Malacca, and on the China seas. It seemed almost a special providence which had given us the unrivalled and absolute possession of that island. There was one way of estimating its value; namely, by the opposition which the Dutch manifested when we rook possession of it. So much displeasure did the Dutch feel on the occasion, that when the intelligent individual to whom they were mainly indubted for that poisessession was about to return back to this country, his conduct was viewed as so beinous an offence against the Government of Java, that, when he placed his foot on the shore of that island, it was considered a piece of great presumption and affront, although the health of his lady required such an includgence. This shewest the value which the Dutch themselves placed on that settlement, over which they had claimed the right of dominion, although their own act and deed had admitted that they had no legitimate authority over it; as, when it became a question what powerssions were entrasted to us by the Staltholder's deed of 1794, several of them were declared by the Dutch to be independent states, and Singapore amongst the number. Sir Thomas Stamford Rafthes found it unpossessed by mry power; no native chief even claimed it; so that, in becoming mesters of it, we were not guilty of injustice towards the Dutch, or towards any native Chieftain! With those sentiments, and being fully impressed with the magnitude of the advantage the Company had gained, he was quite disposed, so far as regarded himself, to waive the constitutional question, to which he had before alluded. As a general proposition, be felt that the Directors, in whose hands so succed a trust as that of preserving the entirety of the Company's possessions was placed, had no right, behind the Proprietors' backs, or without their leave, to concede any of those territories, and he could not let the bill go forward without giving some intimation of his opinion. At the same time he was ready to admit, that, if the Proprietors had been called together when the question was first agicated, the discussion would probably have been of a nature so much calculated to awaken the jealousy of the Dunch, as to produce a very unfavourable effect on the negociatinn; such, perhaps, as at the present hour might have presented them from being in provesion of the settlements in question. With this feeling, and taking this view of the question, it would be improper for him to deal in any other than general observations on what he considered the constitutional rights of the Company. When those rights were at any time toucked, he conceived they ought not to be lukewarm or push-eriant of the circountrace; and it did appear to him a little too late to come before the Proprictors, at the last moment, when every thing was settled and concluded, and to tell them that " three years back, we did so and so." These remarks applied to the constitutional question: but there his objections ended; because overy other con-sideration was lost in the value of the accession, and the worthiness of the object which the Executive Body had in view. He, as a Proprietor, owned that he felt great obligation to the Court of Directors, as well as to the Government and the Board of Controul, for the successful issue to which this delicate negociation had been brought. His thanks of course extended to those gentlemen who were in office when the negociation commenced, as well as to those of the present day, under whose auspires it was concluded. They could not look to that treaty without perceiving in it a number of wise suggestions, which could only have proceeded from that House. It was a treaty of great circumspection; from beginning to end, nothing could be more studiously or more wisely contrived to avoid the possibility of future misunderstanding. It was provided, that, if we chose to relinquish the comion made to us, the Dutch were to have the preference; and, on the other hand, if the Dutch should bereafter be disposed to part with any thing that had been ceded to them, we were to have a right of repossession. The ships of each country were to be treated in the ports of the other on the footing of the most favoured nation; and, whatever ratio of duty was payable on merchandize imported or exported by the subjects of one nation, should in no instance be more than doubled, when imports or exports of the like nature were made by the subjects and in the ships of the other. Here all ground for dispute was removed; and he need not point out to the Court how important it was that every cause of complaint should be done away ; though, after all, when states felt inclined to quarrel, tho most triding circumstance was seized upon as a sufficient ground, but here every fair and rational ground of dispute was effectually removed. A supplementary paper had been laid before the Court, which pleased him very much 1 it contained the most friendly sentiments towards the Dutch, and showed the honousable frankness with which the plenipotentiaries had entered upon the negoziation. He gave them credit for all that openness and liberality by which their proceeding was distinguished; and which must ever tend, vither in public or in private life, to produce the most harmonious results. To all persons who might be affected by this exchange, a sufficient time, namely, six years, was allowed to remove; in short, every thing had found its way into this treaty, that could give general and individual satisfaction. Perhaps it would have been as well, if the continental possessions of the Dutch which were to be made over to us had been counterated to the bill. That was however of little importance, since the words of the act must strictly follow the terms of the treaty. which surrendered them all. He conceived this to be one of those occasions. when the Executive Rody had a right to

call for the unequirocal sentiments of their

constituents. He was sure they would always excuse a detailed expusition like the present, if the individual making it terminated, as he was bound to do, with expressing his most confind and hearty assent to this bill. He returned his sincere thanks to the King's Government, and to the late and present Court of Directors, for the part they had severally taken in bringing this negociation to so desirable an end, And he could not possibly look to the great advantages which must inevitably flow from the teesty, without paying a debt of gratitude to that servant who was mainly the cause of our achieving so important an object. (Hear!);

Mr. Hearing asked whether, by this treaty, the Company would be relieved from the annual payment made under a former treaty, to buy off the competition of the Dotch is opium? By the eighth article of the present treaty, he perceived that "Him Netherland Majesty all his oscillation of the present treaty, he perceived that "Him Netherland Majesty all his oscillation of the continuent of Ludia; and renounces all privileges and exemptions enjoyed or claimed in virtue of those establishments." He merely asked this question for information, for he enturely coincided with the Learned Gont as to the great benefits that small budgived from the treaty.

The Chairman raid that, undoubtedly, under the words of the freaty, every payment or pretension arising from the possession of the ceded territory, would be virtually abolished by its aptrender. All rights and privileges what as every belonging to the Dutch, in consequence of the procession of the firsts and factories ceded by this treaty, were expressly renomined.

Mr. Weeting was satisfied with the ex-

Mr. B. Inckeon begged to ask, whether a counterpart to the supplementary paper delivered by the English plenipotentiaries, had been received from the Dutch plenipotentiaries? It was a complimentary and conciliatory paper.

The Chairman said, undoubtedly the paper alieded to by the Learned Gent, had been met by a similar paper on the part of the Dutch plenipotentiaries. After the great approbation which had been bestowed on this measure, it was burilly necessary for him to say a word more on the subject. It was a very agreeable part of his duty to thank the Learned Proprietor, who had devoted so much time and attention to this question, for the very handsome manner in which he had spoken of the transaction; himself and his colleagues must feel satisfaction at the approbation which their conduct had excited. There was only one point on which he found it necessary to touch, and that but lightly; he alluded to the objection, which was rather hinted at

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in their duty, in not lawing taken the opinion of the General Court at an earlier stage of the business. The fact was, that the importance and delicacy of the negociation rendered it impossible for the Executive Body to have acted otherwise than they fund done. (Hine !) They could not bring those proceedings before the Proprietors, until the transaction had arrived at that confusion to which, he was truly happy to my, it had uf length arrived. The Learned Proprietor had in fact admitted, that the result might have been endangered by a premutate discussion in the General Court. It was however a charleful question whether the Court of Directors were at tell utilized to take the sense of the Propricities on a question relating to the exchange of according for the statute of King William gave the Executive Body full farme and pathority to make sennicitions and exchanges of territory. The Hy-Law required the Directors to lay before the Cieneral Court any measure, in progress through Parliament, which appeared to affect the interest or privileges of the Company ; and that law had been obeyed in the present case, as soon as possible. The Learned Proprietor observed, that this bill had been brought before the Court in its last stage. So far from that being the case, the greatest promptitude had been shown in submisting it to the Proprietors. On Wednesday last, the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India intimated to the Chairman that he intended to bring in a bill to carry the treaty into effect; application was made or a copy of the bill, whichever hismediately granted. The bill was brought in on Friday last; and on the preceding thay the present Court was specially summon. He believed, also, it was the first time the Court had ever met on Trinity Monday; and certainly there was no want of attention to the Court of Proprietors. The delicacy of the question presented any communica tion from being made in the first instance; but when the unmocden assureed a tangible slope, no time was lost in convening the Proprieture. (Hear!/)

Mr. Galagon said he should onther apprehend, that, imbegandently of the stante of King William, the crown had a right to make acquisitions and exchanges of teethory in India. By the Charter Act of the 55d of the late King, His Mujesty reserved to himself the right of sovereigner in India; and certainly, if he had the right of sovereignty, he also lead the right of cession. Unfoubtedly, for a certain time, be delegated his anthority to the Company, but that did not do away with the pararepunt right of sovernighty. He might

than directly stated by the Learned Pro- code any of the Company's territories, prictor, who reemed to consider that the even Bengal; although if such a thing Court of Directors were somewhat deficient - were attempted, it would rough them too nearly not to produce a struggle for it. With respect to what his Hon, and Learned Priend had expressed, relative to the naqualified cession of all the Dutch settlements by Lord Castlerough at the treaty of Paris, he must say, that if that transaction deserved any reproach or reproof the Noble Lurd must stand acquitted of it, and the consure must apply elsewhere. He believed it to be a fact well known, that Lord Castlerough, when at Paris, wrote home for instructions on this very point; he stated, that he was only convergent in European politics, and that he did not understand the interests of He therefore asked the mivice of the Noble Lord then at the bead of the Board of Controll, when the negociation relative to these islands was guing on; and he believed it was with the approbation of the Directors themselves that this unqualified ceesion was made to the Dutch; If he were wrong in that statement, he was ready to apologize for his arror; but he had reason to suppose that it was correct. He would now say a word or two with respect to the cossion of the island of Sumatra, for which, in return, we received Singapore: His Learned Friend had given thon; a whole volume, not only of enlogies, but of analogies, in proof of the excellence of the bargain; he had compared the cersion of Singupore to the miraculous draught of fishes: he, however, must take leave to dony the analogy; be comtended that it was the Dutch, and not the Company, that bad caught the fish. The Company had indeed except one small fich, of very delicate flavour, but the great draught, the immense boul, was on the other side. With regard to Singapore, the Company had got nothing that they did not possess before; all they laid done was, to get the Dutch to store that they would not medile with a settlement which they could not take from us; (Hear !) Now, as to the cersion of Sumstra, there was a point to which he wished to draw the attention of the Court. As to those supplementary and complimentary papers that had been spoken of, they were very pretty to read, and they were very intiafactory to those who were concerned in the negociation; but he should like to know, whether there were not European settlers and Company's servants at Summer, for whom, under this treaty, nothing had been done? That they not laid out money there in the cultivation of spices, with the hope of being able to supply Europe with that article? Had they been considered? Had their verted rights been taken into consideration? (Hear !) Or were these persons left in the liberal bands of the Dutch,

to settle the pratter as they could? By the cession of Benenolen the monopoly of spices was totally given up to the Dutch. Though he was glad that every possible ground of controversy was removed by the cession of Sumstra, still be gave the Dutch no credit for what was ceded in lieu of it. He believed, though he would not compare Singapore to the rock of Gibraltar, that it would yet be a mighty station hereafter, in time of war. They coght not, however, in making this arrangement, to look only to the future; it was their duty also to consider the present, and to protect the of liv-Laws were re-elected: rights of those who had expended money in forming plantations at Beacoolen. He called on the Directors to take cure that these people were not ruined by this treaty, which came down suddenly upon them, and must necessarily interfere with their just rights. He thought it not enough, merely to give them aix years to pack up their property and sake their departure.

Mr. Tount said it was of very great Inc. pertance to this country to possess all the settlements belonging to the Datch on the continent of India, which were ceded to as by this treaty. He haped arrangements would bereafter be made with the Danes, the French, and the Portuguese, for the cossion of their settlements on the comment of India; for he was quite satisfied that it was of the numest importance that we should be the sole European possessors of India. The claims of individuals of all classes on the inhand of Sumstra, ought, he conceived, to command the most liberal consideration from the King's Government. The treaty was most satisfactory in every point of view; and as, under it, the public . and the Company derived very important advantages, they should take care that individual interests did not suffer by its provisions.

Mr. R. Jackson said his Learned Friend (Mr. Galagan) had simply balanced Singapore against Sumaura, without noticing the cession of the establishments on the costinem of India.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Court adjourned,

East-India House, June 23.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

DIVIDEND.

The routine business of the day being

gone through-

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) moved " that the Court do agree to a resolution of the Court of Directors of the Sod inst, recommending that a dividend of 54 per cent, dould be declared on the Company's capital stock, for the half year

commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next; which resolution having been seconded by the Deputy Chairman (C. Marjaribanka, Esq.) was ununimously agreed to:

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Mr. Comming presented the armual report of the Committee of By-Laws, which set forth, that the By-Laws had been duly observed and executed during the last year,

On the motion of the Chairman, the fifteen gentlemen forming the Committee

TANJORE CLAIMS.

The Chairman now drew the attention of the Court to a subject which they had been specially summoned to consider; namely, the confirmation of the resolution agreed to at the General Court on the 26th of May last, " for granting to the Carnatic Commissioners an additional sum of £300 per aunum each, so long as they alsould continue to act as Commissioners for investigating the Tarjore Claims."

The Chairman having moved the confirmation of the above resolution, Mr. Crawford, Mr. R. Jackson, and the Hon. D. Kinusird opposed the motion, which was supported by the Chairman and Mr. Pattison, on the ground that the proposition with which it was connected was a just and equitable one.

Mr Hume moved the postponement of the question, for the purpose of giving the Court an opportunity of considering whether it would not be proper to appoint a separate commission for the consideration of the Tanjore claims.

The amendment, on a shew of hands, was negatived. When the main question was put, a ballot was demanded by Mr. Hume and eight other Proprietors than present. The ballot was fixed for Friday, the 2d of July.

INTEREST ON INDIA RONDS.

General Thornton brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, recommending " that the Court of Directors be directed to take Into their immediate consideration the propriety of reducing the interest of India bonds, a measure which would be not only beneficial to the proprietors of stock, but advantageous to the public at large.

Mr. Addinell seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, the Chairman, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Twining, and Sir C. Forbes. The motion was ultimately withdrawn by the Gal-

lant General.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairman was about to state the other business which the Court had met to transact, when

The Hen. D. Kinneied rose, and complained that the selection of papers relative to the administration of the Marquess of Handings, which had been made in compliance with a resolution of that Court, was not sufficiently contous. He alluded particularly to the mon-production of an expose (written by the Noble Marquess bimself) of the principal topics worthy of remark in his administration, which expose the late Chairman (W. Wigram, Esg.) explicitly stated should be laid before the Proprietors.

The Chairman said, the papers in question had not been laid before the Proprietors, because the Court of Directors held that it did not come within the meaning of the resolution of the General Court. It was not an efficient document; but was addressed by the Morques of Hastings to the late Chairman after the Noble Lord had quitted the situation of Governor-General, and had arrived at Gibraltar on

his way home.

Sir J. Doyle said he would not claim this document as a public record; but still be wished to have it, as the fullest information ought to be hid before the Court. He concluded by moving, "that the paper written by Lord Hastings respecting his administration in India, though not officially recorded, should be laid before the Court."

A debate of considerable length and much warmth followed, in which the Chairman, the Hon. D. Kinnsird, Mr. Pattiam, Mr. Trant, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Impey, Mr. Mills, Mr. Hume, Mr. Edmonstone, Sir G. Robinson, Col. Baillie, and Sir. C. Forbes took part.

Sir C. Purber moved as an amendment,

"that this fetter be printed for the Court, accompanied with such observations as the Court of Directors may think proper to make upon it."

The amendment, after a short discustion, was negatived, and the original mo-

tion was agreed to.

On the motion of Six G. Robinson certain papers relative to the reform of the administration at Luckness, were ordered to be laid before the Court.

Mr. Edmonstone moved for copies of all Minutes of Council, drawn up between the month of Nov. 1513 and the month of Nov. 1517, which have reference to the administration of the Marquess of Hactings. The mution was agreed to.

The Hon. D. Kinneira also moved for cortain papers relative to the military administration of the Manuera of Hastings. He afterwards expressed a wish to withdraw that motion; and to propose, "that the Court adjourn to Wednesday next.

The Chairman was of opinion that it would be better to decide the Hon. Mem-

her's motion at once.

Mr. Impey then moved as an amendment, "that this Court do now adjourn."

On this motion a division took place, when there appeared.

For the Adjournment ...20 Against it......20

The Chairman then gave his casting vote in favour of the adjournment; and at twenty minutes after seven, the Court broke up

pelled us to present our readers with an abstract of the debate. It will be given at length in our next number.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE ARMY PROPERTIES.

Fort William, Jan. 1, 1824.—In concequence of some recent instances of private commercial transactions in this army having been brought to the notice of Government, it is hereby declared, that any military officer who may be proved, summarily, to the satisfaction of the Governor-General-in-Council, to have engaged in any mercantile or commercial speculation whatsoever, shall be held you facta incapable of serving, and shall be forthwith inspended and sent to Europe, with a recommendation to the Hon. Court of Directors that he be discharged from their army. His Exculency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give the fullest effect to this order.

BERANGEMENTS IN THE ARTICLES.

Hend-Quarters, Dec. 23, 1822.— The separate command of the artillery in the field having been abolished, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following arrangements for assimilating the Artillery Divisions with those of the army be carried into effect.

The Artillery at Nusscerahad, Seemuch, and Mhow, to form the Western Division, the head-quarters of which are to be established at the former station.

The Artillery at Loodhiana, Kurnaul, and Dahlie to be included in the Meerus

Division, as also the Artillery at Agra-

head-quarters Mecrut.

The late 1st Division of Field Artillery to be decominated the Cawapore Division, including the posts of Pertsubgurb and Sultanpore Oude.

The Artillery Divisions of the Sauger Force and Nagpore Subsidiary Force to continue under their present form and de-

nomination.

The Allahabad Company, being attached to the Garrison, is not included in any Division

The Benares and Dinapore commands

remain as at present.

The head-quarters of the 3d battalion of Artillery to be established at Campore, whither the Commandant and Staff will accordingly move.

The 7th and 8th Companies of that battalion to be temporarily attached to the

2d buttalion at Dum Dum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pennington, of the Horse-Brigade, will command the Meernt Division.

Lieutenant Colonel Hetzler, the Wes-

tern Division.

Major Parker, the Camppore Division; and Major Boilean, of the Horse Urigade, the Nagpore Division.

Capt. Tenant, will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Hetzler in the command of the

Artillery at Agra.

The records of the late Field Artillery Command to be forwarded for deposit to the Assistant Adjutant General of Artil-

Capt. Show is removed from the 5th company 1st buttalion to the 2d company 3d battalion of Artillery, and directed to proceed and take the command of the Artillery at Kurnaul without delay.

Field Officers will be appointed to the command of the Artiflery at Mhow, Saugor, and Agra, whenever the state of the

regiment will admit.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial D-partment.

Dec. 18. Mr. F. Gouldsbury, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Mymunning.

29. Mr. R. W. Barlow, an Assistant in Office of Register to Sudder Dewamy Adambut and Nizamut Adambut.

Mr. G. F. Brown, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Allahabad.

Jan. 8. Mr. M. J. Tierney, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Beonres.

Mr. George Gongh, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of 24 Pergunnalia.

General Department.

Jap. J. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, Assistant to Secretary to Government in General, Foreign, and Commercial Department.

Commercial Department.

The Hon. A. Ramssy, Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINT MENTS.

Jan. 1. The Rev. William Eales, Senior Chaplain at Presidency.

The Rev. - Thomason, Junior Chaptain at Presidency.

16. The Rev. W. Palmer, District Chaphin at Mhow.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort Williams, Dec. 11, 1823 .- Brev. Capt. Geo. Snodgrass, 4th regt. N.L., to be Dep. Paymaster at Benares, vice Capt. Oliver, permitted to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. Thos. Warlow, corps of Engineers, to be District Barrack Master, and posted to 7th or Cawapore division of

Barrack Department.

Capt. W. Dunlop, 26th N.I., to officiate as Superintendent of Public Buildings in Upper Provinces during absence of Capt. Roberts,

Capt. T. Maddock, 1st Assist. Secretary to Military Board, permitted to resign that

situation.

Dec. 18:- Capt. Jac. Tennant, regt. of Artil., to be 1st Assist. Secretary to Milittury Board, vice Capt. Maddock resigned.

Lieut. E. J. Smith, corps of Engineers, to be Assist to Capt. R. Smith, Superin-

tendent of Donb Canal.

Cornet E. C. Archbold, 8th L. C., to do done with his Lordship's Body Guard from 1st uit.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 1 .- Surg. G. Lambe to do daty with right wing 1st but 10th

Ligat James White to act as Adj. to 2d but, 25th regt.; dated 16th Oct.

Lieut, Hughes and Emign Turner, 2d but. Slat regt., to do duty with lat but. 23d regt, until arrival of former corps at Berhampere, and Ensign Wilklason, 1st bat. 3d. regt., to do duty with detachment of 2d bat, 20th rogt, at Barmekpare until further orders

Dec. 4. - Ensign Souter, 1st bat, 23d regt, directed to do duty with 2d bat, 10th regt, at Harrackpore until 15th prox., after which he will join bat, to which he

stands appointed.

Ligut, H. Charlton, Eth N. L. posted to 1st but, of that regt.

Lieuts. P. Johnson and G. Templer re-

moved from 1st to 2d bat. 2d regt. Licot. J. Murray resouved from 2d to

lat but, 3d regt. Lieut S. P. C. Humfrays comoved

from 1st to 2d bar, 18th rept.

Lieut, T. R. Fell removed from 2d to 1st bat, 20th regt.

Lient, W. Cotes removed from 1st to

2d but. 2-th regt.

Ens. Stephen, 2d bat. 21st regt, instead of joining detachment of Europ. regt. at Dinapore, will continue his route to Sengor, and join bat. to which he is posted.

Fort Williams, Dec. 18,—Lieut. Col. Alex. Macleod, C.B., notificated Communication of Artillery in G.O. of 27th ult., hereby appointed to a seat at Military Board.

Sarg. W. L. Grant to be a Deputy Superintending Surgeon, until further orders, Mr. Johnston having been permitted to sisit the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to proceed to sea, and eventually to Europe, on account of his health.

Dec. 23. - Assist Surg. E. T. Harpur, to perform medical choice of Civil Station of Nuddea, vice Assist Surg. Row, per-

mitted to return to military branch of sor-

Licut. Col. G. Macmorine, 20th N. L., nominated to command of Eastern Fron-

tier, vice Pophun.

Ens. J. Tindal, of Engineers, appointed an Assistant to Lieut. Vorbes, in charge of machinery, &c. for new Calcutta Mint.

25th Regt. N.L. Ens. C. Griffin to be Lieux from 15th Dec. 1823, vice Somer-

ville, deceased.

Dec. 24.—Ens. the Hon. F. G. Howard, H. M. 12th L. Infantry, to be an Aid-de-camp, and Brev Capt. Alex. St. Leger MacMishon, H. M. 16th Lancera, to be an Extra Aid-de-Camp to His Lordship the Governor-General.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 9.—Brex. Capt. Fernie to act as Adj. to left wing of 1st but. 13th regt. during its separation from Head-Quarters of bat.

Lieut, Gibbs, 1st but, 21st regt, permitted to do duty with 2d but, 33d regt, at Casoppure until arrival of his corps at Etuwah.

Lieut. Cobbe and Ena. Broderip to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 7th ragt., and Ens. Brownlow with 2d bat. 26th regt., as a temporary arrangement

Capt. Deward to continue to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 30th regs. after his promotion, until Adj. of bat. shall join; dated 22th

Oct

Dec. 10. - 2d-Lieut F. B. Boilean (lately admitted) posted to 4th comp. 2d

sat, Artillery.

Lieut, Boileau, 2d but, 1-th regt., directed to join and do duty with 1st bat, of regt, at Pertaubghur.

Dec. 12 .- Capt. M. A. Bunbury and

Lient, R. Chitty, 20th N.I., posted to

Capt. G. Watson and Lieut. W. Tritton, 21st N.L. posted to 2d but. of regt.

Brigade-Major Hunywood posted to Malwa Field Force.

Lieut. Humfrey to not as Adj. to detachment of 3d bot. of Artillery at Camppore during covaling practice senson; dated 50th Nov.

Fact William, Dec. 50.—Mr. Watkin Wingfield admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and premoted to Cornet.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 13. - 2d-Lieut. F. Grote, posted to 7th comp. 3d bat. of Artillery.

2d-Lieut. G. H. Swinley, posted to fith

comp. 3d bat. ditto.

Capt. Tanner, commanding as Manghlar, permitted to be absent from his station for purpose of being employed on a survey under onlers of Board of Revenue for Central Provinces.

First-William, Jap. 1, 1821.—Mr. A. Cardew admitted a Cardet of Attillary, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Mr. Fred. Abbutt admitted a Cadet of Engineers, and promoted to Ensign.

Brev. Capt. and Lient. F. Palmer, fith L.C., Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. General, removed from General Staff of Army and directed to join his corps.

directed to join his corps.

Capt. M. S. Hogg, Europ, Regt., transferred, at his own request, to Invalid Es-

tablishment.

Lieut, and Brev. Capt. Wm. Cotes, 28th N.I., directed to be struck off list of army from 23d June 1620,

Jan. 3.—Assist Surg. John Greig, to perform medical duties of Civil Station

of Banda.

Jan. 5.—Resignation of Mr. Hodgson, Superintendant of Veterinary Remainsment at Bulligunge, accepted, and that gentleman permitted to proceed to Eutropy.

Sull-Assist, Veterinary Surg. John Hughes, pusted to Body-Guard of Gu-

vernor-General.

In L.C. Cornet G. R. Crommelin to be Lieut., vice Real retired, with rank from 4th May 1823, vice Waugh promoted.

4th L.C. Capt. H. Hawtrey to be Major, and Lieux, and Brev. Capt. Wm. Burlton to be Capt. of a troop from 7th March 1823; in succession to Rainey retired.—Cornet E. Horsley to be Lieux, vice Burlton promoted, with rank from 4th Dec. 1823, vice Heriott transferred to Pension Establishment.

7th N.J. Capt. C. W. Hamilton to be Major, and Licut. and Brev. Capt. C. A. Monro to be Capt. of a company, sice Cunninghame retired, with rank from 11th July 1823, in succession to Sargent promoted.—Ensign C. Crommeline to be Lieut, from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Mann

promoted.

8th N.f. Capt. W. D. Playfair to be Major, and Lieut. and Brov. Capt. John Robeson to be Capt. of a comp., from 8th April 1893, in succession to Scott retired. —Ens. A. S. Singer to be Lieut., vice Roboson prompted, with rank from 2d Nov. 1823, vice Oliphant deceased.

33d N.J. Eas. J. Whiteford to be Linut, from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Goding

retired

Medical Department. Assist Surg. Jas. Thompson to be Surg., vice Ledman retired, with rank from 27th Sept. 1823, for augmentation.—Assist Surg. J. J. Paterson to be Surg., vice Lewis retired, ditto dirto.

Adjustment of Rank

from 29th May 1822, vice Reid retired.

4th L.C. Lieut. W. Benson to rank from 7th March 1825, vice Burlton pro-

moted.

7th N.I. Major P. T. Comyn to mik from 7th Oct. 1831, vice Cunninghame ratind; Capt. Geo. Spellissy, dith 7th Oct. 1831, vice Cunyn promoted; Capt. Edw. Gwatkin, ditto 29th Oct. 1821, vice Grant decreased; Lieut. J. S. Pitts (now of Europ. Regt.) ditto 7th Oct. 1821, vice Spellissy promoted; Lieut. G. H. Edwards, ditto 29th Oct. 1821, vice Gwatkin prospoted; Lieut. B. Wood, ditto 11th Jan. 1822, vice Caldecott resigned.

8th N.I. Lieut. H. Chariton to rank from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Robeson pro-

motest

Medical Department. Surg. John Sarage to rank from 29th Jin. 1823, vice Ladman retired; Surg. G. Buillie, ditto 14th Feb. 1823, vice Phillou deceased; Surg. J. Grierson, ditto 17th March 1823, vice Brown promoted; Surg. G. Lambe, ditto 14th July 1823, vice Lewis retired; Surg. W. S. Suven, ditto 14th July 1823, for augmentation; Surg. H. H. Wilson, ditto 24th July 1823, vice Johnston promoted; Surg. R. D. Knight, ditto 19th Ang. 1823, vice Gibson deceased.

Head Quarters, Dec. 16. - Sub-Conductor W. M Claskie removed from Arse-

nal to Magazine at Allahabad.

Lieut and Brev.Capt. T. Williams, 2d bas. 29th N.I., appointed Interp. and Quart.Mast. to corps, vice Paton appointed to Quarter Master General's Department.

Lieut. C. Thorrsby, 1st hot. Sith regi., appainted Adj. to corps, vice Smith pro-

reeding to Europe.

Brev. Capt. Woolley, to continue to act as Adj. to 1st bot. 20th N.1., until Anotic Journ. - No. 103. relieved by Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell.

Light, C. D. Wilkinson, 1st Int. 14th N. I., appointed Interp. and Quart. Most, to corps, vice Ouseley appointed an Examiner in College of Fort William.

Dec. 22. - Assist Surg. A. Menries posted to Ramghur Local Battalian.

Dec. 22.—Ensign Sayary to not as Interp; and Quart-Mast, to 2d bat; 25d regt, during absence of Lieut. Ward on general leave.

Lieut. Carte, 1st but 32d regt., to do duty with 2d hat 53d regt. at Campore, until arrival of his own corps at that sta-

tion,

Lieut. R. Jackson removed from 3d comp. 3d but. to 4th comp. 2d but. Artillery.

jery

Brev. Capt. Convolude to act as Interp. and Quart. Must. to 2d bal. 19th regucutil arrival of Lieut. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Craigie; duted 15th Nov.

Cornet Schalch to act as Adj. to 2d L.C., vice Pousonby, on heave of absence.

Dec. 24.—Lieut. Gordon to act as Stall to detectment serving in Chittagong district; dated 28th Nov.

Lient. H. Mackemie, 1st bat. 11th N.L., to officiate as Adj. to Musallaisir Local Battalion, as a temporary arrange-

ment; dated 4th Dec.

Lieut, Alfred Lermit, 12th N.I., appointed Adjutant to Mundaisir Local Corps.

Lieut, J. Hannay, 6th N.L. post of to 2d Int. of regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — Dec. 11. 1st-Ligut. J. D. Crammelin, Regt. of Art., an private affairs. — Mr. C. Feldwick, Dep. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance, for his health. — Ligut. Col. Com. J. N. Smith, 5th N. I., on private affairs. — Capt. W. Sterling, 22d N. L., ditto. — 22. Ligut. Col. G. M. Popilam, 9th N. I., for his health. — Capt. R. Axford, 15th N. I., on his private affairs. — 20. Brev. Capt. G. G. Denniss. Regx. of Art., for his health. — Jap. 1. Ligut. E. E. Isane, 32d N. I., ditto. — Assist Surg. T. C. Harrison, for one year. — 3. Capt. J. Scott, 10th N. I., 1st Assist. Adj. Gen. of Army, on account of health.

To Penerge.—Jan. 1. Capt. R. Home, 28th N. I., for twolve months, for his health.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Hend-Quarters, Nov. 27, 1825.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

46th Flot. Eas. T. Glesson to be Lient., without purchase, vice Law deceased, 25th Oct. 1823.

Dec. 2.- Lieut. Scott, 41th regt, to Vol. XVIII.

act as Adjutant to that Corps during abscoop of Lieut, and Adj. Woollard.

Lieut. Irwin, 87th regt., to act as Quart, Mast, to that corps during absence of Quart. Mast. Paul, on Medical Certifi-

Doc. 6. - Until his Majesty's pleasure

shall be known:

44th Foot. W. S. Marley, Gent., to be Eneign, without purchase, vice Ogilvy

promoted, 7th Nov. 1823. Dec. 10. - Heer. Capt. Williams, 16th Lancers, to perform duties of Paymaster

to that regt.

Dec. 22.- Resignation of Eos. H. S. La Roche, 14th regt., accepted of, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

FURLOUGHS from H.M. FORCES.

To Europe. - Dec. 2. Lient. Lane, 47ds regt., for health - Surg. Kenny, 67th regt., ditto.- Ens. Blackford, 69th regt., ditto. - Blaj. Barrow, h. p. 43d regt., for one year, on private affairs.- Lieut. Pous, 24th regt, ditto .- 6. Ens. Snow, 47th regt .- Lieut. Pattoun, 54th regt. -Lieut, Jennings, 14th regt, for purpone of resiring on half-pay .- 22, Maj. Wyndham, 67th regt., for health .- Capt. Cowper, 55th regt, for ditto.

To Cope of Good Hope .- Dec. 6. Capt. Campbell, 54th regt, for eighteen months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EASTERN PROBILER.

Letters from Tik Naaf notice the un-healthiness of the Island of Shupparre, where the demenment of troops are all represented as being in a sickly state. We are informed that it is the intention of Government to remove the troops from the island in consequence of representations to the above effect, and the knowledge that, out of four or five officers, one (Lieut. Ershaw of the 20th Native Infantry) died on the 13th instant, and another (Lieut, How of the same corps) was dangerously

The Birmans have given up all further designs upon this island, and were occu pied in preparing for an attack on the Prince of Cashar. - [Ben. Hurk., Jan. 22.

EDUCATION,

Perental Academic Institution -An exantination of the pupils educated at the Parental Academic Institution by the committee and a small number of the parents or friends of the children, took place on Saurday the 13th December. It was not thought fit that the examination should, on this coession, be a public one, as no great proficiency could be expected from the pupils who have only been under the care of the institution for less than five months. The result, however, of the examination was very pleasing, and reflected

the highest credit upon the system of education pursued by the masters under the direction of the committee. The attention of the masters to perfect the pupils in the several branches of education was very evident, and deserves the warmest praise. The first class was examined by the masters and the committee in Latin, English grammar, geography, and the use of the globes, and very favourable specimens of their writing and drawing were exhibited. Among the greatest proficients in these two last acquirements, was a lad named Lorimer, some of whose drawings, particularly those in chalks were worthy of a person of far more advanced age than the performer. The second class was exafirst, and here the proficiency was equally observable, while the third and fourth classes, whose studies of course are of a more elementary mature than those of the classes which preceded them, did not fall short of what might be expected from them. After the conclusion of the examination, some prizes of little pecuniary value, but such as the funds of the institution would allow it to purchase, were delivered by the Secretary, Mr. Ricketts, to the following boys, who were adjudged to be the most meritorious.

1st Class.-Ist Prize to Master James Lurimer, for general proficiency. The 2d prize to Master A. Smith, for Latin and general good conduct and attention to his studies. The 3d prize to Master W. Porter, for general proficiency. The 4th prize to Mester J. Mellecksett, for proficiency in geography. The 5th prize to Master Jas. Henery, for Latin.

2d Class -The prize for Latin was adjudged to Master I., Cornelius, that for geography to Master T. Shephard, that for general proficiency and good behaviour to Master H. Poulson, that for arithmetic to Master J. Poulson, and that for English grammer to Master R. Hayes.

3d Class .- Prizes were given to Master H. Hickman for reading, Master A. A. D'Mello for writing, and to Masters J. G. Ricketts, E. Perrie, and C. A. Perroux

for general proficiency.

4th Class.-Prizes were awarded to Moster W. Sheppard for general pro-ficiency, W. McIntyre for writing, G. Brown for English grammer, I. Lowrie for pursing, and W. Jackson for arithmetic.

The examination was not closed until nearly 12 o'clock, and the few persons who assembled on this occasion separated equally satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils, and the care which had been taken to forward them in the several branches of education .- [Ben. Hark., Dec. 22.

Bengal School Society .- On Friday the 19th Dec., at Gawree Ber, near Calcutts, was held a public examination of the native schools connected with the Female Deparament of the Bengal Christian School Society. Upwards of 140 Himloo or Massaliman girls were present, and were examined in Bengaleo by the Rev. Mesers. Carey, Wilson, and Jester, with other active friends of native female education, in reading, writing, and spelling. They were divided into six classes, whose attainments were as follows:

1st Class.—Could read the alphabet.
2d and 3d Class.—Read and spelt words
out of Jetter's Spelling Book.

4th Class.—Read Dialogues between a Mother and Dougliter, and spelt any words out of Pearson's Spelling Book.

5th Class.—Read Mother and Daughter, and the Fables called Neeti Kotha 1st and 2d part, and spelt any words asked them out of Pearson's Spelling Book.

them out of Pearson's Spelling Book.
6th Class.—Read any part of Pearson's Dialogues between a Mother and Daughter, Defeace of Female Education, and Pearce's Geography; spelt any word asked them in the spelling book, and could read with facility any book put into their hands.

The progress which all had made in these studies, and some in needle-work, which has been introduced since the last unniversay) gave evident satisfaction to all present, and was such as most inspire every friend of native education with the most flattering hopes of extensive benefits from this important and too long neglected department of philanthropic labour. It must have been particularly gratifying to Mrs. Coleman, who has for the last year had the more immediate superistendence of their education.

We understand that the girls present were from eight schools under the care of the Society, that, besides this, two new schools have very recently been established, and that now the Society enjoys the active service of the lady above-mentioned, whom they have engaged as general superintendent of their schools: thus nothing is wanting but liberal support to render the Society an extensive blessing to the ignorant and debased female population who surround us. We have been given to understand, that it was under the anspices of the institution as originally constituted, about five years ugo, that the first attempt was made in native female education in this neighbourhood, and that the success of this institution led to the various and useful exertions which are now making by individuals and societies both at home and this country in this promising field of labour. It is, therefore, unleignedly to be hoped this excellent institution will share with their sister associations, that portion in the public liberality which the excellency

of its object, and the benign character of its exertions, so justly claims.

75

We should recommend to the managers of this Society the selection of a place more eligibly situated for their next examination, as we doubt not many of the friends of native education, who must have been gratified by the one now held, were deterred from giving their attendance through the inconvenient distance of the place.—[Beng, Hurk, Dec. 22.

Culcutta Academy. - On Saturday, the 20th Dee, the young gentlemen attending the Calcutta Academy were examined by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in the presence of a respectable company of their relations, and other who take an interest in the education of youth; and we are authorized by him to state, that the appearance they made was very creditable both to their own talents and diligence, and to the industry and real of their teachers. They were examined in English reading and English grammar, arithmetic, geography, with the use of the globes, the elementary part of geometry with its application to practical purposes, Algebra, and Latin, and in every department they acquired themselves in a satisfactory manner. It was gratifying to observe, and it is due to Messes, Lindstead and Ord, and their assisiant, Mr. Forbes, to mention it, that no part of the different classes had been neglected, and no particular lesson bad been prepared for exhibition; so that a fair view was afforded of the real attainments and progress of the pupils. In the keeping of their books great taste and accuracy were displayed. At the conclusion of the examination, several prizes were distributed among the different classes, to such as had distinguished themselves most in the judgment of their class fellows .- John Hull, Dec. 23.

Durrumtollah Academy. - An examination of the pupils educated at the Darriantallah Academy took place on Tuesday, the 23d Dec. The Rev. Dr. Bryce and Mr. Brown conducted the examinations, and the result of it was such as to offord the liveliest satisfaction, not only to those genthemen, but to a large and respectable as-sembly of the school collected on the occasion. The several classes were examined in the various branches in which they are instructed, and some questions which were put to them by some of the auditors were answered readily, clearly, and precisely. One of the classes was, in this manner, desired to parse "Thomson's Hymn to the Seasons," a piece of composition as difficult, perhaps, as any in the English language, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves, reflects great crulit on their own abilities, and on the care and attention which must have been bestowed

^{*} speriment of their needle-work were hard d round during the examination, and were highly trained by the ladics persons.

on them by their morters. It must be remembered, too, timt very little, or no previous preparation had been made for the examination, and in the instance above alluded to, the passage parsed was thosen indiscriminately by an indifferent spectator. The book-keeping class also seemed to be well versed in this most useful twench of education, and readily onswered questions put to them by several persons competent to the task. One of the pupils also very feelingly recited Collins's " Ode to the Passions." We do not entirely agree with those who would make theatrical delivery a branch of school education, and thus far we object to it, but such efforts as that we witnessed yesterday are very pleasing. To be brief, we were much pleased with the whole of the transactions of the day, which, as we before said, reflect the highest credit on all who were connected with them. - [Ben. Hark., Dec. 25,

New School or St. James's. - We are happy to observe, among the numerous and increasing sources of moral improvement opened to this metropolis, another institution, which in a humble way is calculated to do much good. We allude to the new school opened at St. James's, which affords gratuitous instruction to Christian children of every denomination. This establishment originated from the benevolence of the late Bishop of Calcuits, who appropriated it to a fund bequesthed to his Lordship for charitable purposes. The promises have been completed by a grant from the Calcutta Diocesan School Committee of the Society for Promoting Chris-tian Knowledge. We hope soon to hear that the benevolent views of its founder new realized in a full attendance of childrep, of whom there are yet many without the aware of gaining instruction. - Deng. Hurty, Jan. 10.

Calcutta Grammar School.—We are informed that the first annual examination of the pupils at the Calcutta Grammar School, took place on Saturday the 20th Dec., when the boys were examined by the Rev. Mr. Hawtayne and the Rev. Mr. Mill. In Cassar's Commentaries, Telemachus, and analyzing passages in English authora, &c. &c., and the result, we are happy to state, was much to the satisfaction of those gentlemen, and, considering the short period this arademy has been established, such as to reflect much credit on the tutors and the infast institution.—

[Hen. Hark, Drc. 22.

PARTITION IN TRAVELLING.

(Extract of a letter):—" I have just arrived at the end of my long march from Benares, and as I heard it much doubted there whether the new road would as yet be passable for a huggy, I started not

very sanguine in my expectations of getung on very rapidly; however, I have been most agreeably disappointed, for I have driven in my buggy all the may, without meeting the slightest interruption to my progress, over an good a road as I could desire.

"I was happy to see the staying hungalows for us, and the serais for the untives, in a considerable state of forwardness, and some of them ready finished, and I congratulate all travellers on the delightful prospects they now have of soon reaging the temefit of this incatentable comfort in the accommodation thus provided for them by the liberality of government.

" I had a alight return of my fever at Sesserum, and hastened on to Sheerghatty, where I expected to find some medical gentleman, but I learnt that there was no surgeon in Itamghur, and as fate ordained it, there was none either at Hazzaree Baug. It is to be regretted that on so long a line of road, so much frequented as it appears to be, there should not be some medical officer at Sheerghatty, which is a central situation and a populous place; however, the cold air in the Ramgian tills soon braced me up, and I got quite well again, and highly pleased with the beautiful scenery, particularly from Sheerghatty to Chass, which much exceeded my highest expectations in its richness, grandeur, and variety, and reminded me several times of the scenery we so much enjoyed in our happy ramble through Westmareland many years ago."- Ren. Hurk., Jon. 17.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES

In December, 1825

Ens. Alex. McKean, late of 1st but. 14th N.L.-Jame Weir Hogg, Esq., Administrator.

Liout Alfred Faithful, late of 20th

N. L. -ditto.

Capt. Catheart Methyen, late in Military Service on Bengal Establishment—C. T. Glass, Esq., of Calcutta.

Capt. W. Kinsey, late of Colentia, mariner. - Edw. Brightman, Esq., of Cal-

cutta.

Mr. Alex. Forbes, late of Calcotta, indigo planter—W. Prinsep, Esq., of Calcotta, a member of firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co.

Mr. J. S. Cook, Inte of Calcutta, wine merchant—Thomas Spencer, of Calcutta,

gent

George Neyland, Esq., late Paymaster in toth regt, of Lancers, in the service of his Majesty—Mary Neyland, of Cawnpore, wildow.

Colonel F. Drummond, late of H.C.'s Bengal Establishment — Alex. Colvin, Eup., of Calcutte, a rangeer of firm of Messes. Colvin and Co.

Mr. John Calman, formerly of Town of Calcum, ship-builder, and late of Howrah,-James Hastic, of Calcutta, a member of firm of Messrs. Stewart and Co., of Calcutta, coachmakers.

Capt. R. C. Wolker, late in Military Service, Bengal Establishment-Ellra

Howard Walker, widow.

Mr. Henry Davies, late of Town of Calcutta, trader - Thomas Glass, late of Calcutta, merchant and agent, and one of partners in firm of Meurs. Mannington and Co.

Mr. J. C. Smith, late of Calcutta-

John Palmer, Esq., of Calcutta. Livut. George Walker, late on Bengal Military Establishment - John Palmer, Esq., of Celcutta.

SHIPPING.

derivate in the Bluer.

Dec. 21. James Colein, Wernyss, from Gibralur 9th Aug. -29. Mary, Ardlie, from London 4th July. - Presidence, Remmington, from London 7th July, and Lottes, Field, from London 15th Aug. - Jun. 15. Fitterin, Southam from London 2d Aug.—15. Suam. Hamilton, from London 1st July.—16. Ams, Reid, from England 21st Aug.—19. Calcutta, Stroyan, from Liverpool 14th Aug. -20.
Window Coatle, Lee, from London 3d
July. -Commodore Hoyes, Moneriest, from New South Wales. - 22. Ludy Kennaway, Surilen, from London.

Departures from Culcutta.

Dec. 17. Wondford, Chapman, for Loudon.—18. William Miles, Beadle, for Madras and London.—22. Asia, Pope, for Madras and London.-31. Orient, White, for Madras and London,-Jan. 1. Royal George, Reynolds, for London,-2. Rockinghom, Beach, and Aingston, Bowen, for London .- 3. Albion, Swainson, for Liverpool .- J. Ganges, Cumberledge, for London -9. Palmira, Lamb, for London, oin Cape .- 10. Lady Blackwood, Hall, for South America. -12. American ship Bengal, Heard, for Boston,—13. Lady Nu-gent, Boon, for London, via Cape and Gibraltar.—20. Abberton, Percival, for London.

Vessels loading for England.

Elian, Johnston; Merborough, Shipton; Udney, Holden; and Lady Campbell, Betham, for Madras and London; to sail 31st January.

Moutand, O'Brien, for Madras and Loudon, and Hoyne, Lawson, for London direct; to sail 10th February.

Minerea, Probyn; Potlon, Wellbank; Commadore Hager, Moncrieff; and Mary, Artilie, for London; to sail 20th Feb.

Asia, Reid, for Landon; to follow on

5th March.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

Nov. 25. At Patna, Mrs. John Bell, of a son.

Dec. 9. At Ducca, Mrs. James Reily, of a daughter,

10. At Meerut, the lady of R. H. Tullob, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of a son,
16. The lady of R. Fleming, Esq.,

Surgeon, of a son.

- At the New Anchorage, on board the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the lady of Capt. W. H. L. Frith, of Artillery, of a daughter.
20. The lask of Dr. Wm. Russel, of

a daughter.

— In Durrumtellah, Mrs. Malachi
Lyons, of a son.

21. At Bertinnpore, the lady of Capt.

Ardagh, 24th N.I., of a son

- In Pollock Street, the lady of Mr. J. M. Muhldorff, formerly of Tranquelur,

22. Mrs. Mary Aris, of a son.

25. The lady of Alex. Colvin, Esqu of a daughter.

- At Moura, the lady of Lieut. E. J. Johnson, Acting Commissioner with Bajee Rao, of a daughter.

26. The lady of Philip Peard, Esq., of

a daughter.

- At Paulghautcherry, the lady of Capt. G. Jockson, 2d but. 7th regt., of a daughter.

28. At Chowringhee, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., Civil Service, of a son and

29. The lady of Alfred Bests, Esq.,

indigo planter, of a daughter.

- At Mircha, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter

31. Mrs. Geo. Strufford, of a daughter. Jan. 1. Mrs. C. Gaynard, of a daughter.

At Balusore, Mrs. W. Blunt, of a SOU.

4. At the house of James McNeight, Esq., the lady of J. Low, Esq., of a daughter.

- Mrs. W. H. Paine, of a daughter.

6. The lady of the late Wm. Richardson, Esq., of a son.
9. At Fort William, the lady of Major

Swiney, of a son and heir.

- In Chowringhee, the lady of H. Shakspeare, Esq., Civil Service. of a daughter.

- At Intally, Mrs. Green, of a son. 12. At Barrackpore, the lady of En-

[&]quot; It may be warthy of record that the Victoria to the first vessel under 300 tons that has reached Calcutta under the new Act. The Calcutta Gareferenti Caustie of 15th Ist, stage her burther to be use tone, and this was lead only fouriests bands on board including the Commanders.

alga Souter, 1st bat, 33d rogt, N.I., of a son and heir.

13. At Jessore, the lady of D. Johnson, Euq., of a son and beir.

15. The lady of Jonathan Eliot, of a

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15. At the Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Modist, Assistant H.C.'s Mint, to Anne Maria, the only daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Teague,

- At Cawapore, Lieut. Henry Terapler, Adjutant detached wing 2d but. 4th regt. N.L. to Miss Emma Frances Formbelle, the youngest doughter of John Fembelle, Esq., many years a Civil Servant on the comblishment.

16. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Chas. Gurdiner to Miss Charlotte Martin, daughter of Major Charles Martin, 1st but, 31st

regt. N.I.

17. At St. John's Cathesiral, Mr. Luke Burgers, to Miss Mary Anne Hartley.

24. At St. Andrew's Church, James Dancan, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, to Miss

Barbara Dun.

27. At the Cathedral, Lieut. William Henry Wake, 22d regt. B.N.I., to Catherine, only daughter of the late John Bayshaw, Eaq., of Bourton, Warwickshire,

29. At Blangulpore, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Mr. John Dias, to Luuisa, daughter of Mr. Auger, of Pains.

Jan. 2. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. George Hawes, 26th N. I., so Eliza Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Thos. Templeton, Esq. 3. At Chandernagore, Mr. B. Ben-

milits, to Miss Isabella Hartley. 6. Capt. Camberon to Miss Rosalie

Augier.

- P. Monoit, Esq., to Miss Sophia Augier.

10. Mr. Alex. Humphrey to Miss Eliza Mordaunt.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, N. Paliologus, Esq., to Miss Mary Jane Sophia Driver.

15. At the Cathedral, John Gordon, Esq., to Miss Mary Henders.

18. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Boltaconnah, Mr. C. Viguiaud to Nuncy, daughter of John Bowers, Faq. Lately. At Chunar, Capt. C.

Weston, to Miss Charlotte Arnold,

PEATHS.

Dec. 6. At Deblie, Mr. Wm. Shearman, son of the late John Shearman, Ess. Head Assistant in the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces.

10. At Moorat, the infant daughter of IL H. Tuiloh, Esq.

15. At Jungypore, Mr. David Museyk, aged 24 years.

- At Dimpore, Licut. J. T. Semerville, S6th regt N.J.

21. At Monghyr, Christians Magaret, infant daughter of John Tyther, Esq.

22. At Meerut, Margaret Parker Berkeley Keine, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Keine, Esq., aged 23 years.

- At Howrab, Mr. William Rappu,

musician,

25. At Hazaresbaugh, Mr. Assist Surg. Alex. Menzies, M.D.

- At Dacca, Mrs. James Reily, aged 22 years.

27. Mr. T. A. Vickers, aged 31 years. 28. At Rangpore, Harvey Morris, Esq., Civil Service.

31. At Sydahad, two marches distance from Allahabad, Capt. Jehn Gabb, 2d but 34th regt, and late of 1st Bengal

The infant daughter of Alex. Col-

vin, Esq. William, son of G. Vrignon, Esq., aged one mouth and five days.

- Miss Ellen Calleghan, infant daugh-

ter of Mrs. B. Calloghan. 8. Mrs. Anne Tirly, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Tirly, H. C. Marine, aged

9. Colonel Jean Baptist Fisson, aged

1D. At Mirzapore, Mr. Jacob Rogers,

aged 41 years. 11. Mr. Robert Swinley, late Branch

Pilot, aged 90 years. - After an illness of more than two months, Francis, second son of G. Vrig-non, Esq., aged four years.

12. After the birth of her seventh child, Jane, the wife of Mr. M. Cockburn, Registrar's Office, Supreme Cenrt.

At Berhampore, Mr. Conductor Bartlett, Invalid Establishment.

13. At Tik Naaf, Lieut. J. Exshaw, 20th regt. N.L.

15. George Hornett, Esq., Inte Head Assistant of the Native Hospital, aged 45

18. Maria Elizabeth, wife of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. S. Mr. F. A. Grant, Senior Puisne Judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdarry

Mr. C. H. Higginson, 1 lest Judge of Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

Mr. W. Oliver, Second Judge of Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Divi-

22. Mr. G. F. Cherry, Judge and Cri-minal Judge of Zillah of Combecomm. Mr. H. Vibart, ditto, ditto, of Manufi-

Mr. C. Roberts, Collector and Magistrate of Massilipators.

Mr. J. D. Gleig, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Madara.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, San. Deputy Register to Sudder and Foujdarry Adamint.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, Jun. Deputy

Register to ditto.

29. Mr. J. Stoken, Sub-Collector and Assist. Magistrate in Canara.

Sir James Home, Bart., Assistant nuder the Collector and Magistrate of

Malabar, Feb. 5. Mr. T. Lewin, Register and

Assist. Collector at Scringapatam. Mr. J. A. Hudleston, Head Assistant Register to Sudder and Foujdarry Adaw lut.

Mr. R. Grant, Head Amist. to Collecter and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

The Hon. G. Stratton, Esq., has relinquished his seat in the Council of this Presidency, and James Cochrane, Esq., las been appointed his successor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 12, 1823. - Assist. Surga, T. Thornton, M.D., and T. Powell, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 16 .- Ligut. John Price, 8th L.C., to act as Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d

L.C. vice Allen.

Cornet R. Garstin, 2d regt. L.C., to be

Adj. to that corps, vice Price.

Assist Surgs. G. A. C. Bright, J. G. Malcolmson, R. Power, and Thos. Ward, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army,

Dec. 19.—19th Regt. N.I. Sen, Ens. P. A. Reynolds to be Lieut., vice Ord date of com. 30th Nov. 1823. deceased:

Capt. R. J. Tabois, 12th regt. N. L., to act as Paymaster in Dooab during absence of Capt. Browne.

Dec. 29 .- Mr. J. G. H. Bell admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.

Mr. Edw. Hawkshaw admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Dec. 26 .- Lleut, R. Alexander, 24th regt. N.I., to be Quart Mast, and Interp. to 2d but, of corps, vice Inglis,

Officers returned to duty without prejudice to their rank : Lieut Col. A. Weldon, Artillery; Capt. A. H. Johnston, Cavalry; Licut. T. Wallace, 25th Int.

Jun. 2, 1824 .- Mr. John D. White, Second Member of Medical Board, to be First Member.

Mr. George Baillie, Third Member of Medical Board, to be Second Member.

Mr. Superintend. Surg. W. Peyton, to be Third Member of Medical Board.

Hend-Quarters, Jan. 3, 1824, - Capt. E. Osborn removed from 1st to 2d bat. 2d regt., and Capt. W. James from 2d to let but same regt.

Eus. E. Hawkshaw, recently admitted, appointed to do duty with 2d bar. 10th

Inn. 12 .- Ens. G. W. Moore, removed from 16th to 3d regt, and posted to 1st bat.

Fort St. George, Dec. 30.-25th Regt. N.J. Sen Lieut, (Brev. Capt.) Jomes Crokett to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. Rich. Hall to be Lieut., vice Foote deceased : date of coms. 25th Dec. 1823.

Jan. 2 .- Capt. W. Strahan, 19th N.J., to be Assist Adj. Gen to Light Field Division Hyderabad Salaidiary

vice Foote.

Capt. W. Murray, 23d N.I., to be Assistant in Quart Mast. General's Department, vice Strahan.

Lieut. H. Ewing, 25th N.L., to be Adj. to 2d bat, of corps, from 5th Dec. 1823, vice Gunning.

Lieut. W. Bahington, 1st N. I., to be Adj. to let but of corps, vice Hodge.

5th Regt. N.J. Sen. Ens. R. S. Gledstones to be Lieut, vice Lane deceased; date of com. 24th April 1823.

Jan. 6.-3d Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. W. H. Short to be Lieux, vice Richardson deceased; date of com. 28th Dec. 1829.

Jan 9. -415 Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. E. B. Faunce to be Lieut., vice Doveton deceased; date of com, 15th Aug. 1823.

25th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. T. L. Green to be Lieut., vice Ritchie deceased; date of com, 5th Jan. 1824.

Sen. Surg. Thomas Evans to be Superintending Surg.; dated 1st Jan. 1894.

Sen, Assist. Surg. David Donaldson to be Surg., to complete the establishment; dated ditto.

Superintend, Surg. Evens appointed to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Peyton.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. Dec. 12. Capt. J. Mac-donald, 1st N.I. Eas. P. M. Scirling, 11th N.I., for health. 23. Lieut. J. Wynch, of Artillery, for ditto,- Cornet J. Byng, 6th L.C., for ditto.—50. Lieut, Col. A. Moleworth, 5th N. I. for ditto,— Lieut, Col. A. Grant, C.B., 2d N.I., for ditto. - Capt. J. Hodgson, 17th N.I., for ditto. - Major W. J. James, 18th N.I. -Jan. 2. Maj. R. Close, 4th L.C .- Lieut. J. Gunning, 1st N. L., for one year .- Surg. Wm. Jones.—Lieut. W. Gray, 11th N.I., for health.— Cornet J. R. Brown, 6th L.C., for ditto.—9. Lieut. Col. John Noble, C.B., of Artillery,-Lieut, (Brev. Capt.) J. G. Mitford, and Lieut, H. S. Burgess, 5th N.I., for bealth,-12. Ens. A. M'Nair, 4th N.I., for ditto .- 13. Capt. H. M. Cooper, 11th N.I., for ditto.-Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Taylor, 20th N. I., for ditto .- Lieut. A. Agnew, 6th N.L., for ditto.

To Calcutin - Capt, W. Strahan, As-lit. in Quart. Mast. Gen.'s Department.

To Bombay, - Dec. 23. Lieux. H. W. Sparrow, 18th N.L., for six months.

To Sen. Jan. B. Capt. H. Ross, 21st N.L., for health, for 12 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCARCITT OF RICE.

It is with great regret we notice the increasing distress prevalent amongst the natives from the scarcits of rice; in the hazars it is not to be procured, and only one Bankshall is now open for its sale, consequently the rush of the people to obtain a portion of this small supply is dreadful, and the north beach is covered with hundreds, waiting with the faint hope of being at last fortugate enough to reach its doors, Many European gentlemen are seen mingled with the crowd, endeavouring to procure grain for their servants, which even after having succeeded, the difficulty of carrying it away in safety is considerable, in the right of the strongest, the only law of necessity, seems universally acknowledged. Some few merclants are dealing out their stock of rice scantily and secretly during the middle of the night, to avoid the scene of confusion and violence attendant on a public sale of it. Grain of the worst and oldest description is bought up with avidity, and many are reduced to subsist on gram; this even is not to be purchased except in small quantities, and at an enormous price. Several deaths have occurred amongst the lower orders of the natives, which have been occasioned by starvation, and so miserable is their condition, that many children have in despair been abandoned by their parents.

The inhabitants of Pendicherry, we regret to leava, are also sufferers from the want of food. We can now no longer inhalige the expectation that a fall of rain may yet save the harvest of the coming year, as we understand from those acquainted with the subject, that the crops are already destroyed; we, however, nincerely hope that plentiful supplies from Bengal and the northward will soon reach this port to obvine the distressing effects of a scarcity, which presses so severely on all classes of the autive population. —[Africars Chur., Dec. 23.

We noticed in our paper of Tuesday the great distress which the natives were then labouring under from the scarcity of rice; it has now fallent to our lot to record some serious distarbances which have since taken place, and which have been occasioned by the consequences of that scarcity. During the night of Monday the 22d instant, an immense body of natives, renounting in number to about forty thousand, amenibled together for the purpose of plundering the Bankshalls, which were

supposed to contain grain. The mob were extremely rintens, and appearances were of a most alarming matter. The police did every thing in their power to allay the turnult, but finding the numbers increase, and that it would be out of their power to prevent scrious outrages which were apprehended, recourse was necessarily had to the assistance of the utilitary. The mothad succeeded in breaking into and plandering five or six Bankshalls; but before their depredations had proceeded farther, the auditiers made their oppearance and prevented their carrying away great part of the rice which they had forcibly seized. By calling in the military it was believed their appearance might have intimidated the mob and have caused them to disperse, but multitudes were too formidable to be to frightened; they assailed the saldiers with showers of stones and other missiles. by which many of them were considerably. injured. Notwithstanding this attack, and the abuses beaped upon them, the separes behaved in the most cool, temperate, and forbearing manner.

On Tuesday murning, it being found the rioters would not disperse, orders were given to the military to endeavour to frighten them, by firing blank curtridges amongst them, which was done, but this had not the desired effect. The much up. peared indifferent to every attempt med for their dispersion, and at length the soldiers were ordered to load and are, but to fire over the heads of the people. This order was scrupulously obeyed; but, by some accident, a poor native who was standing on the ramparts near Lord Clive's battery, at a considerable eminence, and who was not perceived, was wounded, and we regret to add, the wound proved mortal, and the poor man expired in the course of the day. We have heard that other accidents occurred; but considering the confusion of the scene, it is surprising that many more did not take place. Soon after the above unfortunate occurrence, the mole gradually dispersed. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, whose name, we understand, was Sadyapen. Many witnesses were examined before the coroner, and the jury re-turned a verdict, of " Killed by a bullet, shot by some person, so the jures no-known."

Great merit is due to the Acting Superintendant of police for his unremitted attention and exertions during the scene of mistry and distress. The Government have been very judicious in autioning Enropean and native guards to protect the sellers of grain, and in causing rice to be distributed for sale in different bazars in Madras, and the numerous villages atjacent, by which means the distress of the natives has been much alleviated. There is still a very great scarcity of grain in the market, but we are happy to say, that on Saturday a vessel laden with about fifty garce of rice, strived in the roads, and the has brought the plussing intelligence, that several other vessels with similar cargoes had sailed from Ganjam for this port, at the time when she took her departure. Those vessels, with many others bringing cargoes of rice from Bengal and other places, may be now hourly looked for,—

Madeus Cour., Dec. 30. We are glad to report that the wise measures of our enlightened Government have tended to silence the clamour of the natives about rice. The appointment of several places of distribution has produced the most beneficial effect. In making this communication we take shame to ourselves for not having noticed, at an earlier opportunity, the rigilant attentions and active exercions of the Acting Superintendent of Police. We recollect a distressing scarcity of bread prevailing in England in 1814-and that the Government interposed its authority between a ravenous multitude and the bakers' shops-which had become a nurked prey for attack and demolition. The consequence was that the bakers, imder this legal protection, were enabled to bring their individual stocks into use, and thereby to entisfy the wants of the many proportionably, by a general distribution of that supply, which " vi et armia" would have been suited by a few. Such has been the precaution of our Government-and all clamour is silenced. - [Mad. Gaz. Jan. 3.

Public Department.

Fort St. George, 9th January, 1824.

The Henourable the Governor in Council heing desirous of affording further encouragement to the importation of Rice at this Presidency, in consequence of a failure of the rains of the late Monsoon, Notice is hereby given, that a Hounty of Thirty Madras Rupees per Madras Garce will be paid on all Rice (of the description of large Rice of good quality) that may be imported at Fort St. George, from the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, or from the provinces of Malabar and Cunara, from the 10th February to the 7th June next.

The Bounty will be paid, on demand, at the General Treasury in Fort St. George, on the production of a certificate from the Collector of Sea Customs, specifying the quantity which the Importer or party applying is entitled to claim payment for.

Published by order of the Honorable

the Governor in Council.

E. Woon, Sec. to Government,

MADRAS ACCIDIANT MINIS SOCIETY.

On Saturday morning last, at eleven o'clock, the Annual Meeting of the Ma-Asiatic Journ.—No. 103.

dras Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Library of the Literary, Institution at the College Hall. The Hon. Mr. Stratton took the Chair in the absence of the Hon. Sir E. Stanley the President, who, however, shortly afterwards entered the room, and the Report of the Society was read by the Secretary. We were much gratified at observing that the Funds of the Society are in a flourishing state, though the demands made upon them have been very heavy. Considerable progress has been made since the last Report in Translations and Revisions of the Secred Scriptures into the vernacular languages of the country. But what afforded us most pleasure was, that so much attention has been paid to the spiritual necessities of the native Christians scattered through the Peninsula, and particularly the ancient Syrian Church, the state of which is so affectingly depicted by Buchanan. It sppears that the demands of these poor people are even importunate; and when we consider the subject of their demands, that it is no other than the pure Word of God in an accessible form, we cannot but congratulate the Society, the friends of Christianity, and the Indian Public in general. on the fair prespect of the accomplishment of this most desirable object. - [Mad. Cour. Dec. 9.

SHIPPING.

drivale

Jan. 5.—Duke of Lorienter, Davies, from Calcutta.—6. William Miles, Beadle, and Woodford, Chapman, from Calcutta.—7. Ada, Pope, from Calcutta.—15. Urient, White, from Calcutta.—22. Reckinghum, Beach, and Royal George, Reynolds, from Calcutta.—Feb. 4. Elica, Skitter, from Calcutta.—5. Hope, Flint, from London.

Departures.

Jan. 13.— William Miles, Beedle, and Woodford, Chapman, for London,—14. Duke of Lancaster, Davies, for Liverpool. —16. Aia, Pope, for London.—21. Britannia, Luke, for London.—29. Ganges, Camberledge, for London.—Feb. 2. Dunregum Castle, Campbell, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. M. Kemble, Assist. Adj. General, of a son.

Dec. 15. At New Town, near Vepery, Mrs. E. Cornelius, of a son.

21. At Berhampore, the Jady of Capt. Artiagh, 24th Regt. N. I. of a son.

26. At Panighanteberry, the lady of Vot., XVIII. M

Capt. G. Jackson, 2d Bat. 7th Regt. of a dangliter.

31. At Nagpore, the huly of James Gordon, Esq. of a con-

Jan. 12. The lady of John Carrathers, Etq. of a daughter.

13. At Tranquebur, Mrs. M. C. Peuman, of a daughter.

17. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. H. Harper, of a daughter.

18. Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a daughter. - At Ongole, Mrs. Thomas Prendergast, of a son.

19. At Nellore, the lady of E. Smal-

ley, Esq. of a daughter. 23. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. J.

G. Bubison, of a daughter.

24. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Johnston, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a sun.

26. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Kennon, commanding the Artillery in Fort St. George, of a son.

Feb. 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. Arch. Crawfurd, of Artiltery, of a son.

- At Bongalore, the lady of Capt. Trewman, Quarter-Master of Brigade in Mysore, of a son,

MARKLAGES.

Dec. 15. Mrs. Catherine Clark, to Mr. Lewis Rozario, Cabinet Moker.

25. At Secundershod, Lieut.-Col. Clas. Macleod, Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen., to Miss Elizabeth Marianne Chianery, second daughter of the late John Chimnery, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

29. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Robert Linn Pereira to Miss Elisa Birtles, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Birtles,

Jan. 1. At Tranquebar, at the house of J. Koefoed, Esq., Member of Conneil, Lieut. G. F. Hutchison, of the Trichinopoly Light Infantry, only son of William Hutchison, Eq., of Paris, to Miss Eliza Frederica, second daughter of the late Capt. Frederick Wickede, of the Danish Service.

4. Mr. W. Bruce to Miss Amelia Fraser Cooke.

10. Mr. Isajah Zachariah, Armenian Merchant, to Miss Ashken, the youngest daughter of Petrose Arathoon, Esq., of Mailres.

12. At Vellore, Capt. J. Harris, Sub-Assist, Com, General, to Miss Mary Shaw, niece to Lieut, Col. Welsh, commanding that Station.

- At St. Mary's Church, W. R. Smyth, Esque of the Medical Establishment, to Charlotte Harriet, eldest daughter of Major P. T. Comyn, Hengal Establishment.

19. At Bellary, Mr. Chas. Starlier to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Ross, Conductor of Ordnance.

90. Mr. J. W. Stephenson to Miss Mary M'Lood.

Feb. 2. At St. George's Church, Lieut. John James Underwood, Corps of Engineers, to Augusta Bella Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen, John James Durand, of this Establishment.

S. At St. George's Church, Capt. Beach, of the H. C.'s ship Rockingham, to Miss Frances French, youngest daughter of the late Geo. French, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lient. Col. Weldon, Madras Artillery, to Miss Harriet Hockley, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hockley, of Bury St. Edmonds.

BEATHS.

Nov. 19. At Chittoor, Catherine, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esp. Arting Judge and Criminal Judge at that Station.

Dec. 23. On his way from Vellore to Madras, Mr. G. P. M. Letang, aged 24

24. At Bangalore, of Epidemic Cholera, Capt. E. J. Foote, 28th N.L. Anist. Adj. General of the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

27. At Calechy, in Travancore, in his ageh yeur, Mr. W. Brown, late Danish Resident of that place.

- At Bollary, of an inflammation is the bowels, Lieut. C. Richardson, 2d bot. 3d rogt. N. I.

28. At Moonsoorcottah, district of Gunjam, Mr. Nath. Gordon, younger son of William Gordon, Esp., formerly of the H.C. Civil Service of this Presidency.

Jan. 5. At Warephul, on the Wardah, J. J. Stewart, son of Capt. Stewart, 10th M. N.I., aged one year and ten months.

7. Of the Spannodic Cholera, George Henry Burton, only son of Conductor J. A. Burton, Ordnauce Department, aged

22. At Vepery, in his 63d year, Lieut. and Adj. James Clemons, 1st N. Vet. Ret. — Mr. Lewis Olivabeler, aged 102 years and 5 munths.

24. At Masulipatam, the Rev. H. C. Banker, B. A., Military Chaplain at Secunderabad.

25. At Trivanderam, Capt. Frederick M. Whitehood, 5th regt. Madras N. I., and Brigade Major in Travaricore, son of Alex. Whitehead, Esq., of Lumbeth Terrace, Surrey.

26. John Alexander, son of Mr. John Mac Viccars, aged 10 months.

27. At Wallajahbad, Lieut, Niel Roy, H.M. 69th Regt.

29. At Vepery, Sarah, the wife of Mr.

Thos. Zicherpel, aged 19 years, Feb. 2. In the Capachin Convent in Madras, after a long illness, the most Rev. John Fidelis, Prefect Apostolic of the Reverend Pather Capachins on the Coast of Coremandel, &c., aged 56 years.

Eco. 2. In the Black Town, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, aged 36 years.

Lately. At Vepery, Jan. Waddel, Esq.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 10. Mr. Alex. Nibett Shaw, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Gurerat.
15: Mr. Fred. Boarchier, Acting Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties.

On the 20th Dec., Wm. Ashburner, Esq. was sworn in as Mayor of Bombay, and G. F. Hughes, Esq. as Sheriff, for the present year.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 4, 1823.—Assist. Surg. Tawze to be Dep. Medical Storekeeper and Assist. Garrison Surg., vice Reach, appointed to Residency at Bushire.

Dec. 10.—Mr. Assist. Surg. M'Lennau, 1st but. 6th regt. N.I., appointed to necompany Commissioner in the Deckan during a tour through the Districts.

Dec. 9.—Maj. H. Hardy, Regt. of Art., to act as Director of Dépat of Instruction at Matuongah, during absence of Capt. W. Miller on sick certificate.

Capt. Thos. Palin, 5th regt. N.I., confirmed in Office of Assist. Secretary to Military Board, vice Capt. R. Campbell, proceeded to Europe.

Dec. 12.—Temporary appointment of Lieut. Rabenack to charge of Bazar duties

at Bureda cancelled.

Dec. 13.—Duties of Engineer Officer in Candeish reparated from those of Executive Officer in Surat Division of Army, and Ens. Mac Gillwray appointed to Duties in Candeish.

Dev. 16.—1st. Regt. N. I. Ens. John Kerr Gloog to be Lieut., vice Saltwell, deceased; date of rank 10th Dec. 1829.

Dec. 18.—Mr. Pringle, Assist. Garrison Surg. at Surat, attached to suite of Commander-in-Chief from 7th Inst., during His Excellency's Tour of Impection illrough Guarrat.

Dec. 25.—Lieut. Willoughby, Quart. Mast. of Brigade at Poonah, to act as Superintendent of Bazars at that station, during Capt. Robertson's absence.

Dec. 27 .- Mr. Rich. Frith, M.D. ad-

mitted an Assist. Surg.

Dec. 29.—5th Regt. N. I. * Ens. R. J. Littlewood to be Lieuts, vice Duvernet, deceased; date of rank 20th Dec. 1823.

Licut. Iredell, Assist. Com. Gen., having returned from Cape of Good Hope, ordered to proceed to Poonah, to relieve Capt. Dunsterville, Assist. Cem. Gen. in that Division of Army. Jon. 2.—Capt. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen., with Poonah Division of Army, ordered to proceed to Kaira to relieve Capt. Stamper, Sub-Assist. Commissary in Northern Districts of Guzerat.

Capt. Samper ordered to take charge of Commissarint duties in Kattywar, in room of Lieut. Sendwith, whose appointment of Act. Sub: Assist. Com. will-rease.

Lieut. Sandwith appointed Acting Superintendent of Burars in Dackan, during obsence of Capt. Robertson on sick certificate.

Jan. 3.—Lient. Alex. Leighton, 11th N.I., to act as Dep. Judge Advocate General thring period Capt. Ogilvie may officiate as Assist. Adj. Gen. to Guicowar Subsidiary Force, in absence of Capt. Attchison.

Lieut. M. Stack, 3d L. C., placed at disposal of Resident at Nagpors as an

Extra Amistant,

Jan. 9.—Capt. Frederick having returned from furlough, ordered to resume his duties as Executive Engineer in Northern Concan.

Livut, Denton to perform duties of Adj. to Head-Quarters of 1st, bat, 12th regt. at Hajcote, during absence of Lieut. Outram on field service with left wing of corps.

Jan. 13.—5th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. C. Peyton to act as Adj. to lst. lat., vice Duvernet, deceased; dated 20th Dec. 1823.

Jan. 15.—8th Regt. N. I. Lieut, and Brev. Capt. M. F. Collis to be Capt. of a Comp., and Eus. Jas. Dawes to be Lieut., in succession to Ambrese, deceased; data of rank 12th Jan. 1824.

Jan. 20.—Lieut. H. Jamieson, Adj. 3d L.C., appointed Interp. to Head Quarters of Com.-in-Chief during his Exc's, Tour of Inspection, from 7th Dec. 1823,

Jan. 22.—Lieuts, eadets of season 1801, promoted to Brevet Rank of Captain, agreeably to Regulations, viz.

Lieut. G. B. Aitchison, 3d regt. N. I. Lieut. G. Newport, 12th ditto. Lieut. J. S. Iredell, 8th ditto. Lieut. F. M. C. Iredell, 8th ditto. Lieut. J. Simpson, 9th ditto.

Jon. 23.—Surg. Trash, 5d regt. L.C., to act as Dop. Medical Storekeeper at Poonals, during absence of Assist Surg. Carstairs on furlough to Presidency.

Jan. 26.—Mr. W. Leggett appointed Sub-Assist, Surg. on establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — Dec. 25. Lieut. Col. W. Gilbert, Int. but. 5th N. I., for health. — Capt. G. Tweedy, 1st. baz. 4th N. I., ditto. — 26. Lieut. W. Maxwell. 2d bat. 3d N. I., ditto. — 20. Lieut. J. B. Glennie, 2d bat. 4th N. I., ditto. — Jan. 22. Lieut. J. Campbell, Madras Rifle Corps, ditto. — Lieut. W. Sterling, 2th N. I., ditto. — 21. Capt. R. Hurle, 2th N. I., on his M. 2

private affairs. - Surg. P. Lealle, for his

To Sen .- Dec. 25. Capt. W. D. Robertson, Superintendent of Bazuars at Poonah, for twelve months, for health .-Jan. 17. Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, 7th N. L. Fort Adj. at Tannah, for four months, for ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope. - Dec. 8. Capt. John Moor, Regt. of Art., for ten months, for health.—Jan. 20. Capt. R. W. Pedlar, 9th N. L. attached to Nagpore Auxiliary Horse, for twelve months, for ditto. Assist. Surg. J. Sandford, Madras Establishment, for twelve mouths, for ditto.

MARKETS.

Since our last publication some sales of cotton, although none of great extent, have been effected at an advanced price; these have been chiefly Bhownagur of middling quality, at Rs. 135 to 138 per candy. Of the other qualities there is Tittle in the market, and the prices are therefore nearly nominal. Fair Surats Re, 145 to 148, Dokres Rs. 190 to 192.

Mocha coffee, of fair quality, may be quoted at Its. 14 to 15 per mound; but the market is dull.

Black pepper, Rs. 106 to 108 per candy of 588lbs.; the price nominal.

Of the imports, we may observe, that the metals are generally in demand, and that woollens are on the advance.

Piece goods (with exception of muslins and fancy articles) may be sold at fair prices, and if no considerable addition is made to the stock by the next ships, an advance on the prices may be expected, as considerable exportations to the northern parts are now going on .- [Bom. Cour., Jun. 24.

SHIPPING.

Arrivala.

Dec. 30. Surah, Bowen, from London. -Jan. 25. Cumbring, Clarkson, from Landon.-Feb. 2. Jumes Sibbald, Forbes, from London.

Departures.

Dec. 30. England, Reny, for London.

Jon. 1. Columbia, Chapman, for Liverpool .- 15. Milford, Horwood, for Loudon, -22. Sweek, Bowen, for London. - Feb. 3. Autorn, Earl, for London.

Launch of the Asia .- On Saturday the 17th Jan., the new ship Asia, built for the royal navy, was floated out of dock.

The Asia is rated at 84 guns, but pierced for 85, and is about 2,289 tons burthen, being the largest ship that has been built in India. On passing out of the dock she received her name from H. E. Commodore Grant, C. B., the naval Commander-in-Chief. Respecting the qualities of this magnificent ship, our contemporary of the Gazette observes :

"The best and most faithful account that can be given of the Asia is, that she stands as high in the opinion of professional judges as any ship that has been floated out of the Bombay docks before her; and is an incontrovertible proof that the skill, talent, and real, of the late highly respected head builder, Jumetjee Bomanice, have descended to like son Nawrojce Jamsetjee, with all their primitive force and excellence; and it is with much regret we contemplate that the powers of this deserving architect are likely to be suspended for some time, there being no other ship in progress of building."- [Hom. Cour., Jan. 24.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

PERTMA.

Der. 17. At Tannah, the wife of the

Rev. J. Nichols, of a son. 18. At Matoongah, Mrs. Warren, of a daughter.

26. At the Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, of a

39. At Almedahad, the lady of Capt. Sutherland, 1st hat, 7th N. I., of a daughter.

31. At the Presidency, the lady of Robert Boyd, Esq., Civil Service, of a

daughter.

Jan. 3. At Sauarab, the lady of Capt.

Gray, 2d Regt. N. I., of a son. 7. At Colabali, Mrs. Beyts, wife of Capt. H. Beyts, Bombay Country Service, of a son.

14. At the Presidency, the lady of

Dr. Kemball, of a daughter.
18. At the Apollo House, in the Fort, the wife of Mr. Jolliffe, of a daughter. 26. Mrs. Kempt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13. At Bushire, Melcoom Acrathoon, Esq., to Miss V. Joseph.

Dec. 16. At Surat, Mr. Francis Hous. ton, to Miss Elizabeth Cantrell.

18. At St. Thomas's Church, Patrick

Stewart, Esq. to Louisa, third daughter of the late Capt. Cotgrave, R. N.

20. Lieut, and Adj. W. F. Allen, 2d Bat. 12th Regt. N. I., to Miss Mary Jane Paget, second daughter of Dr. Wm. Paget, of Exmouth, Devendire.

Jan. 5. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Henry Briggs, to Miss Mary Wapper.

8. At Aurungabod, Capt W. Ledie, 19th Regt. Bengal N. I., and commanding a hattalion in the service of his Highness the Nizam, to Miss Margaret F. Young.

DEATHS.

Dec. 13. Aged sixteen mouths, James,

the youngest son of Lieux. Col. Sutherland of this Emblishment.

15. At Turnesh, Maria, the wife of Lieut, Waterfield, Fort Adjutant.

17. At Parell House, William Frankland, the infant sou of William Chaplin, Esq., Commissioner of the Deckan.

19. At Poonals, Lieut, and Adj. G. Dubernet, 1st Bat, 5th Regt. N. L., aged

29. At Soonee, near Hypoor, Liept. William Ord, 19th Hegt. M. N. I., Adj. of the 21st Bat. Nagpoor Brigade.

Jan. 3. At Bassein, Mr. Joseph Ig-

nacio de Sousa.

6. At Kaira, William Murray, son of Lieut Anderson, H. M. 4th Light Dra-

goons, aged one year.

At Belvidere, Capt. Bereaford II. Ambrose, Eds Regt: N. L., aged fel years. 30. Mary, wife of Mr. R. Fielding, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, ages 22 years.

At the Fresidency, S. P. W. Feb. 1. Johnston, Esq., Assist. Secretary to His Majesty's Government in Ceylon; the eldest son of Sir Alex. Johnston.

CEYLON.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The public are aware, that in order to reduce the difficulties in the road from the Hallolua Ferry into Kandy, which traverses a very considerable hill, Sir Edward Barnes, in the middle of 1821, ordered the full to be perforated by a trusnel, thereby to save a circuit of about three quarters of a mile, and an ascent of fifty feet perpendicular. The work met with several interruptions from various causes, but the perforation was on the 5th of the current month completed, the distance being just five hundred feet; and the accuracy of the execution was such, that the meeting of the parties who commenced work from the opposite extremes of the line, was within fifteen inches of difference of height. During the last twelve months, the work proceeded at the rate of a fout a day; the brendth being about seven feet, and the beight above six feet. - Crylon Can. Dec. 13.

BIRTH.

Dec. 30. At Kandy, the lady of the Rev. N. Garstin, A. M., Garrison Chaplain, of a sen.

DESCRIBIOS.

Dec. 29. At Nellore, Juffingatam, Mr. Lewis De Roey, to Miss Susanna Marga-

31. At same place, Mr. A. G. Kroon, to Mim C. W. II. do Woffe.

Dec. 19. At Colombo, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Quarter Muster Wallis, 45th Regt.

28. At Badulla, Lieut. Orr, 16th Regt. 50. At Kandy, Lieut. Clancy, 16th 30. At Kandy, Licut. Clancy, 16th. Regt., and Assist. Engineer.

Jan. 2 At Colombo, Henry William, infant son of Frederica Hepponstall, widow.

SUMATRA.

BATES OF EXCHANGE AT BENCOOLEN. Proclamation

By the Honourable Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieutemant Governor of Fort Marlborough and its Dependencies,

Fart Marthurough, 19th Sept. 1823. Whereas, difficulties having arisen in the transactions of the Eastern Treasuries, in consequence of the receipt and dishursment of various Currencies without any due ascertainment of their relative value. and it having been resolved to adopt the rule which has been prescribed in regard to payments made in the Currencies of Continental India, viz., that all Coins (neglecting minute fractions) shall be issued and received at rates fixed with reference to their intrinsic value:

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish for general information a Table, prepared in the Accountant General's Office at Calcutta, shewing the intrinsic value of the different Coins as now ascertained, and with reference thereto and the rule above laid down, to determine that from and after the 1st pmxlmo, the following shall be the rates at which the under-mentioned Coins shall be received and issued at the Treasuries of Fort Mariberough and its Dependencies, the same being calculated with reference to their intrinsic value compared with the Madray

Dutch Guilders at the rate of 112 for 100 Madras Rupces, and the Bataria Rupces at the rate of 103. In the pay-ment and receipt of single Rupces, 1 Guilder and 2 Annua, and I Batavia Rupee and half an Anna, will be considered as equivalent to a Madras Rupee, or L'and one-eighth of a Guilder, and I and onethirty-secondth of a Batavia Rupee as equal to a Madres Rispec.

Spanish Dollars at the rate of 100 Spanish Dollars for 225 Madres Rupees, and in single Dollars at the rate of 9 Madras Rupees 4 Annas to a Spanish Dellar, or Spanish Dollars at the rate of 100 Spanish Dollars for 211 Calcutta Rupees, and in single Dollars at the rate of 2 Calcutta Hupees and I Annu and a half to a Spanish Dulbur.

Calcutta Rupees at the rate of 100 for 107 Madras Rupees, and in single Rupees I Madras Rupee and I Anna to a Cal-

cutta Rupec.

Somet Bupers at the rate of 100 for 102 Madras Rupres, and in single Rupoes at the rate of 1 Madras for 1 Somet Rupee.

Ceylon Rupees at the rate of 100 for 75 Modras Rupees, and in single Rupees three-fourths of a Madras Rupee to a Ceylon Rupee.

Finrulated and Bombay Rupees at the

The Public accounts of the Settlement are kept in Rupees equivalent to Madras Rupees.

All former Orders and Regulations regarding the relative value of Coins, and the rates at which they are to be received and issued from the Government Treasury, are hereby rescinded from the dute at which the provisions of this Proclamation shall take effect.

That no one may plead ignorance beroof, this Proclamation is to be printed and circulated, and Translations thereof in the Malay language affixed at the usual places.

By order of the Honourable the Licutemat-Governor.

(Signed) S. Ganzina, Acting Secretary.

ERFRACTORY RAJAH.

A detachment of troops from Fort absolution of the continuous of troops from Fort of the continuous children to the northward of that settlement, which was occupied by a refractory Rajah: in the attack four of our troops were killed.

This Rajoh was the only support the Padries had in that quarter, and with the arrival of the detachment dispatched thence in August last, his defeat will, we trust, effectually check their encrachments on our actilements there. — [Beng. Hark., Jun. 9.

ACREEN.

Intelligence has been received at Calcutts, of the death of the King of Achoen, on the 27th of November last.

SINGAPORE.

(Extract of a Letter),—" The Dutch Commissioners have at length quitted Malaca, where they have been making wonderful arrangements. The port has occupied the greatest portion of their time, and for fear this should fail, they have made several hencicial rules for the encouragement of agriculture, which must yield them, in the end, considerable profit. Their port, notwithstanding the restrictions on all vessels sailing out of the ports of Java and other castern islands as to their touching at

Singapore, clocs not appear to have the minished our trade in the smallest degree; and so long as we continue to hold this advantage, the port of Malacca power can dourish. The Commissioners have gone to Hhio to join the Rajah of Lingin, the younger brother of our Sahan, whom the Dutch, after repeated threats, are going to inetal to Sultan of Johnre, or this latter place, to the prejudice of the person residing under our protection. In days of yore it was an important point our having the eldest son of the late Sultan of Johore residing with us, but now it signifies but little. They are making the Lingin Rajah Sultan in spite of all his entreaties to the contrary; they seem, however, to think his excessive simplicity (for they say he is very dull) renders him a fitter subject for their puppet than a more shrewdhead would be.

"Colonel Farquhar will quit this in about ten days on the Aurora or Hashiny. He will, himself, be the bearer of his reply to the charge brought against him by Sir Stamford Rafles."—[Ben. Hurk., Dec. 19.

A small vessel left Singapore lately on a trading expedition to the ports of Cochin China. She is commanded, we believe, by Mr. Campbell, a very active and intelligent young man, who was one of the officers of a mission ship which proceeded to that place in 1821. As every thing may be expected from Mr. Campbell towards the campletion of the objects of the voyage, we trust it will be favourable.—[Bes. Hark., Dec. 24.

CHINA.

Letters have been received from Canton, of as late a date as the 5th of December, which represent the opium market to be in a very depressed, and still declining state.

Patna opium is quoted at dre. 1,350, and Benares at drs. 1,250 per chest, and it is added, that it is impossible to say to what point of depression it may not eventually arrive. Malwa opium of the Bengal sales of July and August last, inmated to be at drs. 940 and 950 per chest, but only salcable in small quantities; whilst the Malwa opium sold at this place, from being from four to five catties, or from 54 to 64 lb, lighter than that from Calcutta, was not at all imprired for, and not a chest could be got off in consequence, unless at a reduction of about 50 drs. below the latter description. The most serious apprehensions appear to be entertained by all parties, of the result of the adventures of the past season, should the sales in India be carried to the extent of last year; and some of the most intelligent and experienced persons in Canton seem to consider it very unlikely that any persons will, in the state of things we have described, have been found sufficiently bold to purchase opium at the Calcutta sales in last

month on almost any terms, at least for shipment to the China market.

Cotton continued to improve a little in price, the quotation for Bombay on the 20th Novamber being eleven tales, and for Bongal twelve tales per pecul, but even these rates do not promise much advantage to shippers from hence, if prices advance as they appear likely to do proportionably at this place.—[Bom. Gaz., Jan. 24.]

ST. HELENA.

PROCLAMATION.

St. Helena, August 20, 1529.

The Governor and Council having duly considered the religious and moral state of the Slave population, and how much the welfam and happiness of the island depends on their improvement and instruction, have found it expedient to publish the following declaration:—

The offgring of the Slaves of this island are short to assume a new character, by emerging into the free population. They are soon to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest of the inhabitants. It becomes, therefore, one of the most imperious duties of the Government, and of the inhabitants, to render them fit for the obligations of their new condition in society; an object which cannot but be promoted by attention to the moral improvement of their parents.

The Governor and Council are aware, that within the last thirty years there has been a gradual and progressive improvement in the moral character of the slaves. This is testified by the decrease of crimes and of punishments. They willingly ascribe this happy change to the superior solleismie which has been manifested, within this period, to the instruction and wellbeing of the slave population. It must be attributed to the humanity and liberality of the inhabitants, to the establishing of schools, to the exertions of the Benevolent Society, and to the most benevolent of all actions, the adoption of a measure, which puts a stop to the perpetuity of slavery on this bland.

These are instances which enable the Governor and Council to look with confidence to the co-operation of the respectable inhaltitants, in still further endeavouring to promote the religious and moral improvement of the slaves and their offspring; an improvement which will be accelerated in proportion as their masters matthest a solicitude for its attainment.

None, it is presumed, will be disposed to question, but that regular attendance at public worship will in time at least produce some degree of respect for divine ordinances; and whatever may be the inattention of many, it can hardly be supposed

that all will continue Intensible to impressions so liable to be excited by Imbitually bearing the word of God, and witnessing a congregation uniting in prayer and adoration.

It is the influence of such impressions which best qualifies human nature for the discharge of every duty in life, whether as parents or children, masters or servants. It is by teaching a stare the duties of religion, that he will learn his duty towards his master, and acquire a proper respect for his own character; that he will attain a general habit of revenue for truth and honesty.

It is only, in short, by obliging slaves to go to church, that Sahhath-breaking and all the damoralizing vices that accompany idlenses, can be prevented. Masters may therefore rest assured that their own interests and property can have be effectually protected, unless their alaves are taught to reverence God and instructed in the principles of religion.

The Honourable Court of Directors have evinced the strongest solicitude on this subject, and in no less than four ordinances (the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles for the Government and protection of Slavas), have enjoined a respect for Sunday in the employment of the slaves; and that they should go to church and be sustructed.

The Governor and Council call upon the inhabitants of St. Helena to second this real and anxiety of their honourable masters, for the religious instruction of the slaves of this island. They are sensible that they will have some obstacles to encounter; but none which may not be easily overcome by perseverance and attention. If masters and mistresses will only espouse the cause with true real and earnestness, there can be no doubt of success. Few slaves would be so obstinate as to resist the reiterated cortenands of their masters; but if, contrary to this expectation, they should continue untractable, and persist in disregarding a day set apart among Christians from works of labour, it is in the power of the magistrate to punish them for sabbath-breaking.

Some kind and benevolent masters, well inclined for the edification of their slaves. have complained that they had no means of ascertaining their attendance at church. This difficulty may be surmounted by the following regulation :- Musters and proprictors of slaves, who are desirous of enforcing the existing laws regarding the regular attendance of their slaves at church, are required, on or before the first Sunday in September, to famish the senior eleclain with a list of their slaves, specifying at which of the two churches they are to attend; and to inform the officiating chaplain from time to time of any change that such master or proprietor may wish to make, either as to the number of the slaves

desired to go to church, or the place and time of their attendance. From these returns, the church clerks are required to make out and keep regular check lists, under the direction of the chaptains, and to furnish such masters as request it, with weekly information of the attendance of their slaves at church. These training are to be presented to the inspection of the sitting ungistrate at the police office, the first Monday in every mouth; and a copy of the check lists to be furnished quarterly, by the senior chaptain, to the Secretary to Government.

By these means will be ascertained the number of slaves who attend church, and the degree of their regularity in this most essential duty. The magistrates, the go. versionit, and the mesters, will be furmished regularly with sufficient information to enable them to further the landable objects of such masters and proprietors of slaves; and the slaves themselves will be more certain of resping all the advantages. that are to be derived from a regard to the sacred duties of the Sabbath, and the instruction they will receive from their miritual pastura. The Masters will besides always be able to receive the requisite information at the Police Office. It is then in their power to take due notice of the confluct of the absentees, and to indict on the delitajuents various degrees of punishment. The non-attendance of the Company's stores at church can be punished by stopping their gratuity money. Individuals have the option of depriving their clares of this, or any similar incluigence; these they may refuse or curtail as they see occasion. For instance, they may take from them their bolidays at Christmas or Easter, stop one week's allowance of tes and sugar, make them suffer some ladge of disgrace or ignominy, &c. : the continued disapprolation of a master or mistress would add to the office cy of these punishments. But should all the exertions of the masters fail in securing the attendonce of their slaves at church, they are hereby enjoined to apply to a magistrate, who has authority to put them in the stocks, to send them to the tread-will, and otherwise to deal with them as the case might require.

If, on the other hand, any master should be so for unmindful of the 10th article of the slave laws, as to disregard its provisions; such contempt of the law will meet with due reprebussion and punishment. The conduct of such masters shall be particularly reported, and duly commented on, to the Court of Directors; who have required by the 3th article of the same hase, that all precedings concerning slaves shall be recorded and sent home to them.

The Governor and Council being resolved, as far as lies in their power, to accomplish the instruction of the slaves in the Christian religion, and in the principles of morality, hereby give notice, that due attention will hanceforth be expected to be paid to the shove article. In order to enforce this regulation, and to impress more effectually on the minds of the slaves their moral and religious obligations, they are to undergo an annual examination in the church, at which the Covernor and Council will be present. The elergymen will be found ready to perform their part of all these duties, by devoting a certain time after Sunday morning's service to the purpose of the religious justification of the slaves.

The Governor and Council are satisfied that the corporal punishment of slaves by their mesters has fallen much into disuse : but it is recommended to the consideration of masters, whether it would not have a still better effect, were these punishments. only to take place after a trial and conviction before a magistrate. The authority of masters would not be lessened, and the dignity of punishment would be preserved. The magistrate would have the option of inflicting different modes of correction, and by means of the trend-mill will large it in his power to impose a severe and degrading punishment, which has been found by experience much better calculated to reform vicious lighits, then any other penal re traint.

But it is not merely the neglect of attendance at church which checks the advancement of moral improvement; a number of female slaves are suffered at present to coholist with soldiers, and others, without receiving permission to marry. Those proprietors are not probably aware, that this is a violation of the 12th and 15th articles of the Slave Laws, and that it is an offrace punishable as a misdememor. The evil is serious, as the obstacles created by this disgraceful intercourse to the Infant Haptism of such illegitimate offspring, as prescribed by the rules of the established church in regard to sponsors duly qualified, constimes prove insumountable, and the children in consequence are deprived of the bonefit of this religious rite. Thus the children, by the faults of their parents, are cruelly made the unfortunate though innocent victims of a practice which cannot be too severely censured. - It tends to degrade and to demoralize the character of the slave. It sanctions prostitution, and of course produces a disregard of female chastity. If this should be allowed to contione, we have no right to complain of a laxity in the morals and principles of slaves.

The apprehension of proprietors, that by stactioning this union, they would less their property in the slave, is unfounded; and as it is the bounded and you of the government to prevent a violation of the law, it is hereby notified—that if proprietors withhold their consent to the marriage of their slaves, without a reasonable cause,

the Governor and Council will, in such case, give a licence for the marriage.

But although due regard for religion and institutions, form the chief ground work of good conduct; yet, we are not to reject the aid of other recent in promote the advancement of morals, decency, and industry, among the slave population of this island. Slaves, we must remember, are men, and are to be governed not less by rewards than by penishments. With this view, the Governor and Council proposes to revive the humane and judicious plan of Governor Patton, by allotting premisums and rewards to medicine

Three rates are constituted for the distribution of premiums: the lowest rate to be conferred by a single act of meritorious service, where no permanent merit had been established.

The second rate to be conferred upon persons who are found to have been honest and diligent for the preceding three

Years.

The third and highest premium to be double that of the second rate, and to be conferred on slaves, who are entificationally proved to be at once honest, diligent, sotter, and respectful. This class also to have a silver medal, to be worn as a badge of distinction; to have, the words; "Howest, diligent, user, and respectful," engrased on one side of it, and upon the other, the person's name, and the year in which it was given; leaving a sufficient space below to engrave the succeeding years, which shall completely establish his merits.

A modalled slave to have a preference shown him, and that degree of credit, that his modal shall stand in place of any writter licence for buying and selling, that may be required from other slaves.

Females shall likewise be included in this scheme for encouraging good conduct in slaves, that each person who shall receive a premium shall lave a certificate, signed by the president and secretary of the committee which shall hereafter be appointed.

The education of slaves is now of much more importance, and more necessary for making them useful members of the community, than at any former period. The Governor and Council therefore propose the following instances of good conduct shall be entitled to the highest reward.

Those mothers who have been most attentive to the religious and moral instruction of their children, who have been smust regular in their attendance at church, and the children whe have given the best surners of application and progress are entitled to be placed in the first list of premiuma.

Those mothers who have reared the greatest number of children, and supported them with the greatest attention to their health and cleanliness, and at the least expense to their masters, or by their own industry, are to rank also in the first class

of merit.

The general object is the moral improvement of slaves: the encouraging and promoting of solutiety, fidelity, diligence, and correct conduct. The deserving slaves are to be recommended by their masters and mistresses; but satisfactory evidence must be given to the committee of the real merits of the persons on recommended.

By this means, in the words of Governor Patton, it is hoped to create an emulation among this undertunate part of our species, which would roise them above the level of general degresiation, and afford them a source of hope, and a motive of action more cheering than the terror of the lash or the dread of punishment.

By order of the Governor and Council, CHAS. BLAKE,

Dep. Sec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &C.

57. Holena, April 7th 1923.—Thos. Greentree, Esq. to be paymaster; Geo. Blunkeins, Esq. to be accountant; and G. V. Lambe, Esq. to be store-keeper.

April 21: -2d-Lieut, H. W. Knipe to vacancy of 1st-lieut, of artillery.

May 5. - Mr. M. J. Johnson admitted a cadet of artiflery.

Mr. T. S. C. Bond admitted a cadet of infantry.

Jane 2 -- Amist, Surg, W. D. M'Ritchie to be surgeon, vice Hammond, deceased.

Jane 9 .- Mr. Jas. Andrew to be 2dtient, in volunteer corps.

Nov. 13.—8t. Helena Regt. Libert. J. W. Turbett, to be capt. vice Mason deceased; ensign G. Patterson to be lieut. vice Torbett promoted; and supernomenracy ens. M. O'Conner to be ens., vice Patterson promoted; date of rank 11th Nov. 1825.

Mome Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Is the debate that took place in the House of Commons on the 12th ult. re-Aciatic Jaurn.—No. 103. specting the Superannuation Bill, Lord Binning took that occasion of bringing under the notice of the House the past services of Mr. Cumming, late in the office

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of the Board of Control. In giving his support to the Bill then under their considention, and, after having declared his opinion, that in the desire of Parliament to reduce the public expenditure, they had gone too for in limiting the discretion of the Crown, in regard to the granting superannuation allowances to persons employed in the government offices, and after observing that as the law stood, many of them were very indifferently provided for on their retirement: he proceeded to point out the peculiar hardship in this particular to which the officers of the Indian Board were subject, whose retiring pensions were regulated by a separate act of the Legislature, which made no provision whatever as was done in respect to the officers in the other departments of the State for extraordinary services, what, ever might be their value and importance. His Lordship stated, that while he was on this subject, he could not, in justice, forbear from adverting to the case of a most meritorious and faithful servant of that Board, Mr. Cumming, who was appointed to the office in 1793, and had a year ago retired from it, after thirty-one years of eminent service. For nearly half that period he held the situation of head clerk of the Revenue and Judicial Departments, which comprised every thing relating to the internal government of our extensive dominions in India; all the affairs of these great departments passed through his hands. For years he loud devoted his time in compiling information, elucidatory of this most important and difficult subject, far beyond his fair portion of duty, and with a scal and assiduity unexampled in the office.

The proceedings preparatory to the renewal of the charter in 1813, involved an inquiry into the whole of Lord Cornwallis's measures for the administration of the revenues and of justice in India; and the greatest advantages were, on that occasion, derived from the highly valuable compilations of Mr. Cumming, in aid of that inquiry, as well as from his other labours and researches in reference to it, which were of an extraordinary kind. To him was eminently due the credit of many beneficial arrangements, act forth in the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, respecting the internal administration of India: " for his share in which Reports, the sum of £500 was voted to him by the House, and in terms which marked the special nature and value set upon the services he had rendered to the Committee,

The continued and unremitting exertions of this gentleman, in the same important and arduous path of investigation, and the shility with which he pursued it, contributed very largely to throw light on

various points of Indian government and policy, intimately connected with the welfire of the millions of people living under the British rule in that quarter of the globe. He retired from his office at the age of forty-acres, with a constitution completely sluctured, through futense applies tion to the business of the departments under his clearge; and with no better provision than if he had been employed in the mere routine duties of a common clerk, and as if his time and attention had been ongaged in the performance of them, during the stated hours of official service only. Lord Binning observed, that this was a striking instance of the inconvenience of the limitation, which had been set to the power of the Crown, to reward conspicuous services on the part of the public officers of Government. It was not, be said, from partiality that he spoke of Mr. Comming. but from a thorough knowledge of his distinguished merits; and, in confirmation of what he had said respecting him, he read to the House the following passages from a minute recorded by the Board of Control on his resignation:

On the first entrance into office of the present Board, a representation was laid before those by their secretary, upon the state of the establishment, from which the

following is an extract."

" Cases will sometimes occur to which the funds of the office are entirely inodequate. Such is the case of Mr. Cumming, the present head of the revenue and fuelicial department; his services, in the first, bringing under the consideration of the Board, and subsequently writing, with increasing vigilance, the internal administration of Indla, and in collecting a body of information upon that subject, such as never before existed, would be, if nothing else were regarded but the mere labour, deserving of a far higher reward than any which he has received, or can receive, by way of salary; but when the Board consider the great utility of those labours, in communicating information as well to the Governments abroad as to the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors at home; the part which he has had in framing instructions which have been sent to India, and in commenting upon the communications which have been received from the several Governments; and the serious injury which his health has sustained in the performance of these valuable services, they will at least be satisfied that the efficiency of their department would be greatly promoted, by providing a reward for public service so unusual in extent and so great in importance." The minute of the Board went on to state, " The distinguished services of Mr. Cumming had also been recorded in the successive minutes of former Boards, and had been repeatedly adverted to in Parliament

[&]quot; Report ordered to be printed with July 1949.

by those who had the best opportunity of the East India Company in 1522, and appreciating his marits." * The present 1829, were as follows:— Board feel it due to Mr. Comming to express their entire concurrence in the isonourable testimony thus borne to his merits. They have had frequent occasion to refer to the interesting and elaborate collections of information with which he has enriched the office, and have witnessed the real and activity of mind with which he resumed the duties of his situation since bla return from abroad : a real which his budily strongth has been unable to suppart." His Lordship next read to the House a separate applementary minute by Mr. Cumming, in which he stated, that w he could not refrain from adding, by individual testimony to that borne by the present Board, to the extraordinary merits and invaluable services of Mr. Cumming. That if any discretion be left by the Act of Parliament regulating retirements, to proportion amount to desert, or to add recompence to what is more earning, there never was a case, in which the ampliest extent of remmeration could be mure justly bestowed." And that, " if there he no such discretion, he should greatly rejoice to hear that there are any other sources from which such additional mark of approbation would be derived by Mr. Cumming." + Lord Binning mid thus much of that gentleman, in the bope that his eminext public services might not be passed over by the Home.

Mr. Trant observed, that although he did not agree with Mr. Cumming in all his opinious and views on nevenue and judicial questions, he had much pleasure in expressing the sense he had of his great merita; and his opinion that the services he had performed were highly deserving of special remuneration.

TEA.

A series of accounts has just been printed by order of the House of Commons, which furnish some important information respecting this article. We shall lay before our readers an abstract of these interesting accounts.

The quantities and prices of tea sold by

* The services of this gentleman were particutarly mentioned by Mr. Courtenay and Mr. Canning, in the debuts in the House of Commons, on the 15th March 1872, respecting Mr. Crosvy's motion for reducing the number of paid Com-missioners of the Board of Control, Vide Report of that debate, in Axiatle Journal for April 1592.

4 We understand that two other reparate minates were, on the same occasion, recorded, by the Right Honourable John Sullivan and Lord Teignmenth, which bear equally strong and hanner the testimony to the value of See Cumming's werices.

	Buce.	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1823,	Aret,	300000000
81	Sugmit, Rold. Acer Prece, Quairt. Sold. Arer, Prece,	190485 190485 16681884 408769 1285280 415855 319185 916846
91	Aser Price,	400000000 400000000 400000000
1899	Quant. Sold.	2419031 1955999 196729 1405050 44757 4111146 2911146 29111146
	100	Bohen Congou Campol Souchong Felco Twankay Hyson Skin

Average rate of tonnage paid by the East - India Company from Canton in 1822 and 1823, per ton £21. Hi. Id. Amount of tonnage in 1829, 29,535 tons, in 1823, 29980 toos.

The qualities and prime cost of Tea exported by the East-India Company from Canton in 1821-2 and 1822-3 were as follows:--

7.83	Quantity. Prime Cost.	£ 69910 1498962 13485 4380 1493	240589 11961 84019 1039	1024796
1822-3.	Quantity.	17362941 21256129 142345 41004	\$456629 163715 694007 9928	97479813
19	Prime Cust.	65019 1404769 7645 8303	263639 12727 92251 3374	1853715
1821.2.	Quantity.	16.153099 19119031 69387 87194	3678040 168620 665789 31976	95746439
Bohon				

Total value of British manufactures imported into Canton by the East-India Company in 1821-2 and 1882-5 bit.

1821-2, £848,502; 1822-5, £604,975. In the last year a ship containing manufactures to the amount of £133,628 was lost.

Expense of the East India Company's establishment at Canton, computed upon an average of four years; cir.—£90,838.

Other expenses attending the China Trade in China and Enghand, computed upon an average of seven years: etc.—£233,444. These expenses are exclusive of the proportion of charges of Establishment, &c., and of interest, (£217,254), Insurance, (£36,065), loss by fire at Canton in 1823, (£380,135.)

SPICE PLANTERS.

It appears by a paper lately printed by order of the House of Commons, that on average of states years, the annual consumption of nutners is 42,630 hr. and of mace 23,860 hr.; and a Memorial, of which the following is a copy, has recently, we understand, been presented to his Majesty's Ministers, as well as to the East-India Company.

MEMORIAL OF SPICE PLANTERS TO THE CUCET OF DESCRIPTIONS. - June 11, 1824.

London, June 10, 1824.

That your Memorialists are possessed of considerable property at Bencoolen, and particularly of extensive plantations for the cultivation of nutmeg and clove trees, on which large sums have been expended, without as yet has ing yielded any odequate

That those plantations were originally commenced with the immediate sanction and strong encouragement of your Honourble Coart, communicated through the Governments in Bengal and Bencouler, and have since been greatly increased, under repeated assurances of their continued support and protection.

That in addition to these powerful incontives to their enterprise and industry, your Memorialists were from the beginning taught to believe, that, in establishing la Sumatra a counterpoise to the Dutch spice monopoly of the Moluceas, they were rendering an acceptable service to Great Britain, and were in fact promoting a great national object; and although your Memorialists disclaim the affectation of having allowed greater weight to this consideration than, as men of business and merclaints, they may be supposed to have done, yet they do assert that it has operated throughout strongly on their minds as an additional encouragement to persevere; nor could they anticipate that an object which had long been deemed so important. in Europe would be lightly or abruptly abandoned, or that the interests of individuals, emburking their fortunes in such an undertaking, would fall to receive due

consideration at the hands of the British Government.

Under this confidence, and with these prospects, the Bencoolen Planters have good on, for the last twenty years, extending their cultivation and increasing their mutlay, until, through their individual exections and at their individual cost, a sufficient quantity of the finest spices is more produced at Bencoolen for the consumption of Great Britain; and every prospect exists that, with due encouragement and protection for a few years longer, that settlement might divide with the Moluccas the supply of the world.

In this state of things, and when your Alexorialists were looking forward with confidence to some remuneration for the great sacrifices of preceding years, they learn, with the atmost surprise and alarm, that Bencoolen has been ceded to the Dutch, and under circumstances which must involve your Memorialists in utter ruin.

For, on referring to the Treaty between the two countries, your Memorialists do not find any specific silpulations for the security of their interests, nor for indemnity for the losses which must overwhelm them, when the Dutch shall again be put in undisturbed possession of a monopoly which they have ever exercised most rigorously, and to which they have always attached the highest importance.

As to the general assurances of protection which the Treaty contains, your Momorialists know too well how to appreciate them; for without wishing to attribute to the Netherlands Government any vindictive feeling towards your Memorialists (however natural it is that such anticipations should exist in the minds of your Memorialists), still less meaning to questhat the good faith and sincerity of the Dutch negotistors who signed the Treaty, your Memorialists cannot forget that all experience shows the utter improbability of a jorlous commercial state abandoning a profitable and favourite object to which the less invariably attached so much value, and to which she still evidently clings with equal pertinacity, merely because the interests of a few unprotected foreigners happen to be at variance with her own, and require for their security a different and more liberal line of policy.

Yet if the Dutch spice monopoly is to be upheld in all its strictness (as the treaty declares that it shall be), and if the same principle is extended to Sumatra, (without which, indeed, the declaration would be nugatory), the Bencoolen planter is as effectually ruined as if every tree in his possession were turn up by the roots.

The spice plantations of Bencoolen are still for the most part in their infancy—the close and nutmeg trees requiring 8 or 10 years of incessant are before they bear

sny thing, and then becoming only gradually productive until the 20th year, when they attain maturity. They are not therefore by any means as yet in a state to compete with the longer established and more favoured culture of the Moluccus; and so soundle were your Honourable Court and the British Government of this important fact, that when the Spice Islands were restored in the Dutch at the late peace, a protecting duty equal to 30 per cent, was granted to the spices of Bencoular when consumed in Great Britain; while throughout the British possessions in India they were relieved from all duties whatever when imported in a British ship.

Tour Memorialists conclude, that these indulgences and protections, both in India and in England, must come with the transfer of Sumatra to an after Power; and if to this be added, as must manually be anticipated, the cuaction by the Dutch of the name export duties at Benevalen as are levied at all their other possessions in the East, instead of a free export which is now permitted, the impossibility of your Memorialists carrying on their ranks for even a single year must be apparent to any one at all conversant with the present aituation of the Sumatran planters.

Under so many depressing circumstances, as unexpected to your Memorialists in the midst of profound peace, as they are calamitous to their interests, your Memorialists see but one course to pursue; they throw themselves on the justice and liberality of your Hommrable Court and of the British nation, and claim indemnity for their losses. The transfer of Bencoolen will undoubtedly relieve the East-India Company from a heavy annual expence, and the arrangement may also possibly be productive of political and communicial advantages to Great British; but it is inconsistent with good faith and common justice that these results should be purchased at the expence of individuals who have been led on, by the warmest encouragginent of the Government under which they resided, (even up to the date of the last advices from Sumatra), to invest their fortunes in an object once deemed of high national importance, although now no langer thought worthy of support.

Your Memorialists therefore must humbly but earnestly pray, that the necessary measures may be taken for ascertaining the loss which will be snatalised by your feet of the value of their respective plantations and other property, and that a fair and reasonable indemnity may be granted to them, according to the universally admitted principle, that when the interests of individuals are ascrifted to national objects the sufferers are entitled to equitable compensation.

The quantum of depreciation which their property will custain, your Memorialists

submit, may easily be ascernmed, under the superintendance of fit and impartial Commissioners, by putting up the estates of such preprietors as are desirous of relinquishing them to public sale after the transfer of the Colony shall have taken place, and comparing the price then bean fide obtainable for them with that at which they were respectively much, in an official survey and valuation of Beltish property in Sumptra, made very recently under the orders of the Superintendant of that settlement, Sir Stamford Railles; a valuation which your Memorialists conclude to have been a fair one at the time, although certainly not including in its amount one half of the sums actually expended on the different properties.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 26. The despatches were closed and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, ets:—Marchionessof Ely, Capt. Mangles, and Rese, Capt. Marquis, for Madras and Bengal.

Jan 9. A Court of Directors was held, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. Homner, Prince Regent; and Capt. Rarrow, General Hewitt, for Rengal direct.

 The despatches for Bengal, by the chartered ship Boyne, were closed and delivered to the master of that ship.

11. The despatches for Bengal, by the chartered thip Clandine, were closed, and delivered to the master of that ship.

14. The despatches for Bengal and Bencoolen, by the chartered ship Layton, were closed and delivered to the master of that ship.

16. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. Levy, of the ship Astell, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Bengal direct.

 The despatches for Bengal, by the ship Prince Regent, were closed, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

23. The despatches for Bengal, by the ship Astell, Captain Levy, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Reale, C. B. to be Agent and Consul General at Tonis.

John Clark, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Bisray and Guipuscos, to reside at Bilbon.

Guipuscos, to reside at Bilbon.

Arthur Murcus Cecil Hill, Esq. (commonly called Lord Marcus Hill) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Court of Tuscaoy.

Charles Townsbend Burnard, Esq., to

Charles Townshend Barnard, Esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Court of Saxony.

Maj. Gen. Charles Turner, C.B., to be

Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, in Africa.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calrutta, Feb. 7, 1824.

Genermment Securities. Remittable 3. Rts. 38 S to 30 0 per cent. prem. Non-Remittable 11 0 to 13 S dute.

Bank of Bengul Batter Discount on Bills A Rs. 2 0 per cens. Interest on Lauren was a days.

Dank Shuges. Premium 40 to 45 per cent, nominal.

Exchange. On London, 6 months' epin, per Sic. Raper-to-Buy, 1s. 19d. ru Is, 100pd - to Sell, 1s. 100pd, 40

is, right, 10 Magazaw, 30 days' sight, Sa Ro. 92 per 100 Butte, Mapers,

Matria, disto. Su. Rts. 90 per 100 Mudrus

Bullion, &c. Spanish Dollars. S. Ha. Clu to 211 per 100 dellars.

Madras, Feb. 4, 1824.

Geworttmant Recurities. Memottoble:

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1824.

On Lander, at 6 mondareight, ia, pd. perlinger. On Calcutta, at 50 days' cight, ion from Re. per 100 Suca Re.

On Municipeer. Madma, diato, go Boms Ra. per 100 Madras

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 29. Barners, Ross, from Bencoolen 11th Jan.; or Gravesend.

June I. Columbio, Chapman, from Bomhav Let Jan.; at Liverpool,

2. Vansiturt, Dairymple, from China 29th Jan ; off the Start.

3. Woodford, Chapman, from Bengal 30th Dec., and Madras 13th Jan.; off the

- Suruh. Bowen, from Bombay 28th

Jan.; off the Start. Warren Hastings, Rawes, from China

18th Jan.; off Weymouth, 4. Dake of Lancuster, Davies, from

Bengal 29th Dec.; at Liverpool.

- Kingston, Bowen, from Bengal 12th Jung off Weymouth.

5. Folicitas, Campbell, from Bengal and Mauritius; off Plymonth,

- Milford, Harwood, from Bombay

15th Jan ; off Plymouth.

- Marquers Wellington, Blamhard, from Bengal filst Jan.; off Plymouth,

- Abberton, Percival, from Bengal; off Plymouth.

- Hero of Mologon, Garrick, from Bengal and Mauritius; at Falroouth,

the Member, Richardson, from Ceylon 25th Jan.; at Portunoush.

- dibion, Swainson, from Bengal 19th Jan.; at Liverpool.

7. Britannia, Luke, from Madras 21st Jan; off Portsmouth.

- Henry, Thatcher, from Batavia 11th Jan.; off Falmouth.

S. Grande, Anderson, from the Mauritlus; at Pertamouth.

9. William Miles, Boudle, from Bengal 26th Dec. ; off Seilly.

13. Modras, Fisher, from Madras, Cevlon, and Cape; at Plymoutle.

14. Ganger, Cumberledge, from Bengal 9th, and Madras 29th Jan.; off Margate.

15. Aurora, Earle, from Bombay 2d Feb.; of Portsmouth.

- Palmyra, Lamb, from Bengal 13th Jan; off Portsmouth.

- Orient, White, from Bengal Mut Dec., and Madras fith Jan.; off Portsmough.

- Ragul George, Reynolds, from Bengal Eth Jan., and Madray; off Portsmouth,

- Lady East, Richardson, from Bengal 12th Nov.; at Gravesend.

16. Earl St. Finerat, Reeves, from Singapore and St. Helena; off Portsmouth.

17. Buckinghamahire, Glasspool, frum China 10th Feb.; at Gravesend.

18. Palembung, Hyde, from Betaria; off Dover.

19. Competitor. Ascough, from N. S. Wales; at Gravesend.

- Ricovery, Fotherby, from Batasia; at Gravesend.

20. Elizabeth, Higton, from N. S. Wales; at Gravesond.

- Lotus, Field, from Bengal 14th Feb.; at Liverpool.

21. Asia, Pope, from Bengal and Madras; at Gravesend.

- Allier, Kirton, from V. D. Land; at Gravesend.

Departures.

May 27. Salston River, Granutgare, for Batavia, Penang, and Singspore; from Gravesend.

29. Cornwoll, Bunyon, for Madras and Bengal; from Portamouth.

June 2. Chydendule, M' Kellar, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

3. Bencoolen, Kirkwood, for Madras and Rengal; from Liverpool.

11. Katherine Stewart Forbes, Chapman, for Bombay; from Deal.

12. George Home, Young, for Bengal; from Deal.

- Bayne, Stephens, for Bengal; from

Deni. 15. Marquis of Hastings, Wynton, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.

16. Claudine, Nichols, for Bengul; from Deal.

17. Lard Castlerragh, Durant, for Bousbay ; from Deal.

- Sterleambe, Barnes, for Van Dieman's Land; from Deal,

23. Layron, Miller, for Bengal and Bencoolen; from Beal.

- Prince Repeat, Hosmer, for Bengal; From Denl.

- General Henett, Barrow, for Bengal; from Deal.

25. Scorpson, Rixon, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.

26. datell, Levy, for Bengal; from Deal.

Pausingers fram India.

Per Juliana, (recently arrived) from the Mauritius: Lieut. Brewer, royal artillery, from the Cape; Lieut: Humphries, Royal Navy; Mr. Charles White; Mr. and Mrs. Rod and child; Mrs. Vickers.

Per Hythe, (recently arrived) from St. Helena: Mr. Puterson; Lieut. Kemp,

Benga! Artillery.

Per Columbia, from Bountar : Copt. W. D. Robertston, 4th regt, and a Portuguese servant; Mr. Young; Mrs. Young and two children; Mrs. Humphreys and servant; Licut. Cal. W. Gilbert; Claude Cowie, Esq.; Mrs. Cowie; Master Cowie; two native servants; Master R. Hamilton; Miss Louisa Gordon, and one native servant; Colonel H. S. Scott, C. B. Int. but, 22d Madeus Jufantry; (Licut. W. Campbell; died at nea).

Per Vansillart, from China, &c.: Capt. James P. Hackman, and Miss Eliza Huswell, from Anjeer; Capt. T. M. Hunter, St Helena Artiliery, and Muster E. Baker,

from St. Helena.

Per Woodford, from Bengal and Madras; Mrs. Swinton; Mrs. Forsyth; Mrs. and Miss Armstrong ; Mrs. Scriben ; Mrs. Cheeke; Mrs. Petrie, Mr. Martin Petria; Miss Ballard; three Europeun servants, and four native ditto, all from Hengal; Sir John Forbes, Bart., Madras, establishment; Lieut. Col. Grant; two Misses Grant; Lieut. Col. Marshall; Mrs. Col. Marshall; Mrs. Saumlers; Capt. Grove, 12th Light Drags.; Lieut Anderson, sigth regt, ; Mrs. Anderson ; six European servants, and four native ditto, all from Madras ;—children; Misses G. Browne, M. Fornyth, C. E. Checke, two Stephen, Thompson, B. Drammond, and G. Oran; two Masters Swinton, Mosters Drammond, Oram, Fordyce, Stephen, and two Checke, all from Bengal ; Miss Marshall, and two Misses Dent, from Mariras.

Per Sarah, from Boming: Hon. Mrs. Buchannan; Mrs. Whittle; Miss Jenkins; Capt. White, H. M's Soth regt.; Lieuts, Watson, 20th regt., and Hutchinson, H. M.'s 46th regt.; Cornet Richardson, 4th Light Dragoons; Lieut, Campbell, Madras rifle corps; Lieut. Smythe, 2d regt. B. N. I.; two Masters Whittle; Miss Whittle; Misz H. Slight; two Masters Boyd;

Miss Boyd; two Masters Buchatana; (Lient. Downey, 5th regt. Native Infantry, died at sea; — Mrs. Frankland, Ensign Frankland, Miss S. Frankland, Capt. Pedler, 9th regt., N. I., and seven ser-vants, were landed at the Cape).

Per Warren Hastings, from China: John

Reeves, Esq. from Canton.

Per Kingston, from Hengal: Lieut. Col. Richardson, Bengal N. I.; Lieut, Col. Fitz-gerald, Bengal exwley; G. Mellis, Esq.; Lieut, Biscoe, Bengal Nat. Cav.; Mrs. Col. Richardson; Mrs. Col. Fitzgerald; Mrs. T. Clarke; Mrs. Major Alexander; Mrs. Sievewright; Miss M. Clarke; Miss E. Young; three Misses Kennedy; two Misses Alexander ; Miss Charlotte Richartison; two Misses Mellis, and Master T. Clarke,

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Bengal; Col. John Rose, 19th Bengal infantry; Mrs. Rose, and three children; Capt. M'Laren, Madras army; Dr. Patterson, Bengal medical service; Licuts. J. Hart. and Arch. M. Nair , Madras army ; Capt. J. T. Jennings, H. M.'s 14th regt.; the Rev. W. Loreless, missionary; Mrs. Loveless and four children.

Per Felicitas, from the Mauritius; Mes. Ashworth; Mrs. Smith; Mr. Ashworth; Mr. Ward; Miss Ashwurth; Matter Ashworth; Miss and Master Smith; two Misses Machay; Lient, Arthur, H. M.'s

56th regt,

Per Milford, from Bombay: Mrs. Rotton and child; Mrs. Dickson and two children; Mrs. Campbell; Capt. G. Tweedy, 4th regt. N. I.; Capt. Rotton, H. M. a 20th foot; Lieut. Bickson, H. M.'s 67th foot; Lieut, Sandell, H. M.'s B. N. I.; W. Howell, Esq.; (Master C. Kesn and Mrs. Fenwick and child, were

Kean and Mrs. Penwice and Canal, were landed at Ceylon.)

Per Morgan of Relangton, from Bengal:
Hon. Mrs. Rameny; Mrs. Salmon; Mrs. Money; Miss Potts; W. Salmon, Esq., Bengal Civil Service; Major R. Cleas, Mailras camblishment; Lieut. J. D. Croments. melin, Bengal artillery; Lieut. Francourt, H. M.'s 4th Drags.; Miss E. Ramsay; Miss C. Hamsay; Miss R. Salmon; two Misses Whysh; Miss Juliana Lumb; Master W. P. Salmon; three Masters Money; Master Lamb; two Masters Crommolin; Master Money; four European acreants, and five native ditto; (Mr. Skinner, 10th

N. I., died at sea).

Per Abbarton, from Bengal: Major Croker; Mrs. Croker and three children;

Croker; Mrs. Croker and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Lacey; Mrs. Paul and two children; Capt. Brown; Mr. Hadson; two Misses Chapman ; (Mr. Paul died at sea.)

Per Hern of Molonon from Bengal-Mrs. Hudson; Mrs. Thompson; Mis-Brodus; four Misses Thompson; Mr. R. D. Allan; Mr. G. Heigh.—From the Mauritius; Mrs. Rossy; Mrs. Foreman;

Mrs. Launey; Mrs. Shauvet; Capt. Russy; Mr. Rossy; A. Shauvet, Esq.; Mr. Shauvet; Capt. Black; Mr. Black; Miss Marshall; Mr. H. Ambrose; four Masters Marshall .- From St. Helena :

E. Jenley.

Per Alexander, from Ceylon . Mirs. Wheaton; Master ditto; two Misses ditto; Mrs. Gibbons : Master ditto ; five Misses ditto; Mrs. Waring; Capt. Cole, 45th regt.; Mr. Gifford; Mr. Stanwell; Rev. Mr. Newstead, Wesleyan Missionary; one serjeant, two corporals, three men, 45th regt.; two men, four women, there chil-

dren, royal artillery.

Per diams, from Bengal, Henry Williams, Esq., Civil Service; Lieut. D. S. Richardson, and two children; Mr. James Kymer; Mrs. Kymer and four children; Mrs. Swainson:

Mr. J. A. Limondeine; two native servants.—(Lieut. W. D. Stewart, 2d N. I. died at sea on 29th January, and Mr. John Wilson, on 24th Enbruary).

Wilson, on 24th February).

Wind Madras Per Beitannia, from Madras Col.
Shele; Major Barrow; Captains Jeffries,
Farquharson, and Farix; Lieuts. Wynch,
and Jones; Mrs. Col. Padmore; one
male, and six female servants; Mrs. Col. Smith; Mrs. Fanhes; Mrs. E. M. Bushly; Mrs. Barrow; Misa Smith; Mrs. Barrow; Misa Smith; Misa Scele; Misacs F. J. and C. Padpore; Masters C. J. and H. Padmore; Master H. Bushly; Miss P. Bushly; Master H. J. A. Cleghorn; Master H. J. A. Cleghorn; Master H. D. M. Faulis.

Fee William Miles, from Bengal : Mrs. Belley, lady of W. B. Bayley, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government; Miss M. J. Bayley; Miss Oakes; two Misses Wil-lians; Miss Kenbedy; Miss Venour; Miss Turner; Master Bayley; two Masters Oaker; Master Kennedy; Master Venour; two Masters Eides; three European servants; and two natice servants. - From Mailras: G. Strutton, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Chas. Harris, Esq., ditto; Dr. Goldie; Capt. Hatherly, N. I.; Cornet J. R. Brown, Madras Cavalry; J. Lorints, Esq. for Copeningen; Mrs. Stration; Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Hatherly; two Misses Stratton; two Misses Harris; two Misses Hatherly; Master Harris; two Masters Whannel; two European servants; and two native servants. - From Pondicherry : Mrs. Graham, wife of Gun. Graham; Madame de L'Etang; Miss Graham; Miss Warren; two Misses France; Master Stevenson; one European servant; five native servants, thirteen coldiers, and two women.

Per Madras, from Madras : Light, Parker, 69th regt.; Liest. Kenting, Company's Service; Ensign Handsford. — From Ceylon: Lieus. Col. Cardew, Royal Engineers; Mr. Watson, Royal Artillery; Rev. Mr. Osborn, Wesleyan Missionary; Mrs. Osborn and two children; Rev. Mr. Fox.

Wesleyan Missionary; Licut, Reyne, 2d Coylou regt.; Dr. Stephanson, Assist, Surg., Smil: Mr. Tibesude, ordnance department; Mrs. Tibesude, two Misses Morgan, daughters of Dr. Morgan; Mrs. Winter and one child.

Per Cango, from Bengal; Trower, wife of Charles Trower, Esq. ; Mrs. Cumberlege, wildaw of Licut.-Col. Cumberlege; W. A. Shaw, Esq., free merchant; Licut. Eastwood, H.M's. 44th regt.; Lieut. E. S. Hawkins, 19th N. I.; Miss Bertraus; Miss Trower; Master Trower; two Masters Johnson, From Madras: Lady Smaley, wife of Sir E. Stanley; Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Col. Taylor; Mrs. Bontnin; Lieut, Col. Tayber, Vet. Bat.; Capt. Inglis, 19th N. I.; Corner B. Cumberlege, 7th N. C.; Cornet J. Byng, 6th ditto; Corner J. F. Mackenele, 2d ditto; Liout, J. Ganting, 1st regt. N. I.; Lieut. R. Curris, 20. ditto; Lieut. P. Fletcher, 23d ditto; Thomas Norris, Esq., merchant; two Masters Boutiens; and sight servants.— (Mr. G. Henderson, merchant, died at sea on 16th Jan. 1 and Llein, J. R. Agnew,

6th M. N. I., on 6th April).

Per Orleat, from Bengal: Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Oplivie; Mrs. Falgan; Mrs. Wal-ker; F. T. Hall, Esq., free merchant; two Misses and Master Hall; Miss and Master Ogilvie; two Misses and three Masters Fagan; Miss and Master Walker; Misses Shakespear and Sucyd; Masters Hobbouse, Carter, and two Wilson; Master and Miss Tickett; five European and six untive servants, - From Madras : Mrs. Sargeant; Mrs. Taylor; Capt. C. B. Patten, Madrae Artillery; Capt. W. Taylor; Mrs. J. Hull; two Masters Sargeant; two Masters Taylor; Miss Innes; two Masters Stakespeare; two Mastern Fullerton; one servant,-From Ceylon: Mrs. O'Brien; J. Y. Gunner; Lieut. Archer, H. M. 87th regt.; twenty-four soldiers, 17th regt. Infantry; two women; thirteen soldiers, 13th Light Infantry; one soldier, 39th regt.; one ditto, 44th,— (Quart. Master Kingsby, H. M. 80th L. Drags, died at sea on 23d Feb.)

Per Royal George, from Bengal : - Mrs. Denniss; Capt. Donniss, Bongal Artillery; Captains J. Dun and J. W. Jones, 11th regt. N. I.; three Masters Denniss; Miss Mary Lambert; two Misses Catley; Master Catley, Miss Jane Dun; Miss Margaret Wood; Master Henry Wood; three Masters Jones; four native servants; two invalids.-From Madras: Mrs. Anne Macintosh, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Mucintosh; Mrs. Eliz. Webb; Miss Mary Sherriff; Capts. C. Lawrie and S.L. Webb; Lient. G. Harpur, H.M's. 69th regt.; two Misses Webb; two Mosters Webb; Master H. A. Knott; one servant; twenty-

nina invalids; two women; four children. Per Lody East, from the Maurities and

the Cape: Dr. Princose; Mr. Bruce; Master ditto; two men, their wives and children, seulers from Guham's Town.

Per Ruckinghamshire, from China : Giovanni Quo, and Radago Pang, two Chinese missionary youths, going to Italy for education; fourteen soldiers from St. Helena.

Per Elizabeth, from New South Wales : Capt. Samuel Moore, late of the Bramp-ton; Mr. Robert Brooks, merchant.

Per Bermick, from New South Wales; Dr. Mercer, N. I.; Mr. T. W. Parr;

Mrs. Mary Serjeunt.

Per during, from Bombay; Mistresses Cavis, Thomas, Mitchell, and Say; Capt. R. Harle; Licut. Serling, and Dr. P. Ledle, Bombay service; Dr. Holmes, H. M. 4th lancers; Mr. Henderson, Bombay civil service; Mr. Say; Mistes Mitchell and Ellis; Masters Mitchell, Claw. Batts, and F. Bett. Clow, Betts, and F. Betts.

Per Palmyra, from Bengal: Colonel, Mrs., two Misses, and two Masters Smith; Column Udney Yule; Capts. J. H. Lit-de, J. Scou, R. Oxford, and W. Sürling; Master and Miss Ward; Masters Burlton

Marker and Miss Ward; Markers Burtish and M. James reight surrouts from the Cape; Colonel Cuoming; Mrs. Canning, Per Competitor, from N. S. Wales; Barron Field, Esq., late judge of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Field.

Per Allies, from V. D. Land; Mr. Parker, Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Maclean. Per Earl St. Vincrat, from Singapore: Mr. W. M. Beck, from Bengal; Dr.

Sainsh, surgeon.

Per Loius, from Bengal: Lieut.-Col. Ponson; Dr. James Johnson, and Capt. Aldores, Bengal service; Lieut. W. Maxwell, H. M. 14th regt.; J. W. Taylor, Esq., merchant; Mrs. D. Menries; two Misses Percera; Masters Charles and James Smith; three males, and one female

Per Asia, from Rengal: Mr. Brown, merchant; Mrs. D. Donald; Misses Jussy merchant; Mrs. D'Donald; Misses Jussy and Wonnester; Mastern M'Donald and Duncan; Miss M. Suchir: — From Ma-dras: Mistresses Sullivan, Talfrey, and Hodgson; Lieut. K. Caldwell, C. R.; Lieut. Col. J. Viog, 8th regt. N. I.; Lieut. Addison, Eaq., civil service; Mijor Gra-lum. H. M. royal regiment; Capt. J. Hodgson, 17th regt. N. I.; Lieut. Ma-thias, and Emsign Gordon, royal regt. Misses Sullivan, A. G. Tolliv, M. A. Misses Sullivan, A. G. Tolfry, M. A. Tolfey, and Walker: Masters Hodgson, Sullivan, C. F. Tolfry, and Spry .- From the Cape of Good Hope: Capt. Laurent, 20th regt.; L. Cooke, Esq., merchant.

Paranagers to India.

Per Ludy Rafflez, (recently miled) for Madran and Bengal: Captains Seymour and Gramsluw; Lient. Campbell; Mears, Precher, Palagrave, Hughes, Moore, Marabail, Leyburn, and Scarilla; Mrs. Gram-

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show and child; Mrs. Hampton; Mrs. Emerick; three Misses Manueli; Misses Minchin and Andre; Mrs. Barlow; Mrs. Turner; Misses Vincent, Mills, Patley, and Hughes.

Her Pyramus, (recently sailed) for Madras and Bengal : Rev. Mr. Kidd und Mark and Hengal; Rev. Mr. Kold and Mrs. Kidd for Malacca; Rev. Mr. Edmonds; monds for Chinaurah; Mrs. Edmonds; Messrs. Price, Landell, T. W. Sumner, A. Harper, Love, Wilkinson, W. D. Garange, Watkinson, Bennert, and Ess

kine; Mrs. Watkinson and two children, Per Marchioness of Ely, (recently sailed) Per Marchionets of Elly, (recently sailed) for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Monat, returning to her husband in Bengal; Mrs. Conwell and Mrs. Willitts, for Madras; Mlos Short, for Madras; A. Cherry, Esq., Madras civil service; Ductor Conwell, Madras establishment; Capt. Willets, H. M. service; Capt. Willets, H. M. service; Capt. M. mand. Bengal establishment; Ros M. Capt, Willers, H. M. service; Capt, Pur-gerald, Hengal establishment: Rev. Mr. Protey, chergyman, ditto; Mr. Taylor, Mairus establishment; F. Meadis, Esq., for Bengal; Mrs. H. Griffishs; Musars, Miltar, Fentou, Jack, Mellish, and Evelyn, carlets; Mr. Lilly, for Ma-dras; and military officers.

Per Rose, (recently sailed) for Bengal : Miss Mackean; Missex Isabella Jano, Louisa Frances, and M. Buller, daughters Louisa Frances, and M. Buller, daugnters to Sir Anthony Buller; Lieut, Col. Garnac, Bengal infantry; Mr. T. Dickens, barristor; Ens. Lynch, H. M. 14th regt.; Messra T. Irving, Erskine, T. Erskine, C. Campbell, W. F. Campbell, J. F. Hamilton, and A. C. Hayes, cadets; Mr. H. Pollet, free mariner.—For Madras Mra. Dyer; Misses Harriett and Emma Dyer, daughters of ditto; Miss Eliza Dyer, daughters of ditto; Miss Eliza Harrington; Mrs. Tennison; Dr. Samuel Dyer, surgeon, Madras establishment; Mr. Henry V. Conolly, writer; Mr. Charles West, cadet; Capt. Tennison, H. M. royals; Lieut. Nicholson, 1st royals; Assist. Surg. Stoddart, ditto; Lieuts, Tessider, Woodbouse, Campbell, Williamson, Mountsteven, and Innes, end Knober Ward work. Ensiger Ward, 30th regt; Lieut. Harding, 89th regt

Per Asia, (recently sailed) for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Cochrane; Mrs. Major Cochrane; Mrs. Harding; Mrs. Major Chambers; Misses Matilda and Rosabella, and Miss Chambers; Lleut. Col. Percira; Mrs. Pereira; Mr. R. Clark, Madras ci-vil service; Mrs. Clark; Dr. H. At-kinson; Mrs. and Miss Arkinson; Mrs. F. Arkinson; Mr. A. Arkinson; Mr. G. H. Arkinson; Capt. C. Laurens; Lieut Col. Pitcairne; Mesers. W. Rhind, T. Beale, R. Gardner, W. H. Tyler, and G. W. Alexander, writers; Messra, T. White-fer, T. Gould, W. Innes, J. P. Starp, Chas. J. C. Collins, W. Aleren, and J. Campbell, cadeta; three native servants;

120 company's recruits; five women.

Per Curawall, for Madras and Ben-Vol. XVIII. 0

gal: Mr. and Mrs. Usher; Mr. and Mrs. Binett; Dr. and Mrs. Cragie; Mr. and Mrs. Beddy; Mr. and Mrs. Richdall; two Misses Blenchynden; Miss C. Goodinge; Miss Debrett; Capts. Norton, Coventry, Thorpe, and Debrett; Liout. Musgrave; Mr. R. Fitzgerald; Messra. Hutton, Jenkins, Cooke, Kerr, Chouette, and Pudner; Rev. Mr. Sarkis,

Per Bencoolen, for Madras and Ben-gal: The Rev. J. H. Chapman, to Madres; Mrs. Hough and daughter; Miss

Per Katherin: Siemest Parkes, for Born-bay: Mrs. Marriott; Capt. Campbell; Mrs. Campbell; Mesars. Howkins and Gurdon, endets; Mr. Hume; Misses Cillio, Thompson, and Merris.
Per Buyer, for Bengal Mr. Henry

Phillips, cadet.

For Mars, for Cope of Good Hope; Mr. and Mrs. Manuel; Mr. Wilson; one servant.

Per George Home, for Bengal: Lieut.

Bein, H. M. service.

Bain, H. M. service.

Per Ulaudier, for Bengal: Misses Adams and Palmer; J. E. Harrington, Esq. Bengal service; Mesars. Law, and Law jun.; Mesars. Landner, Mantgomery, and Green, cadets; — Mackintosis, Esq.; Mesars. Salter and Hutchinson.

Per Lord Castierrugh, for Bombay:

Col. and Mrs. Delamonte; Mrs. Richmond; Mrs. Mellis; Miss Campbell; Captains Peurson, Carales, and Spratt; Mr. H. Berry! Hon. Mr. Seton; Hon. A. O. Morray; Mr. W. Daulop,; Miss Jeulina Denlop; Mr. S. A. Crofton;

Mr. Monteflere, surgeon.

Per Primer Regent, for Bengal; Mrs. Hopper; Mrs. Philips; Mes. Patter-sen; Mrs. Baig; Leut. Col. White; Lieut. Col. Hopper; Capt. Teulon; Capt. Biddulph; Lieut. G. Bishop; Capt. Biddulph; Licot. G. Bishop; Licut. G. Hetzler; Dr. Phillips; W. Ogifsy, Esq., writer; Mr. E. Hopper; Mr. Biddulph ; Mr. Haldans, cadet ; Mr. Paillips, do.; Mr. Stone, merchant; two

Per Auch, for Bengal: Majors H. Swindell and Playfair; Capt. Arrow; Lieuts. Birch and Span; Rev. Dr. Young; Mr. J. de Whuer Moir, cadet; Messra. Udney. Pideock, and Alexander, writers; Mr. St. Julian, free merchand; Mrs. Playfair and one child; Mintreasea Beataon and Span; two Misses Beechy. Per Guegr, for Madras: Robert C. Cole, esq., merchant, and Mrs. Cole; Capt. Laurie; Mr. Blair; Miss Arnott; Mr. Christie and apother gentleman, ca-

Mr. Christie and another gentleman, ca-deta; Mrs. De Bosche and four children, for Ceylon; Dr. Stephemon; Mr. Schoedn,

veterinary surgeon.

Ships quiden with.

Macqueen, Walker, London to Bengal and China, 19th March, lat 4: S., long 24,

-Mary Anne, Craigie, London to Bom, hay, 18th Feb., lat. 22 S., long, 28 W .-Dunira, Hamilton, London to Hombay and Chius, 7th April, lat. 25 8., long. 30. 10. W .- Lady Melville, Clifford, London to Madras and China, 17th April, tat. 2, 10. N., long. 23, 1, W. — William Fairlie, Smith, London to Madras and China, 21st April, lat. ff. N., long. 21. W .- Andro-meda, Muddle, New South Wales to Bengal, 20th Jan., lat. 20, 25, N., long. 88, 21, E., off Bengal with bowspria sprung.—Berwickshive, Shepherd, London to Bengal and China, 24th Feb., lat. 26, S., long. 34. W.—Allalon, Best, New South long, 34. W.—Allilon, Best, New South Wales, to Mauritius and London, 15th Feb., lat. 22. 21. S., long. 69. 51. E.— General Palmer, Truscot, London to Madras, 16th April, lat. 4. N., long. 98. W.—Guardian, London to Batavia, 28th Feb., lat. 27., long. 35.—Duke of Bed-ford, Canynghame, London to Madras and Bengal, 4th April, lat. 3, 50, S, long. 25. W .- Waterloo, Studd, London to Bombay, 2d Feb., off Ceylon.-Perseverance, Fenn, Liverpool to Bengal, 3d May, lat. 7, 15. N., long. 21, 35. W .- Exmouth. Owen, London to Madras and Bengal, 27th May, lat. 41., long. 12.—Princesa Charlutte, Liverpool to Bengal, 22d Jun., by the Venilia arrived at the Cape.-Earl of Balcarras, Cameron, London to Bengal and China, 5th April, lat. 29, 31, 8, 31. 20. W .- Dunirs, Hamilton, London to Bombay and China, 8th April, lat. 24. S., long. S1. W .- Cornelius, Japan to London, out three years, 22d April, off Abrogas. - Countess of Harcourt, Bunn, London to New South Wales, 18th April, Int. 4. N., long. 23. W .- Katherine Stewart Forbes, London to Bombay, 17th June, lat. 45, 40, N., long. 8, 30, W.-David Scott, Thornhill, London to Madras and Bengal, 21st May, off Porto Santo, Madeira. - Larkins, Wilkinson, London to Madras and Bengal, 26th April, lat. 5. N., long 23 W .- Lord Hungerford, London to the Magnitius, 6th April, lat. 25. S., long, 29, W.

Murellaneous Occurrences.

The Pilot, Gardner, from Bongal to London, was spoke with in discress, on the 23d April, in lat 25, N., long, 37, W., making much water, by the Fairfield, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Liverpeol, who rendered her every assistance, brought home her passengers, and landed them at Liverpool. The Pilot proceeded to Antigua, where the arrived on the 10th May, districted, and was undergoing repairs necessary to bring her to London, and was to sail on the 25th May.

The Brampton, Moore, was totally lost in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, the 8th November, 1823. The crew and stores were caved, and arrived at Port Jackson in the Dragoon, Capt. Walker, on the 90th

November.

The Magicienne, of Nantes, the Jean flast, of Cettes, the Sylphe, and the Columbs, with 5 other small coating vessels, were totally lost at Bourbon on the 25th Fein laste

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

SPRTHS.

May, 22, At Edinburgh, the lady of Robert Abercromby, Esq. of Birkenbug, of a son.

24. At Pradoe, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, of a son.

26. At Bath, the lady of Lieut. Gen. J. Sollivan Wood, of a son.

27. The lady of Liout. Gen. Slade, of

30. At Penzance, the lady of John Grenfell Moyle, E.q., Surgeon on the Bombay establishment, of a son.

June 5. The lady of Copt, Franklin,

R. N. of a daughter.

Southampton-place, Enstonsquare, the lady of Capt. It. Swale, Hoyal Marine Artillery, of a daughter.

10. At Holbrook Hall, Suffolk, the lady

of Capt, Job Harmer, R. N., of a son. 13. At Park House, Maidstone, the lady of Sir Henry R. Calder, Bart, of a

MARRIAGER

March 23 At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Edw. P. Smith, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Henrietta Frances, daughter of Geo. Bayley, Esq., Commercial Resident at Bennrea

May 25. At St Mary's Newington, Mr. Jas. Sexton, Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Briggs, of Walworth.

31. At Bath, Capt. R. H. Brown, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Caleb Blanchard, Esq., of London.

June 1. At Great Houghton, North. amptonshire, Capt Croxton, Bengal Artillery, to Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. Rich. Williams, restor of that place.

and probendary of Lincoln.

- At Chelsen Church, Henry Desputed. Esq., Major of 17th regt. of Infantry, nephew of Gen. Despard, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late E Rushworth, Esq., of Eseringford hill, Isle of Wight.

3. At Islington Church, Robert Bell, E-q., barrister-at-law, to Margares, second daughter of the late Capt. Peter Gordon,

of the Wellesley East Indiaman, 7. The Hon. Capt. W. L. Fitz-Gerald De Roos, 1st regt. of Lafe Guards, to lady Georgiana Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

Thomas Brest, jun., Esq., Capt. in the East-Indies, to Mes Jane Dyer, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

10. At St. Andrew's, Holliorn, January Mackenzie, Esq., line of the Hun. East-India Company's service, to Frances Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late John Simpson, Esp.

15. At Chasham, Capt. E. J. Sennel, of the Madras Cavalry, to Anne, either daughter of the late J. Field, Esq., of

Cleusham Hall, Bucks,

- At Tenhy, John Leach, Esq. of the town of Pembroke, to Mrs. Charlotte Gilchrist, widow of the late D. K. Gilchrist, E-q. of the East-India Company's service, and youngest daughter of George Efflor, Esq. late of the civil service of Bengal.

16. At St. George's Church, by Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, Thomas Cramer Roberts, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Gowan, youngest daughter of the late

Cletworthy Gowan, Esq.

18. At St. George's Church, Samuel Whithread, Esq. M.P., to Julia, daughler

of Muj. Gen. the Hon. Henry Brand.
21. At Balls, by the Rev. J. Browne.
G. Hamilton Cox. Esq., 31st Bengal regt., and youngest and of the late Lieut. Colonel Cox of the Royal Artiliery, to Eliza, fourth daughter of John Home, Esq., of the island of St. Viocent.

DEATHS.

March 26. On bound the Aurora, during her passage from India, Harriet, the lady of P. Lealie, Esq. M. D. Sargeon on the Bombay Establishment.

April 16. At Wellington, Herefordshire, in his 32d year, Thomas Thorono, Esq., late Acting Deputy Comminary-General to II. M. Furces at Sierra Leone.

May J. At Derby, Eliza, the wife of T. P. Bainbrigge, Esq. She was 50th and youngest daughter of the late Lieut, Gen. Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B., of the Hon-Company's Bengal Service.
7. At Logie, Licot. Col. T. Kinloch,

of Kilrie.

At Canterbury-place, Lambeth, Peter Watson, Esp., aged 73.

13. At Bridgmerth, Stropsbire, in his 85th year, W. Haslewood, Esq.

17. At Springkell, Charles Douglas Maxwell, aged 10 years, fourth son of Liaut. Gen. Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart.

19. At Lesf-square Academy, Mun-chester, aged 15. Drinare, one of the five Madagascar youths brought over to England a few years back, for the purpose of being taught the principles of the Christian religion, as well as some useful branch of trade, with an intention of returning to their untive country to communicate their acquired knowledge.

- At Ballycastle, Mary, the youngest daugister of Alex. M'Neile, Esq.

21. Richard Scott, Esq., late Lieut. Col. in the Bengal Army:

— Sir H. C. Thompson, Gart.

N 2

22 At Newtown, county Tippetary, aged 7 years, Sir William Osboros, Bart-only son of the late Sir Thomas Osboros, Bart.

23. At Allem, North Britale, Capt. Robt. Heulenson, furnerly a respected Commander in the Country Service in

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- Al Thornton-row, Greenwich, Mrs. Verney, widow of the late Peter Verney, E-p.

- At Chelage, Mary Lucas, reliet of Imag Lucas, Esq. late of Kennington Gore.

24. In Hedford-row, Mr. Serjeant Manley, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Excise.

- At Camden Town, James O'Brien,

Esq. aged 78.

23. In his tod year, of a rapid decline, at Steyning, Sussex, Capt. Octavus Brooks, Hon. East India Company's Service, son of Thos. Brooks, Esq., of Gay-

street, Both.

- Richard Oakes Hurdy, Eaq., officer of the H. C. S. Askell, son of the late Capt. James Hardy, R. N., and nuphew of Capt. John Oakes Hardy, R. N. This young man was unfortunately drowned in boarding the Askell whilst under weigh in tow of a steam vessel off Woulwich.
- 27. Mrs. Rattray, the widow of the late Col. John Rattray, of Craighall, Perth-

hite.

- Thomas Blackmore, Eq., of Brig-

- At North Shields, John Scott, Esq. 28. At Hawkstone Salop, in his 84th

year, Sir John Hill, Bart.

- At Hadley, Middlesex, Richard Lawrence, Eng., aged 69.

 At Lymington, Hants, aged 62, Katharine, relict of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., R. N.

29. At Hastings, B. A. Paterson Wal-

lace, Esq.

31. At Bath, after a long and lingering illness, the lady of Sir George Abercrombic Robinson, Bart.

June 1. Robert Filmer, Esq., of Upper Montague-street, Russell-square,

In the County Miles

- In the Crescent, Minories, Thos.

Manners, Esq., aged 74.

2. In Piccadilly, John Blackburn, Esq. 3. At Fyvic, Aberdeenshire, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, relict of the late General the Hon. William Gordon, of Fyvic, in her blat year.

- At West Hill Lodge, Frances Emma, second daughter of Lord Henry Paule,

aged seven years.

- At Hampstead, C. R. M. Molloy, Esq., late Captain in the Grandier Guards.

4. At the Parsonage, East Horseley, Surrey, aged 70, the Rev. John Owen, M. A., Rector of East Horseley, &c., and Chaplain-General to his Majesty's forces.

- Richard Corner, Eog., of Surrey.

street, Strand, aged 70.

5. In Martimer-street, Cavendish square. Lient. Gen. J. S. Furley, in his 78th year. — At Claptum, John Harris, Esq.

6. At Margute, Robert Edward Hunter,

M.D. and F.L.S.

— Lord Viscount Tamworth, son of the

Earl of Ferrers, at Chartley Castle.

— John Bryan, Esq., of Swanscomb.

 At Leanington, Lieut J. D. Bomke, of the 7th or Royal Fusileers, and son of the Dean of Osciry.

 At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, the

lady of Capt. Cruickshank, aged 19.

8. At East Cowes, Isle of Wight, Ann, wife of John Bates, Faq.

- S. Haymond, Esq., late of Brook-

house, Patton, Bedfordshire.

 In South Audley-street, Thomas Chevaller, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., and F.H.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and professor of Austomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

10. At Walton-upon-Thames, Henry Charles, only son of the Hon, Henry Grey

Deunet.

- At Breinton, Herefordshire, in his 60th year, H. H. Williams, Esq.

11. At Blackheath, Kent, the Rev. John Josiah Conyhere, Rector of Bath Easton, Somerset, aged 45.

- Elizabeth Amelia, the infant daughter of Capt. Batty, of the Grenadier

Guarda. 13. In Hed-Lion Square, Miss Cox,

aged 45.

16. In Hackney grove, Robert Cumming, Esq., late of the Excise Office, in his 75th year.

- At Cambridge, Diam Elizabeth, wife of Sir Broderick Chimnery, Bart., of

Flintfield, county of Cork.

At Weymouth, in his 30th year, George Mellis, Esq., of Perthshire, North Britain, having arrived in England, from Calcutta, in the Kingston, only twelve days.

17. In Lower Growenor-Street, the Bight Hon. Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyueaux Howard, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and brother to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

- At Gleston, in Rutlandshire, aged 56, the Hon. George Watson, uncle to the

present Lord Sandes.

18. At Romsey, Thos. Sharp, Esq., banker.

 In Welheck-street, in his 51st year, the Right Hon. Alex. Wentworth Lord Macdonald, the representative of the ancient Lords of the lales of Scotland.

21. The Hon. Gerard Turnour, R. N. san of Edward Garth Turnour, late Earl of Winterton, aged 59.

- In Park-street, Park-lanc, James

Peter Auriol, Esq.

Lately. At Coates House, Edinburgh, Major-Gen. Nicholas Carnegie, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment.

Lotely. At lifracombe, Major Legrand, of Portarlington, in Ireland.

- At Plymouth, Capt. G. Luke, R.N. aged 60.

At Shalden Lodge, Hants, aged 46, Lieut. Col. Arthur Johnston, late Assistant Commandant at the Royal Military College, Fartcham. This excellent officer fell a sacrifice to his exercions in the service of his country, during his residence in Ceylon, the effects of which haffield every human effort to overcome.

- At Warrington, in his 65th year, the Rev. Jornthan Crowther. He was known to the public as the author of the Parteniture of Methodism and the Scripture Constituer.

Lately. At Paris, General John Murray, aged 85,

— In North Cumberland-street, Dublin, in his 68th year, Richard Crosbie, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Paul Crosbie, Bart., of the county of Wickless.

In Grossenor-arrest, the Hon. Mrs.
 Henrietta S. Walpole, in her 95d year.

 At Dromoland, country Clare, the infant daughter of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. M. P.

- At Moderney, county Tipperary, Lady Dancer, the wife of Sir Arnymid Dancer, Bart.

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LAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the Season 1823-24, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Officers, Time of Soiling, &c.

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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 13 July .- Prumpt 1 October, Literard and Provide Trade. - Indigo, For Sale 2 Impust. - Prompt 3 Naciaber, Company's. - Crimamon - Muce - Kusineys -Waite Vapoer.

The Coart of Directors have given Notice, That the Warehouse Bent on all Sugar placed under fire management of the East-India Company is fixed at One Fatting, per Hundred-weight per Week, instead of One Hallpenny per Bag per Week; the elleration to take effect on all dogse landed after the felt June.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPA-NYS SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

Candons of the Hydra, Paratituri, Warren Hustage, and Burkinghamabere, front China; the Mariness Weitzagtan, Abberton, and Greent, from Sengal; the Royal George, from Bengal and Matter, past the Assume, tron Sembay. Company's.—Tea. China and Bengal Ray Site.

-Piece Goods-Mocha Coffee-Sugar-Cottonlodigo-Retined Salipetre

Preside Teads and Privilege —Tea—China and Bengal Raw Sill. — Wrought Silks — Crapes—Shanks — Nunkeens—Banda annors—Prese Goods—Coffee Rice — Indigo — Pragon's Blood — Com Arabre—Gray — Scholar—Schola [Asil-Coffee Raw — Coffee — Scholar—Schola [Asil-Coffee Raw — China Lak — Coffee Raw — China Ind. — Frathers—Ruddy Bird Toppers—Window Bloods — Ma's — Banboos—Madeirs and Sherry Wine.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, June 25, 1824.

Corrow. — The East-India sale this forenoon went off without spirit; Bengala sald gd. per lb. below the previous market currency; the Surats at a greater reduction

East-India Sale, 24th inst. -

Batchen, brown soit to

Coffee, 538 hags-

Mocha, ardinary to

Silk.—The sale at the India House has closed; China Silks have sold 24 to 5 per cent. higher; the Bengals at nearly a signification means.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1824.

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E. Evron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

AUGUST, 1824.

Original Communications,

Se. Se. Se.

WAR WITH THE BURMESE.

In a late number of our Journal.* we had occasion to advert to the political relations between our Indian empire and the kingdom of Ara; and we argued, on that occasion, from the known jealously of the Burmese towards the British power, that they would willingly engage in a confederacy with other states for the purpose of suppressing it. It was far from our expectation, however, that they would allow themselves to be so dazzled by their late successes over petty states, and be so imprudently actuated by the arrogance of their disposition, as single-handed to dely our Government. But the fact in we are actually at war with the Burman Empire, and have been seriously warned that an army will be marched to England after the conquest of India!

The character of the nation being thus exhibited as haughty and pompous beyond our atmost conceptions, we are now disposed to wonder that we have never yet been at war with these people, although, on three occasions there has been serious provocation; and our surprise is yet more increased by the consideration that the harrier is very slight between the respective nations on the Chittagong frontier, and that an extensive commercial intercourse has long been carried on at the port of Rangoon. The problem, however, may perhaps be solved by calling to mind the domestic and foreign wars in which they have been continually engaged, and which have not only diverted their attention, but necessarily impoverished the state.

The short and interesting sketch of the history of these people, which Colonel Symes has given to the public, has thrown great light on their national character, and sufficiently evinces that they are a for more energetic race than most of the Asiatics with whom we have hitherto been brought in collision. As an elucidation of this character may form a metal if not necessary introduction to the detail we are about to furnish of the origin and circomstances of the present war, we shall briefly advert to several of the principal events which the history of the last seventy veers supplier.

Ava and Pegue, formerly distinct kingdoms, were finally united under one Government, about the middle of

Vat. XVIII. P

the last century, by an enterprizing individual, named Alompra, who, far from having a title to the crown of either kingdom, was, in fact, a man of low extraction. The contest, however, between the rival interests of the two nations was not speedily decided; it lasted for several years; and in the course of it the French and English settlers, who had factories on the coast, were respectively engaged in the quarrel. Neither of the contending parties derived much benefit from their European allies, and the Europeans themselves by no means advanced their own interests; for the inconsistency, if not the treachery of their conduct justly subjected them to disgrace and punishment, and so greatly tarnished, in the estimation of the Burman Government, the honour of their respective nations, that when Colonel Symes composed his narrative, the lapse of nearly half a century had scarcely been sufficient to wipe out the stain.

The year 1750 is remarkable for the massacre of the British settlers at Negrain. There is reason to believe that the Government had no share in this nefurious transaction; but the interested perpetrators of the deed safely calculated upon impunity from the known unpopularity of the English at the Borman Court. Unfortunately our affairs on the continent of India were at this particular juncture in so precarious a state, as to prevent our adopting such measures for obtaining reparation as the nature of the injury imperiously demanded. We remonstrated, indeed, with the Burman Government, but could obtain no redress beyond the restoration of a portion of the property that had been sequestered. The matter was here allowed to rest.

As soon as Alompra had established himself family on the throne, he turned, his arms against several of the independent states to the north of his dominious; but the continual revolts of the Peguans prevented his effectually subduing them. He likewise com-

menced a war with the Sinnese, but was arrested by the hand of death in the midst of his successes.

In 1767 the empire was invaded by an army of 50,000 Chinese, who, after a partial victory, pressed forward to the capital. But they had miscalculated the character of the nation they were endeavouring to conquer, and were very shortly so utterly annihilated, that only 2,500 men were suffered to escape with life to be carried as slaves to the capital.

Shembuan, who was now on the throne, was a very enterprizing prince, and, notwithstanding the repeated insurrections of the Peguans, was very successful in foreign conquest. He obtained considerable advantages over the Siamese, but was not able to subdue them. His arms, however, were more prosperous in the north, in which quarter he succeeded, in 1774, in subjugating the districts of Munnipoor, Cassah Shaan, and several others, Inattempting, however, the conquest of the mountainous district of Cachar, his army experienced a sail reverse. The quarrelsome chieftains of those regions immediately forgot their feuds and united in the common cause, and, with the assistance of an inhospitable and pestilential climate, effected the entire destruction of the Barman army. It appears that another attempt was made immediately after for the conquest of Cachar, and according to Colonel Symes, with complete success, But the circumstances related of the progress of the campaign, do not appear to us sufficiently successful to lead to so prosperous a result. Mountaineers are seldom subdued by force, and searcely ever by terror; but, in this instance, they are represented as suing for peace before they had struck a blow, and as instantly submitting to the most humiliating terms. It is most probable that both parties were eager for peace, that a compromise was easily effected, and that the Burmans put forth to their own nation a pompous statement of the result of the campaign. From the various accounts we have read of the natives of Cachar, as well as from the character of the mountaineers themselves, we think that, at all events, we may fairly conclude that they have never been tributary to the Burman Empire; we know, that of late years they have been strictly independent. The Burmans are stated to have sustained a loss of 20,000 men in these northern campuigns.

It 1783, the conquest of Arracan, which had been titherto an independent state, was projected by Minderagee, who then held the reins of government. Arracan is probably known to all our readers as a tract of country enclosed between a range of tuoontains (which at this period separated it from the dominions of the dominions of the King of Ava), and the Bay of Bengal. The enterprize proved but too successful, and Armcan hus been ever since a component part of the Burman Empire. The more independent portion, however, of the population of this district retreated to the mountains, and, even to the present day, subsist themselves in some measure by predatory courses at the expense of their conquerors.

In 1785, another attempt was made to subject the Siamese, but it proved as unsuccessful as every former effort. The Siamese have a rooted aversion to the Burmese, and always unite closely against their arrogant invaders. The districts; however, along the sea coasts have been often, as in the present instance; subdised.

In 1794, the English were in danger of being engaged in a war with the Burmese, in consequence of the invision of the province of Chittagong by the latter, in pursuit of certain freebooters, subjects of the King of Ava, who had been committing depredations in the Burmese districts, and had taken refuge in our territory. A body of 5,000 Burmese crossed the frontier, without any previous negociation with the British Government, and

boldly announced their determination not to return until the delinquents were given up to them. An army of 20,000 men was also assembled in Arracan to support, if necessary, this summary proceeding. The firmness of the British authorities in positively refusing to treat until the Burman army' had retired beyond the frontier; the disavowal on the part of the Governor-General of any wish to screen mulefactors; the inquiry that was instituted to examine the case of the criminals in question, and our ultimate agreement to yield them up to be nunished according to the laws of the Burman Empire, not only effected a pacification between the two powers. but placed the character of the British Government on a high and honourable footing.

The mission of Captain Symes, which was dispatched immediately after the event to which we have just adverted, was favourably received considering the lofty pretensions of the Burman Court.

The years 1799 and 1800, are remarkable for another war with Siam, in which, contrary to former practice, the Siamese appear to have been the first assailants, and to have worsted their enemies in the early part of the contest. It does not appear, however, that any material advantage was finally reaped by either party. The Burmese made great exertions to repel their invaders, and the conscriptions they set on foot occasioned an emigration of about 35,000 of the natives of Arracan to the British province of Chittagong, into which they were pursued by a Burman force. This led to a negociation with the Court of Ava. The matter, however, was amicably adjusted.

In 1810, the Burman and Siamese nations were again at war, and the former made several conquests along the sea coast.

In 1818, the Governor-General was menaced with war by the Burman Monarch, unless he would immediately nurrender all the provinces on the frontier, east of the Banghautty, even including Moorshadabed. In point of fact, the government of Ava had become a party to the great Maheatta confederacy, but was too tardy in his motions, for our arms had completely triumphed before his hostile designs were announced to us. The Governor-General, by an ingenious ruse, succeeded in uning expense and preventing bloodshed. The following is his own account of the measure he adopted.

" I sent back the envoy, with an intimation that the answer would be conveyed through another channel. He had come from the Court through the northern Borman provinces. The answer was dispatched by sea to the Viceroy of Arracao, residing at the port of Rangoon, in the central division, for transmission to his sovereign. It expressed that I was too well acquainted with his Majesty's wisdom to be the dupe of the gross forgery attempted to be palmed upon me; wherefore I sent to him the document fabricated in his august name, and trusted that he would subject to condign punishment the person who had so profligately endeavoured to sow dissension between two powers . reciprocally interested to cultivate amity. By this procedure, I evaded the necessity of noticing an insolent step, foresceing that his Burman Majesty would be thoroughly glad of the excuse to remain quiet, when he learned his vecret allies had been subdued. That information he received at the same time with my letter; all further discussion or explanation being forborne, the former amicable intercourse continued without change."

The subjugation of Assam was effected by the Burmese in 1822, and it was thought expedient, on that occasion, for the British to assemble a force on the frontiers, for the security of their own possessions. Numbers of the unfortunate Assamese escaped into our territories, but were very pro-

perly restricted by us from making any warlike preparations against those who had driven them into exile. It is but justice to admit that the Barmen General, although he advanced in pursuit of these fugitives, with an imposing force, as far as the British frontier, was studiously cautious to prevent any act of aggression that might give umbrage to the Government of Fort William.

Since this period, the Burmese have been again at war with Siam, and an effort was lately made, on the part of the former, to obtain the alliance of the King of Cochin-China. We believe that this war is still in progress, and that little or no advantage has been obtained on either side.

In the foregoing sketch of the later history of the Burmese, which is brought down to the present period, we have not only avoided detail, but have touched upon only a few of the most prominent points. We think, however, that we have done enough to illustrate their character as a brave and energetic people, and as a nation that possesses a system of government consistent and active, however ridiculous it renders itself by the strogance of its pretensions.

The present war is the consequence of a succession of insulting acts on part of the Burmese, accompanied with the most insolent correspondence with the officers of the British Government. Between two and three. years ago, ten of our elephant hunters were seized on our own territory, on the pretence that they (the Burmese) had as good a right to levy taxes for catching elephants in the forest, as, we had to impose duties on their exports and imports from Chittagong. One of these poor wretches died in the course of his captivity, and the remaining nine were at length suffered to escape, after having been kept in durance for a whole year. In January 1823 also, one of our Mugh subjects was shot on board his own boat for refusing to submit to the imposition of

a certain arbitrary duty on entering the Nanf river, which is the common boundary of equal property to both states. But the immediate cause of the war was an attack by a party of Burmese upon the British mund in the island of Shuparce, which is situated in the same river. Our title to the possession of this island, which we have beld for many years, was never before disputed. A claim, however, was advanced by the Burman monarch, and the capture of the island was commanded in an order from the capital, read publicly at Arracan. The attack was made during the night of the 24th September last, by a body of about 600 men. Two of the guard were killed, four wounded, and one was taken prisoner, but afterwards effected his escape. The island was of course immediately retaken by us, and satisfaction percuptorily demanded from the Burnian Government. Not a line of explanation was condescended by the haughty court of Amerapoora; our remonstrance was only answered by fresh and repeated acts of aggression. The following proclamation, which the Governor-General was consequently obliged to issue, will be found tolerably explicit on these subsequent acts of undisquised hostility:

Fort William, March S, 1824.

By the Right Hon, the Governor-General in Council.

The conduct of the Burmese having compelled the British Government to have recourse to areas in support of its rights and honour, the Governor-General in Council hereby notifies, that the Government of Ava is placed in the condition of a public enemy, and that all British subjects, whether European or native, are probablisted from holding any communication with the people of that state, until the differences now undiappily existing shall be terminated.

"The Governor-General in Council decurs it proper to take this opportunity of publicly declaring the causes that have led to hostilities with a state, between which and the Hon. East-India Company a friendly intercourse has long subsisted, to the great advantage of both parties, and with which the British Government has

invariably sought to cultivate and maintain the relations of unity.

"During many years past the Burmeso officers governing the country contiguous to our south-east frontier have from time to time been guilty of acts of encroachment and aggression, which the British Government would have been fully justi-

fied in repelling by force.

" Solicitous, however, to preserve with all nations the relations of peace, the Bris tish Government has considered it to be, in an especial manner, its duty to make large allowances for the peculiar circuinstances and character of the Burniese Government and people. The comeinusness of its power to tepel and punish aggression has strengthened the motives of furbearance towards a nation, removed, by their geographical situation, from the immediate circle of our political relations, and with whom (as we have no opposing Interesta) the Supreme Government sought. only to maintain a commercial intercourse, on terms of equality and freedom, conducive to the welfare and prosperity of both countries.

"So long, therefore, as the aggressions of which the British Government had to complain could be treated as the unsuthorized acts of the subordinate officers of the Burman Government, and could be tolerated consistently with the national honour and the security of the British territories, the Supreme Government sedulously endeavoured to preserve unimpaired the existing relations of peace and friend-skip, notwithstanding provocations which would have fully justified, and, from a state more formidable in position and resources, would have imperiously demand-

ed a resort to arms,

"Trusting that the motives of its conciliatory demeanour could not have been mistuderstood, the British Government of Ara, however extravogant in its pretunsions, must have been no less desirous than ourselves to maintain a friendly intercourse so profitable to that country, and could not bot be sensible, that as our moderation was founded on a consciousness of our strength, and on a general desire to preserve the blessings of peace, ao our forbearance would not be carried beyond the limits where it ceased to be compatible with the safety of our subjects, the integrity of our dominious, and the honour of our country.

honour of our country.

"Unhappily, these expectations have been disappointed. The Burraces Government, actuated by an extravegant spirit of pride and ambition, and clated by its conquests over the petty tribes by which it is surrounded, has ventured to violate the British territories, to attack and slay a party of British sepores, to seeke and imprison British subjects, to arow exten-

sive schemes of mischievous aggression, and to make hostile preparations on our frantier, that leave no doubt of its intention to execute its insolent and unjustifiable threats.

" In prosecution of a groundless claim to the island of Shapures, the Burmese chiefs of Arracas, in a time of profound peace, and without any previous attempts at negociation on the part of their Government, attacked, under cover of night, a small guard of British troops stationed on that island for purposes of police, and drove them from their past with the loss of several lives. No answer has been returned by the Court of Amerapoors to the demand of explanation and atonement which it was of course the duty of the Hritish Government Instantly to prefer; but which was made in the same spirit of congillation which had always characterized our communications with the Court of Ava. On the contrary, the Bormese Local Authorities have distinctly declared the determination of their Savereign to invade the British dominions, unless their groundless claim to Shapurce is unequivocally admitted.

" Subsequently to the attack on the island of Shapurce, the commanding officer and several of the crew of the Honourable Company's schooner Sophia were insidiously entired on shore, and carried into the interior by the order of Commissigners specially deputed to Arracan by the Burmese Court, and although subsequently released, they have been sent back without any explanation or spology for the

insulting outrage.

"The Burnese generals on the northeast have at the same moment advanced their troops into the country of Cachar, and occupied a post within only five miles of the frontier of Sylbet, notwirbstanding that they were distinctly warned by the British authorities in that quarter that the perty state of Cachar was under the protection of the British Government, and that the movement of their troops must be regarded as an oct of hastility to be repelled by force. In both quarters the Burmess chiefe have publicly declared their determination to emer the British territories in pursuit of alleged offenders against the Government of Ava, and have artisted intentions of open bostility as the alternative of our refusing to comply with their unjust and utterly inadmissible pre-

" Whilst occupying their threatening passition on the British frontier, the Burmere generals planned, moreover, the conquest of Lynteen, another chiefship situate alpiplarly with Cachar, in regard to the starty bean restored by the British authorities to the family of the reigning Rajab, after a temporary convulsion, had been

more distinctly recognized as a dependency of Brugal. They called on the Rajah to acknowledge submission and allegiance to the King of Ava, and a demonstration was actually made to enter his territory, when the advance of the British troops frustrated the execution of their heatilg. design.

"The deliberate silence of the Court of Amerapoora, as well as the combination and extent of the operations undertaken by its officers, leave it no longer doubtful that the acts and declarations of the subordinate authorities are fully sanctioned by their Sovereign, and that that haughty and barbarous Court is not only determined to withhold all explanation and atonement for past injuries, but meditates projects of the most extravegant and unjustifiable uggression against the British Government.

" The Governor-General in Council, therefore, for the safety of the subjects, and the security of our districts, already seriously alarmed and injured by the approach of the Burmese armies, has felt himself imperatively called on to anticipate the threatened invasion. The national honour no less obviously requires that atonement should be had for wrongs so wanton ly indicted and so insolently maintained, and the national interests equally demand that we should seek, by an appeal to arms, that wearity against future insult and aggression which the arrogance and grasping spirit; of the Burmese Government have denied to friendly expostulation and remonstrance.

". With these views and purposes, the Governor-General in Council has decured it an act of lodispensable duty to adopt such measures as are necessary to vindicate the beneur-of the British Government, to bring the Burmese to a just seme of its character and rights, to obtain an advantageous adjustment of our easiers boundary, and to produde the recurrence of similar insultand aggression in future.

" Still animated by a sincere desire for peace, and utterly averse from all purposes, of aggrandizement, the Governor-General in Council will rejoice if the objects abovementioned can be accomplished without carrying the war to extremities. Hut, to whatever length the Burmese Government may render it necessary to proscente hostilities, his Lordship in Coonell relies with confidence on the justness of our cause, on the resources of the Government, and on the approved valour of our troops, for the early and successful termination of the

" By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council,

" George Swifton, Secretary to Government."

Mr. Chew, the commander of the Sophia (the individual alluded to in

the foregoing proclamation), was enticed on shore, with several of his crew, on the 20th January last. The party was immediately seized and conveyed to Arracun, where Mr. Chew underwent a short examination as to his object in entering their river, the Naaf, with a vessel mounting eighteen guns. He replied, " for wood and water." It does not appear that any of the captives were harshly treated; but they were detained at Arracan until the 13th of February, when an order arrived from the Court of Amerapoora for their release. We are happy to add, that Mr. Chew was fortunate enough to obtain the liberation, at the same time with himself, of twenty-seven of our subjects, natives of Chittagong, who had been kept in confinement at Arracan for several years.

It has already been stated, that of late years the province of Cachar has certainly not been tributary to the Burnian monarch : that Court, therefore, had no right to interfere with any arrangements we might make with the government of Cachar," for the olijects of mutual convenience and security. The Burmese, however, had views of conquest, and were not only very jealous of any of the petty states in this quarter being taken under British protection; but were determined to attain their object in defiance of our power. Accordingly, they invaded Cachar about the middle of December, to restore, as they pretended, the deposed Rajah. A battle was fought on the 24th, between the natives and themselves, in which they were decidedly beaten and pursued into Assam, as far as Rosseh. They were now warned by our authorities to desist from further inroads;

The Burmans immediately after this defeat retreated, leaving in their stock, ades (one of which was 650 feet square, and formed to contain a large army) a great quantity of grain, maskets, and ammunition, which fell into our hands.

near Buddahpore.

A short time previous to this last affair, our army in this quarter had been reinforced by a body of troops, under the command of Livet Col. Bowen. We were placed in a situation, therefore, to prosecute the contest yigorously.

After abandoning their late posts the enemy took up a strong position at the foot of the Bhurteeka pass, on the banks of the Jetingee river. Col. Bowen, leaving Major Newton with two

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at it has to bed below it also

but so little did they attend to our remonstrances, that about the middle of January they invaded the country a second time with a large army, through the Bhurteeka pass, and advanced to within about five miles of our frontier station at Buddrepore, while another division was crossing the Mootagool pass into the territories of another of our allies, the Rajah of Jinteenb, and this without even the shadow of a pretence. It was impossible for us to wink longer at such glaring provocations: Major Newton, therefore, who was the commanding officer in the Silhet district, concentrated the troops from Buddrepore and Telayn at Juttrapore, and after crossing a very thick and miry jungle, dislodged them from their position at Bickrampore, after a sharp conflict. The principal officers whose names are mentioned as engaged under Major Newton, were Captains Johnston and Bowe, and Lieut. Ellis; they are reported as having greatly distinguished themselves. Our loss appears to have been very slight, but the enemy's considerable. A second engagement took place on the 13th February, when a force under the command of Captain Johnston attacked and carried in very gallant style five separate stockades

[•] Gambleer Sing, the Chief of Carbar when the Garmene lareded the derrict, was a semper, How for we acted right in supporting his authority in oppositing to the rightful claiment, may be desireful; we are not underently informed on talatical proceeding for some months; the invasion of the Durance, therefore, was an set of indirect bustilly to marvelers.

hundred men at Juttrapore, advanced against them, on the 18th, proceeding up the Surmah river. The detachment disembarked at the point where it is joined by the Jetingce, and proceeded up the right bank of the latter towards the enemy, who had posted themselves on the opposite side, commanding the only ford. The troops crossed the river on the backs of elephants, under cover of the fire of the light company 1st bat. 10th regt., and a party of the Rungpore light infantry. The stockades were then attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet. The number of the enemy in this affair is estimated at 5,000, the greater part of whom were Assamese. Of the officers who led the attack, Captains Johnston and Bowen, and Lieutenants Maclaren and Ellis, are particularly noticed. Lient Colonel Bowen appears to have been slightly wounded in this attack.

While we were engaged with that division of the Burmese army which had entered Cachar from Assam, through the Bhurtecka pass, another body was approaching from Munnipore, by the pass that is formed by the issue of the Surnah river from the mountains. After the battle of the 18th, Colonel Bowen, followed by Major Newton, proceeded up the Surmah river to Doodpatlee, where this division had posted itself very strongly. We attacked the enemy at this place on the 21st. The troops advanced to the stockades in the most determined manner, but were driven back on every occasion by a destructive fire.

The loss sustained in this unfortunate affair was severe. Licut. A. B. Armstrong, 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., was killed; Capt. Johnston, of the 23d, and Ensign Barbarie, of the 10th regiments N.I., were severely wounded, the former being shot in the knee, and the latter in the leg, which has since been amputated; Capt. Bowe and Licut. Graves, of the 10th, were alightly wounded, and Licut. Col. Bowen was himself atruck with a spent ball. The number of sepays

killed and wounded amounted to 150. The artillery, which was served under the direction of Major Newton and Licut. Adj. McLean, appears to have done great execution amongst the enemy, whose loss is estimated at 500. Their whole force was about 2,000. Although they had been thus successful in repelling us, they hastily exacuated their strongly entrenched camp immediately after the cagagement, and retreated towards the pass in the road to Munnipore.

Colonel Innes, who at this juncture arrived with a reinforcement, took the command as senior officer, and immediately pursued the enemy. We hope that he has not acted, improdently in thus advancing in so difficult a country; for it does not distinctly appear from the intelligence that has reached us, what became of the first division of the Burmese army after its defeat at the Bhurteeka pass. On the 13th of March, the date of the last arrivals, there was a very current, though indistinct, rumour aftent in Calcutta, that our arms had experienced another severe reverse, and that the two divisions of the enemy had succeeded in forming a junction. We look anxiously, therefore, for fresh arrivals.

It is probable that the campaign will soon terminate in this quarter, for the rainy season is about to commence, when military operations will be impossible.

On the Chittagong frontier we have hitherto been acting entirely on the defensive.

But though we shall be restricted by physical difficulties from carrying on offensive operations in these quarters, preparations are vigorously in progress for descents upon the coasts of the empire. Large armaments are preparing both in Calcutta and Madras, and many vessels are engaged as transports. It is stated that there are to be two points of attack, viz. the port of Rungoon and the island of Cheduba opposite the coast of Arracan.

DESCRIPTION OF FORT MARLBOROUGH.

THE situation of Hencoolen, or Fort Marlborough, upon the western coast of Sumatra, is certainly one of the most pictoresque which can be well imagined; and in many respects, as a magnificent coupd'ail, far exceeds any view I have yet seen either in the castern islands, which abound in beautiful scenery, or the upper provinces of Hindoostan. A grand amphitheatre of lofty bills, piercing the lowering strata of clouds, with their craggy summits, recalls to the recollection of the spectator some of the finest sports of Alpine scenery discoverable in Europe; while that most singular geological formation, the Gonong Beenks, or sugar loaf, not only stands separate as a prominent, unerring, and permanent mark to ships, but to the scientific eye distinctly exhibits the origin of those mountainous formations, in the stupendous depositions which have deseended from that prodigious flood of waters that formerly deluged the globe. This fine country is blessed with a soil boasting the highest fertility, and is evidently capable of bringing forth any vegetable production found in Hindoostan, and probably in Europe. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that potatoes, formerly unknown in the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancient geographers, have within the bust few years been introduced into Sumatra, under the administration of Sir Stanford Haffles, with the most gratifying success. They are thriving in perfection, and not only equal to any procurable elsewhere, but now form an important acticle in the diet of the population. The nottnegs and spices, on account of which the settlement has been long celebrated, are cultivated to an extent, and thrive in a manner, of which I could not previously have entertained the alightest idea. Yet with all these advantages, not exceeded by any British settlement in the world, the appearance of Marlbarough cannot be said to add any credit to the well-carned character, which our countrymen have generally acquired, for enterprise and persevering in. . dustry. It would therefore form a matter of singularly curious and interestine speculation, to enter into an inquiry regarding the causes which have conspired to retard the presperity of Bencoolen; that have operated during the lapse of nearly a century and a balf, to contract the principal seat of British power in the Malay rountries, within limits scarcely exceeding the bounds of an ordinary English village, and are not twice the dimensions of those of the town of Singapore, that has been founded only since the year 1821; causes that have reduced its population, and have rendered the necessaries of life searcely procurable over a magnificent extent of territory capable of producing all that is required, and comprehending a settlement and possessions, to which, if proper attention were paid, that are clearly capable of completely recompensing our country for the less of Java, and our other insular possessions, which a dash of the pen of his late Lordship of Londonderry so liberally bestawed upon the unmitigated enemies of our commerce, and would be rivals, the Dutch.

DR. SSAWWA BOLSHOL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTIVITY AMONG THE KIRGHEES KAISSACS, IN THE YEARS 1803-4.

(From the Rumian.)

tw December 1802 I was ordered to join the imperial mission destined to Bucharia, at Orenburg. We were joined at this place by a caravan of merchants, consisting of 100 camels, and were attended by 44 Kirghees, partly as guides and partly as carriers, and by an escort of 50 Cossacs and other horsessen.

Atiatic Journ .- No. 101.

On the 30th of July 1803 we left the fortress of Orsk, and advanced till within about 75 wersts of the Surriver, when we were informed by our scouts that a strong party of Kirghees was encamped there, who had been ordered by their sultan, Abulgas Kaipow, to binder our passing that river.

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This was on the 7th of September. On this intelligence, we immediately turned back, travelling night and day on our juded homes and camels : but the Kirghees followed us closely; and on the 9th, at daybreak, we found ourselves completely surrounded by them. The firing on both sides instantly began. In the mean time a iletachment of these robbers threw themselves on our caravan, and carried off a few camels loaded with goods and water; at the same time our carriers, with their horses and camels, left us. Nevertheless we continued defending ourselves during the whole day. The Kirghees had one man killed, and we had five or six wounded, and one taken prisoner, whom the Kirghees beat most unmercifully with their whips. It was exceedingly hot, and we had not a drop of water; our aufferings from thirst during the night were therefore dreadful, The Kirghees had encamped round us, and kept up large fires, partly to prevent any one of us from making his escape, partly also as a signal to their distant companions. We ranged the bales of goods around us to serve as an intrenchment, and dug the whole night long in the hope of finding water; a labour which, coupled with the previous fatigues and the burning thirst we endured, so fatigued us all, that in the morning of the 10th we could scarcely stand on our feet. This day was as hot as the preceding one, and our thirst became almost insupportable. Our enemies increased every moment, all anxious mentor then took out a rope, and for booty; and at last we were surrounded by above 2,000. The leader of this band, and another notorious robber, then came into our intrenchments, in order to treat with us. They said that six of them had been killed, and demanded a koose (blood-money) of 1,000 ducats for each. The 6,000 ducats being handed to them, together with various presents of cloth, furs, &c., they called out to their companions kail (go), pretending to send

them off, while every moment new crowds of these faithless robbers came pouring in for the attack. They kept us closely surrounded; and, as if it were by stealth, brought us some black brackish water in a small cup, for which we had to pay two ducats, although it was seareely sufficient to wet the lips of the fifty people whose burning thirst it was to quench.

At last our situation became so desperate that we determined to leave our intrenchment; but at that moment the Kirghees broke in upon us from all sides. In an instant the bales of goods were overturned and carried off, amidst the most dreadful noise and confusion. Unable cither to defend myself or to escape, I received a cut in the head, and was then dragged away by a furious Kirghee named Altun-Bey-Chulsyook.

At last, having reached a clear space, the robber alighted from his horse, and stripped me of every thing except my shirt, pantaloons, boots, and eravat. He then threw me on the ground, and kneeling on my chest, drew out a large knife, and assumed an air us if he were about to stab me. I must confess that I was exceedingly alarmed. The barbarian seemed to enjoy my fear, and with a grumbling noise continued for some time to hold the knife to my throat. After this he began strewing sand upon my head, and then, having covered it a little while with a blanker, he suddenly pulled it away, and called out tur (rise). I readily obeyed. My torhaving tied my hands behind my back, threw me on his horse, mounted, and rode off with me. We had not proceeded far when he again stopped, and having thrown me on the ground, repeated the same barbarous ceremony with me as he had done before, and which was probably some kind of incantation. When he repeated his tur this time, however, I was unable to rise, owing to my hands being tied. He therefore assisted me.

threw me again on his horse, and rode off with the others.

We proceeded in this manner about two wersts; when I was pulled down by two other Kirghees, each of whom taid hold of one of my legs, and dragged me along in full gallop, my head receiving several blows from the horses' hoofs. After this they tore my whirt from my body, took away my neckelotb, and nearly strangled me with a ribbon that was suspended round my neck. I do not know how I got out of their hands; I only remember that I remained lying on the ground expecting that the whole band would ride over my body. When I recovered my senses I was surrounded by several Kirghees who had raised me on my legs. One young man beld a knife against me; another, after having untied my hands, bound them cross-ways over my chest with a hairrope, placed me upon a camel, and having mounted after me, crept with his whole body through my tied hands, so that I remained suspended on his tuck, and felt the most excruciating pain. My fingers swelled and lost all power of motion. In this horrible state I was hurried along about fifteen wersts. In vain I cried out Allai choodai (in the name of God), and begged them to until my hands: the demons took so notice of my cries and lamentations. The infidels who surrounded me only replied by insults. One of them galloped towards me with loud yells, as if he wanted to pierce me through with his pike; another raised his sword over my head as if to split it; while others struck me with their whips across my naked body, pricked me with their knives in the neck, eyes, and teeth, spit in my face, and made the most frightful grimaces at me. The pain which I endured was so great, that I repeatedly attempted to stifle myself by drawing in my breath. It was equally in vain that, urged by my despair, I tried to bite my tyrant's back, for he wore a quilted nightgown, with a cloth cont over it. But

however painful my situation then was, I cannot now think without a smile of the fooleries of the Kirghees. was whirling about a bale of goods, another was dragging a chest along the sand, a third carried away a dead horse, by having it tied to his horse's tail: but above all, they were constantly fighting among each other, and trying to deprive one another of their booty. When it had become dark a terrible noise and screaming suddenly ensued, the sparks flew from a thousand tshahmaks (flints), and the calls of he Sirkabai! he Altunbai! he Shintas! Keellas! &c. filled the dark atmosphere. We had travelled about twenty wersts this day; and spent the night in the open desert.

My tyrant now cut the ropes which tied my hands; and I felt at this moment such a degree of joy and gratitude to my Maker, that I would within myself that I would not attempt my life, but hear the horrors of

slavery with patience. When the fire was lit, Surkabai, my tormentor, wanted to rob me also of my boots; but not being able to get them on his crooked legs, he threw them back to me, and thus saved me the martyrdom of being obliged to walk bare-footed over the sharp flints and prickly plants of the desert. After this a few other Kirghees began to examine my wounds, and with apparent compassion dressed them with some dirty rags, which one of them produced; whilst another put me on an old tshapan (night-gown). When they saw that I had sufficiently warmed myself (for the nights were then rather chilly) they gave me some Tartar milk-cakes, which they would not est themselves, thinking they were Russian. On my request they also gave me some water, but in a small quantity, either from fear that too free an indulgence in it might create an inflammation, or because they were rather short of it themselves.

During the night they put me in irons, in which I slept quietly.

Early on the 11th the Kirghees broke up into small parties, and went in different-directions. After we had proceeded about twenty-five wersts our troop halted, and proceeded to divide their booty, after the whole of it had been distributed in three equal parts. I was valued equal to a causel, and the lot threw me into a third hand.

During our journey I perceived that scarcely any thing was left entire; cloth, fires, and other articles were torn into small strips; the mathematical instruments, the watches, cases, silver spoons, &c., shared a similar fate, being broken up into small particles before they were divided. Nothing was exempt from this general demolition, except the pistols, swords, and daggers, and even these were transformed to suit their own fashion. The Kirghees had however very little advantage from the plander of our caravant for besides that most of the goods were of no use to them, the Tarrars who had the care of the merchants" property had succeeded in hiding the cash, of which it principally consisted. The Kirghees were therefore greatly incensed against us; alleghing that some of them had rained their horses, worth from sixty to seventy roubles, whilst the value of their bonty did not amount to as many copees; wherefore, they thought that Russia, far from being entitled to demand a restoration of the plander, ought to indemnify them for their location around the live than the land

The country through which we passed was for the most part sandy, covered with various steppe shrubs, salt springs, and salt herbs; but at last it became murally, and covered with high reeds; and on the 13th we reached the banks of the Sur-Daria (the Jaxureus of the ancients). Here I was transferred to a new master, who belonged to the tribe of Toloy, whose character the Kirghees express by the following proverb; alt shyamak riloy, if shyamak Teloy, as bad as the

(herb) seloy, so had is the (tribe of) Telov.

The following day we crossed the river in a bont, near a ferry called Kasalu, and my master, whose name was Kashubek-Teley-Tailkah, carried me to his oul, or village, which stood then in the district of Shengil-kala, or Shangit-tou.

What joy for his family when they saw the thief approach with his booty! In a moment all the inmates of the out were collected round him, in order to see what he had brought with him. A new division now ensued, and at last my master had nothing left to himself but me, who was valued at between sixty and seventy roubles.

During the division they frequently inquired of me the use of certain articles, but as I could not explain to them, for want of a knowledge of their language, they laughed, and I often beard women and children exclaiming in a singing tone, of pani keshtshe pruss ! udgimaom tecle betaide (ali, ah, what a silly, stupid, Russian ercature! he understands no luman langange); while others exclaimed, karn, kara, teel thek I (look, look, he has no tongue), and actually proceeded to look into my mouth in order to ascertain whether I had one. The names of things that could be shown I however learned very soon; but it was not so casy to learn verbs' and other abstract terms, wherefore I spent the greater part of the time I resided athoug them in nience.

I remained four months among this tribe, passing during that time through several hands. My daily occupation was collecting and chopping wood, carrying water, lighting the fire, pounding the millet either in its raw or boiled state, rubbing half moistened corn between my hands, clearing may the dung, which (especially in winter) was a very laborious task. When all this was done I rested myself by carding a heap of wool. Labours like these would have been sufficient to break my constitution under any eir-

cumstances, but to my greater misfortune these people were in conatant want of provisions. The food of their slaves consists principally of thin millet-gruel (kara kooshe), a little of which is given to them at night, Sometimes they gave me in the moraing or at noon a handful of brawn (talkan) with the injunction, boolgap balgop shee (mix with water and cat). There was no flesh but of sick animals, which are killed before they die a natural death; but this luxury, although rare, is only had in winter, Soor milk (airyan) half mixed with water or common milk and water, or water mixed up with chaff, is given to the slaves instead of the curdled mare's milk drunk by the masters.

The perpetual lunger I endured made time hang so heavily upon me that a day seemed to me like a year, I became so emaciated and weak that I had scarcely power to raise my legs. In short, my wants were so pressing that I would often tear a piece of horsellesh from a dog, and swallow it in a half-raw state.

During the first days of December the Sur was covered with ice, over which all the tribes who had been wandering about the Irgis passed with their cattle on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, turning towards the rivers Boowan and Shyana. About the 13th the water broke out from under the ice, and covered all the low lands; and the colder the weather became the more the inundation extended. On the 27th I was delivered up to the Tshooktunskian khan, Abul gasu Kaipow, for the purpose of being sent back to Russia. In the khan's oul I found a servant who had belonged to our caravane who had come here a week before:

This kban is exceedingly poor: his whole property at the time was no more than eight milch-sheep, two cows, three or four camels, and one horse; whilst one might find with some of the common Kirghees 1,000 sheep and 5,000 horses.

I remained here for about five months, the khan having soon after my arrival taken the field against the Karakalpaks, whom, it was said, be compelled to acknowledge his authority.

We resided during the winter, which lasted three months, near the river Romeana, where my situation was almost as had as among the Telays.

By some chance it became known that I was a physician, and now the eldest wife of the khan, named Bissai, was requested to let me attend the patients of the out. Immediately on entering the village the whole population, whether sick or well, came to meet me, holding out their arms and exclaiming tameram sta! (hold the vein.) And now I was to guess what their illness was, whether internal or external. It was moreover expected that by the pulse of the husband I was to guess the state of health of his wife and children, even when they were absont; together with the fortunes of the whole family. I told them that it was impossible to know all these things; upon which they contemptuously replied; what sort of a physician are you then? But it is not only from a physician, but from every Russian, that they expect supernatural power: for instance, to make the weather cold or hot, cause or remove storms, raio, thunder, &c., at pleu-

Being one day called to a man who had a burning fever, I advised him to drink sour milk with water, adding, that I was not in possession of any medicines to give him relief. Upon this one of his relations immediately offered to fetch some medicine, for which he rode thirty wersts. On his return the next day, he produced a small parcel, very carefully packed, containing a bit of scaling-wax, a piece of a cork, and half a grain of coffee, for which the poor man had paid half a sheep. I told him, of course, that these were no medicines; mon which he became very angry, found among them aloes (arbai), cloves (kalamper), uniseed (badjan), mercury (sensop), zinober (seursausop), corronive sublimate (ak-sannap), alum (atshitous), sulphur (kukurt), sassaparilla (tamor daru), &c. But they have no notion of taking medicine internally, what they call medicines being tallsmans, which they carry about them; consequently the medicine they found in our carayan was scattered about and became useless to them. About a week before my departure I was again received into the out of the khan. It is impossible to describe the uncasiness and melancholy I felt from the moment I had heard that people had come from Russia in order to liberate us. Indeed the instinctive fear of a fresh captivity among those burburians did not entirely leave me till I had gone far beyond Ssimbirsk. But how greatly, on the other hand, did I praise the mercy of God which had sustained me in my captivity, during the whole of which, although I had often in the winter to drug boats along the river, walking barefooted and kneedeep in the water, I only once took a slight cold, and one of my toes became a little chilblained. Nor did I during the whole time feel a pain in my side, to which I had been subjected for the last seven years, and which returned after my arrival at Petersburg. However, from the quantity of liquid food I had taken, my stomach had been greatly enlarged, and a bag was formed under my chest, which it required much time and attention to remove.

The Kirghees had called me by various names, Saba, Sababai, Sabafaka, Ssabyetnik, Dargir, Iwan (the name given to all the Russians), it (dog), kaper (infidel), &c. Whenever I prayed, which was a frequent occupation of mine in this time of sorrow, I was obliged to do it secretly, as my termentors would not allow me to pray in their presence.

On the 10th of June 1801 my cap-

and told me that I knew nothing. I tivity closed, and I was handed over found among them aloes (askai), cloves (kakamper), unisced (badjan), mercury (seasurp), zinober (seasurap), corrosive sublimate (ak-samap), alum (atsking the sublimate (ak-samap), alum (atsking), sulphur (kukais), sussaparilla (tamor daru), &c. But they have no notion of taking medicine internally, what they call medicines being tallsmans, which they carry about them; and advancing about fifteen wersts further, we halted near mount Temperature of the persons who had been sent from Orenburg to inquire after the goods that had been taken (not a word about the prisoners), and attended by a Kirghees escort, we set out on the same day. We crossed the Sur near the ferry Tarkitthoo, near mount Dun, and advancing about fifteen wersts further, we halted near mount Temperature of the persons who had been sent from Orenburg to inquire after the goods that had been taken (not a word about the prisoners), and attended by a Kirghees escort, we set out on the same day. We crossed the Sur near the ferry Tarkitthoo, near mount Dun, and advancing about fifteen wersts further, we halted over

On the 11th we rose early, and taking the polar star (temis know of the Kirghees) for our guide, we proceeded due north. At sun-rise we had the lake Makmal on the right, and the reed-covered Kamuishlu-kal on the left. 12th, fifty wersts from the Sur; according to our calculation we had on our left the well Kom, and on the right the Shyakzenluk Koodook, both of which have good water. On the 13th we saw on the left the large hitter lake Stor-boolah. The whole country from the Sur to this spot is called Dsheeyek-koom (border of the Steppe). Then follows the Portshakoom (part of the Steppe), which is eighty wersts from the Sur. In this steppe we found many plants called Shiraw, and bearing small juicy berries. In the Kara-koom (black sand) we saw a high country on our left, called Tihersonak (mouth of the lake Arel); after that, on the same side, a high mountain called Kokdoombak (bright-blue mountain), about which are many lakes containing kitchen-Balt

I cannot refrain from communicating an enswer which I received from one of the Kirghees chiefs, which displays a degree of sound senso not frequently met with even among hore enlightened nations, although these people in general are exceedingly stupid and ignorant. Riding through an immense sandy plain, I asked him why the Kirghees had no mosques. Upon which he instantly replied: "I always took you for a sensible man, but now I see that you have not a farthing's (tir) worth of sense; don't you per-

ceive in what land we are riding? Alighting from our horses, bending our knees, and directing our prayers to God-that is our mosque." In the vicinity of this place, and towards the right, is the large lake Abaulbarbii. Our road lay a little towards the west, and we moved for the most part through valleys (kaktu). At about a distance of thirty wersts is the district of Trigar, where large quantities of reeds grow. Water is found in wells, and is tolerably good. From Trissor to Tyaraklu (poplar country, of which trees, however, there is now no trace) is about thirty wersts. To Bootalu-moola (death-field) about thirtyfive wersts. To Tshak, an elevated spot, ten wersts; here I saw a marah three wersts long and one broad, the water of which is not very bitter. To the lake Mallekool, in which a stream, issuing from mount Debyabu, disembogues, fifteen wersts. At a distance of about twenty wersts from the Dahyabu is an elevated spot called Shyamantakin, and thence to mount Kabankoolak (pig's-ear) about forty-five wersts. Leaving this hill and the Koolakisheebarbii on the right, we passed near the foot of a tolerably high hill (Smothe left mounts Nar-kural and Kuralkabak, we reached the Shyaman-koom (bad-sand). On the 10th of July we saw an eclipse of the moon, towards the S.E. on which occasion the Kirghees did not omit to pray. We saw towards the left the high mountains of Succeenalastshin and Manoo awlia. On the 11th we crossed the Irgia, and taking a westerly course, arrived at the stream Kunkenya-Tulluk, where we rested for three days. On the 15th we took leave of the last horde of Nomades, and still proceeding towards the west, we halted at moon near the stream Oolkon-Talluk, which, like the former, has its source in the hill, and both, flowing through the glens from

N.W. to S.E., fall into the Irgis. then ascended, and rested for the night near the stream Tullu-Kairgak. We saw in this district large quantities of white quartz, as glossy as if covered with oil, and of an uncommon size. On the 16th we crossed a branch of the Mongadibar bills, of which the Shyanglas on the right, and the Shyaman-ton on the left, are the most important; and where we found a great many juspis and carniols. We rested near the springs of the Or, called Triss-action, and passed the night near the Akason, a tributary of the Or. On the 17th we crossed mount Biss-low, and the stream Issembai, and halted near the Shyakum-Tandu. 18th, Kok-tyoobya on the left, Inet-Moole on the right; rested near the Shyaman-Tamlu, and halted near the Bit-kaklu. 19th, crossed the Shyanulskia, having mount Aktobya on the right; reached the Hok on the point where the Twitt-wergen falls into it; passed the night near the Akssou, a tributary of the Ilek (read Eclek). 20th, crossed the Hek, and halted near the Central Kurabootak. 21st, halted near the Hek. 22d, crossed the lick again, and reached mount rook-bit, cold-face) on the same side, Narmak-bash; here we met with a and arrived near Bamboarow's Eght- horde of Nomades, among whom we house (or signal); then leaving Katas- regaled ourselves with plenty of food, sai and Starassai on the right, and on after a seven days' starvation. 23d, we passed through the district of Bimoktshoor. 24th, left the liek, and reached some high grounds, where we perceived something moving at a distance. Immediately two horsemen were dispatched, who flew like arrows to the spot; on reaching it they made a signal, and at the same instant our troop flow towards it with loud how !ings. It was in vain that I tried to stop my horse, he followed the remainder, and after a few seconds we came up to a troop of horses, which we instantly surrounded. They had been stolen by a party of Kirghees from the Russian territory; nevertheless our party allowed them to proceed, after having selected two horses

from their prey. We encamped at night near the stream Typoyatass, at the foot of the hills of the same name. The 25th was passed near the Tyaryatal, a tributary of the Ural. On the 26th we came in sight of Orenburg. Long misfortunes and disappointments had petrified my heart to such a degree, that I saw the first Russian town without any emotion. It was the same when we, after some time, eutered the Court of Exchange, when I saw myself surrounded by a host of friends, who received me with a loud welcome, and embraced me with tears of joy (the usual demonstration on the return of a prisoner from the captivity of the Kirghtees), my heart remained unchanged, and I almost wondered at their extacy.

I received the kindest treatment from the people in authority; and after a residence of two mambs at Orenburg, the order for my return to St. Petersburg arrived. Having been supplied with money for clothes and the performance of the long journey, I left Orenburg, after having remitted to our Kirghees escort a present for any late hosts in their desert.

Y.Z.

We shall give in a furger number a detailed account of the manners and customs at the Kepthers, derived, partly from Dr. Bulshof's narrative (which, although is bear at times an air of canggration, is yet replier while information), and partly from other antiseric sources.

PROFESSOR LEE'S VINDICATION OF HIS EDITION OF SIR W. JONES'S PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

(Concluded from page 29.)

Herizaro my ceasor has confined himself to the department of exposing what his honest indignation had previously determined should be wrong. He now assumes the more valuable task of pointing out what would be right. Let us endexworr to follow him in this new department, and I have no doubt we shall find him no less profound and accurate than in his former path.

At page 25 it is said, " He ought to have accounted for the peculiarities of the concure verb.,....by generalizing a remark which he bituself makes."....." It is as follows: when no letter of increase, being excepted, is introduced among the radical letters of the root, the medial wowel is uniformly thrown back upon the initial letter, which loses its own vowelpoint, and under these circumstances, the regular processes of derivation are carried on, the medial vowel always preserving its circustion upon the Initial letter; when any letter of increase is introduced (with the above exception) there is no deviation from the regular procedure. The first and second persons, with the third person feminine plural, of the preterité of concare ., seem to be the only cases of doparture from the rule, and apparently for

the very good reason of distinguishing concave, from concave , by substituting, in either case, the homogeneous rawel-point of the rejected letter of the root, which being ramps in the former, forms an exception to the rule."

A more empirite specimen of clear, intelligible, orderly, and correct enunciation of grammatical rule, I will venture to exert, is not to be found within the compass of the flerieuce's art. It is said, in the first place, " when no letter of increase, the being excepted, is intreduced among the radical letters of the root," &c. May not some good-natured numeral all (for such our friend elegantly and pathetically, calls the students of Oriental languages) he tempted to ask, how the letter is to be excepted when, by the hypothesis, no letter whatever is said to be introduced? How, he may say, am I to substruct (from nothing? The answer will be of course by the algebraic formula 0 - 223, and this will clear up the matter on doubt! and then the good-

matured namedall will stamble comfort-

ably on. Again, how is he to undermand the expression, "among the radical letters of the root?" I despute of offering a formula likely to answer this question in any way, and I leave it for the next numher of the Glasgow Critical Researches to

supply.

The next part of our rule is perhaps intelligible; but, alas, it is false! We are told, that in these cases, " the medial vowel is uniformly thrown back upon the initial letter, which loses its own rowel point." By this, I suppose, is meant, that when is not added to the root by the process of conjugation, the medial -rowel of the root, be that what it may, is drawn back to the first radical letter, the first rowel being rejected in order to make way for it. If this be not the meaning of the rule, I confess I am unable to discover what is. Let us now see whether it will held good or not. Let us take the verb

as the root. Here, according to our rule, fathed being the middle vowel, it will be thrown back upon the ; the first fathah being rejected. We now bave

لول , therefore. " Under these circumstances," says the Reviewer, "the regular processes of derivation are carried on." But what are we to understand by " the regular processes of derivation?" -Is the formation of the derivative conjugations intended? or is it the process of deriving the remaining personal forms from the root? The derivative conjugations surely can have nothing to do with it; and if so, the conjugation of the presente tense is all that can be meant. Let us proceed, then, with the application of our rule; third

pers masc. رقول , from. وقول , de. But no: the conjugation is, &c.; the rule is false, therefore | But perhaps we have misapplied the rule; there is an exception when is added; and, as this verb has concave a cammus will be the sowel-point for the first letter of the root; the conjugation, therefore,

will be Jo, fem. Edi: but bere Ariatic Journ .- No. 104

being قالت , قال being فالت the true conjugation! Again, " the first and second persons, with the third person feminine plural, of the preterite of concave a seem to be the only cases of departure from the rule, &c." Are we here to understand the first and second persons singular, or plural? masculine, or feminine? or both? This we must also leave. In any case, however, the rule, false as it is, can only operate on about one-balf of the conjugation of the preterite. It is, therefore, very comprebensive, extremely clear, and perfectly correct! But we have not yet done with it. It ameru, that "the medial vowel always preserves its situation upon the initial letter." Let us try this upon the verb , which has also concave , Now this verb, according to the grammarions, has tar-a on the middle radical, like therefore, it must be pointed, therefore, not is, Supposing, then, the middle vowel to be drawn back,

we have فوفت , خوف The

true conjugation, however, is __i,

cili, &c. Our rule is therefore false in this respect! Again, "the first and second persons, &c. of the preterite of concave a seam to be the only cases of departure from the rule, and apparently for the very good reason of distinguishing concave , from concave g by substituting, in either case, the bomogeneous vowel-point of the rejected letter of the root." According to this part of our rule, then, we shall have in the first and second persons of the preterite of this 144 140 verb, having concave , تغف المخار المناه الم &c. But no, gentle render, Cis,

are is the true conjugation; our rule is therefore false in this case!

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Let us now try it on another verb: J. it conjugated after the form of S. it must be pointed, therefore, J. Wa shall now have, according to the rule, J. , Acc.; but the true conjugation is JL, Acc.; the rule is, therefore, false in this case also!

I will not trouble the reader with the application of our new rule to the aurist, but will confer at once, that I am totally imequal to the task. That it is false when applied to the verbs having concave & so one, who has the least knowledge of these subjects, will aloubt for a moment : and, that it cannot be applied to the derivarive conjugations, is equally apparent. For aspecimen of our Reviewer's qualifications, therefore, as a macher and a grammarian, we have a rule, which, for the most part, is perfectly uninnelligible; as fur as it can be smale out, it is false in every point of view. And, upon the supposition of its not being false, it is miseratify defective, being applicable to not more than one-half of one out of the two tenses, and neglecting, withal, to notice the changes which must necessarily take place in the concave letter of the verb. As a presentle to this rule our Reviewer has said, that it is a remark of mine. This however, I deny. I also deay the position of its having been made by any grammarian whotsoever. Certainly not, Mr. Editor it is the germine offspring of our colightened friend, benefit; on every limb and feature the genuine lineaments of its august parent.

In the remainder of this wricle the Reviewer tells us, that he had discovered several typographical errors unredeemed by any errainer. The several, however, tyrus out to be one, occurring in a fourt which, it is most likely, the student will source want. A fittle farther on, when speaking of the broken plurals, our Reviewer finds a count down, and the mond down turns out to be two; and at page 16, one is cited against me which has been corrected in the table. I proceed, however, with my remarks. It will be sufficient to observe, that the critique at page

28, on the tables of infinitives, &c., is founded on a grow misrepresentation; the tables of participles, which he endeavours to confound with those of the masdars, having been given and pointed out, believe that of the masdars had been given.

Now for our next judicious critique. I had said, that the noun of superiority is

umally formed on the measure (is) for

the masculine, and the for the feminine gender, from attributes of the form of "Whereas," says my keen, acute

friend, "beariably is the correct word."
Let us then adopt this correct word. We now have a rule stating, that nouns of superiority are incoriably formed on the

measures لَغُعَلَ and لِلْعَالَ Irin attributes

of the form of ... which is certainly

false. Our good friend himself goes on to any, that they are not confined to words of this form, but are sometimes. formed from adjectives, participles, &c. We are instructed, therefore, to lay down a rule which, In the same breath, is declared to be defective! But my rule had provided for the addition of other forms; it had said, that the imperiative, "See, is simulty formed on this mensure from rooms of the form of just, but not universally. The further prosecution of this subject I had left to the industry of the student, taking for granted, that as was the form from which these superlatives were most usually formed, that this would be sufficient for the present;

I am accused, in the next place, of having pointed the word the accusation is just; but what is the consequence? The rule, which this word had been adduced to Illustrate, is nevertheless true.

The next effort to prove the incompetency of the editor (for this is the professed object of my profound and enlightened friend) is made on the rules given by me for the formation of the diminutive nouns: and how is this done? It is by sliewing, that I had clearly enounced in one rule what M, de Sacy had enounced in two or three, and here the question ends!

We are told at page 52, that " what is said of the primitive noun does not at all help the Persian student in making out an author, and is therefore unnecessary." Very true; but it will enable him to account for the words of this kind which may occur in his author, particularly if he should be a scholiast, or a native grammarian. Authors which we need not now be informed, have never troubled the lead of our Reviewer. Heados, our friend's principle will go to show, that it is quite useless to call a certain part of speech a errb, another a participle, and so on, because this will never belp a student In making out a Persian author! It certainly is to be wished that our kind instructor would commence a radical reform in these sciences. But soft, he has commenced it, and I understand the world is actually threatened with a new account of these things in the shape of a grammar; in which the rules to be given are not to be capable of allieding two conflicting ideas, for this reason, because they are not to contain one. The good-natured number will there be instructed how to make exceptions of certain letters, upon the hypothesis of no letters existing; and verbs surel, abound, and contact, hevolving the algebraic functions of 0- = are Intended to make all as clear as nobriday.

We may now pass on to page \$6; as we have nothing worth notice in the intermediate pages. In this, then, I am arralgued, condemned, and executed without the last coremony, for having taken (as my Reviewer will have it) most of my remarks from M. de Sacy. Fortunately for me, however, my good friend is counsel for the defence as well as for the prosecution; and at page 74, I receive a full acquired. " Dr. Lee," it is offirmed, would have not erred by borrowing from their stores" (i. c. of M. de Sacy and Capt. Lucket). But if this were not sufficient, I might appeal to my consur's own practice; for at page 38 ha transcribes certain rules from the Asiatic Researches, which, he asserts, ought to have been introduced into the Grammar. I am justified, therefore, both by the declarations and practice of my Reviewer, and so far all is well. Hat, alas! the learned are capricious and inconstant,

"marii et matables scaper," for we are told at page 101, that "the real professor la...not a slavish caterer of other men's stuff!" We are both now involved in the charge, and we may at well leave it.

With respect to the important rules transcribed. I have only to remark, that the first is found with abundant illustrations at page 110 of the Grammar, and the five others (which after all are not rules, but exceptions) are either unimportant, or are to be found in one place or other of the Grammar.

I am accessed, at page 40, of emitting certain pronouns; I mower, they never occur in prose, and very seldom in poetry, they were, therefore, unnecessary for a more abstract of Persian grammar.

We shall perhaps be excused for passing over the statement at junge 45, that the introduction of Arabic into the Grammar may fail to teach the student Persic, because this point Ima been virtually given We may also pass over a great deal of very learned matter about Chinese and other languages, which I suppose has been introduced by way of embellishment, till we come to page 54, where I am gravely admonished for having taken Mr. Lumsden as my guide in giving rules followed by their exceptions, without any intermediate illustrations of the rules thennelves. Happily, however, for un both, we can now appeal to a grammarian against whom no objection will be offered by our admonisher. It is the learned Reviewer himself; for at page 25 be given us the luminous rule, with its exceptions, which has already been canmined, and here we have no intermediate illustrations. Again, at page 19, we have a rule followed by five exceptions, without so much as one illustration. While, therefore, we have such authority as this, our friend surely sannot object.

The next notice worth remarking occurs in pages 54 and 55. I had stated that the preterite imperfect and potential, as given by Sir Wur. Jones, were said by Mr. Lumsden to have a continuative sense; and, upon turning to Mr. Lumsden's Grammar, this is found to be the case. Our Roviewer objects, however, because, says he, "we find nearly six folio pages about the use of a tense called the continuative preterite." Well, and what then? Are my notes uncless or

erroneous because Mr. Lumnden has written six folio pages on the subject? To be sure they are I no man, and certainly no doctored divine, would ever have thought of giving two short notes on a subject which had exhausted six folio pages under the hands of Mr. Louisden! But forther, Mr. Lumsden has attached the final 5 to only three persons out of the six found in Jones's Grammar. Jones and his editor must, therefore, he wrong. It will be found, however, that doctors disagree on this point, for Dr. Gilchrist has attached this _c to five out of the six persons; and, for all our friend can show to the contrary, it is probable that it must be attached to them all.

The next objection is, that what Mr. Lumsden has considered as one tense, Jones and his editor have considered as two: Very possibly, and both may be right according to their views of the subject. It is very certain, that considerable difference of ordinon exists among grainmarisos as to the number and formation of the tenses. It would have been exceedingly abound in me to have troubled the student with these points, or to have attempted to reconcile opinions with which he had nothing to do. Any of the systems are, I believe, sufficient for a learner; and, when he has made some progress, he may adopt which he pleases. The Reviewer is also warm, because (to adopt his elegant language) no reusen why has been given, for the formation of this continuative terms. Lanswer, Mr. Lumaden has confessed that he was unable to render the resson way, But why has not our Reviewer supplied this defect? Because be could not. If, however, he will promise me that he will not be angry, I will suggest the reason why, for one part of the question, that is, in which the particle is prefixed. I suppose then, that the an abbreviation for and that say is either the origiund or abbreviated form of A strange. If this be true, the englimentive souse is not contained in the verb, but in the particle. Whether this will apply to the when sufficied to the verb, I will not may, leaving this to my more ocute consor. What

has been been said. I take it for granted, it infilitions reply to all that we have been favoured with on the passive voice.

Our learned Reviewer is also alightily displeased in being met an often as he is, with the tournest globerish of grantomical technicalliles. This is not to be wondered at their and have already remarked, he never knew their use. But, as other grantomisms have also thought proper to give them, for the tensions which prevailed upon me to the so, perhaps I need not say any thing more on this subject.

We now come to the syntax (p. 57). " The end of all systems of syntax is, or ought to be, to facilisate the translation of expressions in one language, by those of equivalent meaning in another." This I depy. The end of system is, according to my view of the subject, to inform the learner haw the several parts of etymology already treated of in the grammar, are brought together in the composition of phrases, sentences, and periods. How, for example, noons are put in apposition or construction; how they are influenced by the occurrence of particles or verba, and finally, how the members of sentences to constructed, are found to depend on one another, or the contrary. The grammarian has but little to do with the principler of translation; this is the business of the student or the critic who, to the knowledge of etymology and syntax, adds the further acquisition of thetoric, for. It is incombent, indeed, on the grammarian to give accurate translations of his examples; hat he has nothing to do with the principles of translation; this is a distinct and different province. We may now leave the learned remark, with which the criticism of the syntax is commenced, as a pretty good specimen of what we may expect in the sequel. to grow that this can

I am in the first place rectined of exhibiting a sad want of perspianity, and, in the next, of emitting rules which have covered at folio pages in the work of Mr. Lumsden. Of the first of these no proof hat been made out; and with respect to the second, I did not think the rules alluded to, necessary for the student in his outset; but the Reviewer has copied out some of these rules, which he thinks necessary. Still I am not convinced of their necessity, not to dwell upon the inconsistency of his being a "caterer of

other men's stuff," and giving a number tration. ____ to the to the processor

In page 68 I am accused of linconsistency in having mid in one rule, that the qualifying adjective always follows its substantive; and in another, that an adjective may be placed between two substantives, and qualify the latter only. It to true, these rules are found; but it is also true, that the two last words so found qualify the first. The first rule therefore is not contrarened; nor is there any inconsistency save only in the perturbed imagination of our goodly Reviewer. That the first word is qualified by these two last, our Reviewer's own translation may be cited in proof; for, in page 70, the improved translation given is, " The tenutiful-nifed Zaid." The next cavil on the use of the article . I do not think worth notice. When he

In page 69 we have the following remark: " We would not for the world convict him of borrowing from Richardson, who is so incompetently skilled in Arable, as to give these very examples in the very order here met with." Incompetently skilled, indeed, for the three first examples given by him are erroneously printed! I have given two of these three, it appears, but I have pointed them correctly and Mr. Richardion's second example is not found in my edition. I have not copied Mr. Richardson therefore, either in the very same examples, or in the very same order; and in the remaining examples, we use neither the same worth nor the arme order. But this is not the most amusing nor profound part of our critique t we are told that the cumples should be translated, as already noticed, by " The beautiful wifint-Zonil;" and in order to prove that this phraspology is of classical authority, an appeal is made to " Blockeyest. Susan." and " The Tellow-haired Laddle," and then we are told that it ought to be adopted without besitation. But here it might be suggested, that the good-natural nomitable, who may happen to be our Reviewer's pupils, may unfortunately suppose, that this phrascology involved a compound word; or that mile land been turned into a verb, and so had been conjugated with Zoid in the past participle! But this could easily be dispensed with roof ouer, by telling them, that the

want and usage of good old Scottish songs of rules, without so much as one illus- does frequently couple a man and his wife, under grammatical patch-work for more dedorme than is to be found in tennexion with the term hometiful, and that no one must call such authorities on thise in question : and so the matter will and! This may soffice for the syntax, or more properly, as our Reviewer thinks, for the art of translation, found under the head of syntax.

We now come to the numbers, it It is expressly stated," (p. 82), says our Reviewer, " that the word prine, in the phrase, the six of it equalized the gale of spring, is governed by the early equationd, It is so stated, I will allow, and I will affirm, that it is truly stated. Let us examine this phrass (which, however, is not a parase, but a scutence /]. I take it for granted, that only two words occur in this sentence, vis. and and which can be governed by the verb in question. It cannot be for there is governed by the following ward to besides, the particle which marks the government of the verb is not attached to it, but to the following word. It is not, therefore, subject to the grammatical government of the verb, although it may be properly, considered as its logical complement, with regard to the sense. | We, therefore, dismiss the remark, which has also been entended to two or three similar prosuges, as querulous and hypercriticals and ad-Again, " a Penic infinitive," it is said.

" is made to correspond with an English imperative." But, alm ino Bersian indivitive occurs in the whole fable, if we ercept two or three contracted ones, which have been differently rendered. Again, a c, his, him, the same as . I' a personal pronoun with us, but with the Persians a demonstrative pronoun." The pithy remark is, " we were never believe aware that demonstrative and powersive were synonymous terms." But where had it been said that they are? There are, we know, in our own language, words which are construed as conjunctions, and at others as demonstrative pronouns; such words are, therefore, both conjunctions and pronouns; but does it bence follow that conjunction and pronoun are synonymous terms? This may suffice in reply to our weighty remark.

Again, the word 1; "is made out to be a verb and a root; but it is not to be found as the one or the other in any dictionary." But here my census's eye sight has failed bim. Let him once more look into his Golina, Castel, Wilmet; and Meninski, if the library of his institution will afford one, and he will find it as a root and a yerb. Richardson, it is true, has left it out, and, poor man, he soldien thinks of color further.

thinks of going further. Before we take our leave of this subject, of which I have no doubt both my render and Reviewer is as much fixed as I am, I will do my friend the justice to give him credit for all the genuine remarks which he has made. He law shown that the last word in the been erroneously analyzed; but as the rule contained in the Grammar would always be sufficient to correct the student, there is no probability of his being led autray on that account | is also the breken plural of wish men, and not of is also a plural of maltitude, not of paucity, from 10; but this is of no importance, as the distinction is searcely ever regarded by the Amba or Persiana. The citation, too, taken from the koran, has been construed differently from the manner in which it is found in the original text, but equally applicable to the context of the fable. There are also five or six errors of the press not noticed in the create. But in this latter respect our Reviewer is equally remise in the article before us; we may both, perhaps, claim indulgence upon the principle that " aliquendo lanus derecitat Homerus." In his case, I believe, no pains have been spared: and in my own I know this to have been the fact. The extreme delicacy there is in printing the vowel-points, their optitude to break off or move in the process of printing, makes it next to impossible to print a book correctly with them. In the present case, I certainly have succeeded in obtaining an accuracy far greater than I expected, situated as I was, upwards of fifty railes from the press, during the whole of the time the edition was in the press.

Whether the three or four mistakes already noticed be sufficient to establish the charges of ignorance, incompetency, and negligence, as urged by our Reviewer, I leave the reader to judge, claiming no other indulgence than what the nature of the question itself demands. What has been said about Missionary, Bible and Homily societies, I do not think it necessary to notice; nor can I help supposing. that my Reviewer found a general dearth of matter in the question before him, to have made it at all necessary to travel out of his way, with the view of stigmatizing those institutions. My mediocrity of talent, as it has been called, has also been coupled in no friendly way with the credit of the University,-the endowments of colleges and balls, long purses, and polyglott learning. Whether my talents are moderate, it is not for me to say; that I enjoy none of the above-mentioned endownents, I can truly say: and perhaps my polyglott learning may be excused by the example of my Reviewer, who has favoured his reader with no uncerentations display of such galderich as this.

It has been remarked in the outset of this article, that the Reviewer is well known to me; my ceasure are these there are peculiarities in the style and sentiments of some persons, which will never be mistaken by those who know them, and such, I will take upon me to say, is the case in the instance before us. The flev. Professor has long been an observious subject, and the present has perhaps been the only opportunity that has offered, which could at all be seized for the charitable purpose of crushing him at once. Hut, it has been well remarked, that vaulting ambition will occasionally overleap itself itself and fall on the other side; and if this does not turn out to be eventually the case in this particular, I shall be much mistaken.

I have not thought it necessary, Mr. Editor, to toil through upwards of one hundred closely printed pages of octavo, merely to detect fallacies, and expose false-hoods; the specimen I have given I trun will suffice to vindicate the character of the edition in question, as well as to warn the public of what is likely to came forth, at no very distant day, from the authorship of our Reviewer, in the shape of a new and

popular grammar of the Persian lan-

I remain, Sir, Your obliged humble servant,

Samuet Lee. Combridge, May 14, 1624.

Cambridge, May 17, 1824.

P.S. In some parts of the article before us, the Prench literati are represented as generally unfavourable to the productions of the Orientalists of this country. Now, if this be true, and if the charges advanced by our Reviewer against the new edition of Sr. W. Jones's Persian grammar be well founded, how are we to account for the following review which appeared in the Journal Asiatique for Nov. 1823?

" Le savant professeur M. Lee a rendu un véritable servico à la littérature orientale, en publiant cette excellente édition de la Grammaire la plus simple et la plus conune de la langue burmonienso des Persans, edition qu'il a enrichie d'améliorations notables et d'additions importantes. Parmi les additions nous avons remarque des notions sur la grammaire Arabe qui pourrous suffire à ceux qui se bornent à d'udier le Perung, et des modèles d'écriture fournis a l'ameur par M. William. Nous devons dire aussi que M. Lee a cu soin de marquer dans les textes Persons les voyelles breves, ce qui est nécessaire pour fixer la veritable pronunchtion, et est bedapresssie pour les commençans."

" G. T."

Our reviewer has indeed remarked, that this is not necessarily correct becase it is of foreign growth; to which no one will object. But it may be correct nevertheless; for, I believe, Glasgow is not the only place in which an accurate review can be printed. From the productions of the writer of the French review, we may have every reason to believe, that he was well qualified to perform a correct opinion on the work before him. From the manden production of our Anglo-Scotch friend, we have some reason for thinking differently. I say maiden production, because it is more than probable that this, if we except seme prodigies reserved in MS., is the only work of weret upon which the claim of a right to a consorship can be founded. Be this as it may, the prejudice of the French Reviewer has shown Buelf in a way a little different from that exhibited in

the article before us, which I leave the reader to account for in the best way he can.

P.S. 2. Since writing the above, the Journal des Seniens for April last has come to hand, and in that we have another review of the edition in sparation, from the pen of M. de Sacy, which ought to be noticed. 'The spirit of the Reviewer, no less than the value of his remarks, is, on this occasion, as on all others, such as to justify the high opinion which has long been formed on the character and talents of that distinguished scholar. The prejudleo charged upon the writers of his nation by our profound and lengurate reviewer, I am unable to discover in the article before us: for although he suggests and corrects with a liberal bland, he has not withheld his commendation where he believed it was merited; and has eahilited in every case, the feelings of the gentleman and the scholar, and amount of

One remark, however, I must be allowed to make, in justification of myself, in having applied the towel points to the poetical examples found in the grammar, without regard to the rules of versification mil scansion. I took it for gented that the learner would not want the rules for presenty in his courset in the study of the language. In the next place, I am supposed to be ignorant of them: In the third, it was my thirty to point the paradigms, &c. without any reference to those rules. Now, had I pointed the examples according to the rules of prasoly, but different from the paraligms, &c. what would the consequence have been? The lecroer would have met with rowels of which he could give no account; and others would have been winning, which would have been equally perplexing to him. I concluded, therefore, that the examples had better be regularly pointed, leaving the critic to adopt his own punctuation. M. de Sacy has remarked, that sense of the readings are not quite correct. in consequence of this emission. I answer. I consulted the MSS, as far as they were accessible to me, and corrected the readings on their authority. I this not think it important, in so short a treatise as that, to trouble the reader with any other emerilations than those which affected the sense.

M. de Sacy's other remarks would very properly be attended to in the next edition of the Grammar.

In conclusion, I cannot but thank M. de Sacy for the candid and liberal tone of his remarks, no less than for the candiour which he has thought proper to ascribe to myself. To fair and hunest criticism I shall never object; and when found to-bare been mistaken, will lose no than in acknowledging my error. I do not think it necessary to trouble the reader with many remarks on the review in question, but refer him to the article itself; not doubting that he will rise from its perusal with far different feelings from these suggested by our Anglo-Scotish center.

The following tratements will perhaps suffice to show, that there is a triding difference of opinion, as to the general merits of the edition before us, between our Reviewer and M. de Sacy. And as our Reviewer cannot be supposed to labour under French prejudier, we will give him the lead.

At page 85, we have, "Yet this is one of the improvements of this edition, which unquestionably surpasses all others in pretension to accuracy, and is inferior to them all at the name time in this respect." And at page 54, "Nay, in respect of arrangement......the accents edition ranks higher than the eighth." Let the reader hear in mind, however, the arrangement is generally the same in both.

Les un now see what M. de Sory says.

"Dans celle-ci (i.e. edition) les mots Persure, les parallgenes, les exemples, et les testes, tout en un mot est imprimé avec les voyelles; et cette seule amélioration autitéeit pour donner à cette nouville édition un annatage manureuse sur toutes les autres."

Again (ib.), "Former editors followed the good old practice of giving the rule with the example, and then adding the exceptions. Dr. Lee...inserts a complete fire of all the Irregular verbs in the language, in the middle of his observations.

The example of Mr. Lumsden may be pleaded in defeace of this hysteron-proteron plan."

M. de Shey: " Le système des verbes Present irréguliers, fort emparfait dans

l'ouvrage de Jones, a été remplacé par une meilleure classification, et M. Les a prix à cet égard pour principale guide la asvante grammaire de M. Lamaden." And agoin at page 200: " Le mérite de la nouvelle édition est d'avoir présenté toutes ces irrégularités sons une forme plus systématique, et par conséquent plus commode pour l'intelligence et pour la mémoire, et d'avoir fait disparoltre plusieurs inexactitules qui écoient glassées dans la classification de W. Jones."

"Subjoined to the syntax," may our Reviewer (p. 78) "there is a Persian fable extracted from the Anvari Sobelli... Had all the rest of the Grammar been correct, the analysis of this fable alone would have amply sufficed to throw a stigms over the literary reputation of the editor," &c.

M. de Sacy: "W. Jones avoit joint à la fin de la syntane une fiable Persane, tirée de l'Anvári Saleill, avec une traduction Anglaise. Ce morceau a l'inconvéniem d'être écrit d'un style first élégant, et de n'être pas par conséquent à la portée des counemençans, de ceux sur-tout qui n'ont pas le secours de l'instruction orale...M. Leven ajournit à cette fable une analyse grammaticale, a remédié autant que possible cet inconvénient." (p. 196.)

After making some observations on the conjugations of the verbs, &c., and suggesting some additions which may properly be made to the grammar in a future edition, M. de Sacy remarks; " Toutefois il ent justo d'observer que M. Las n'a point entendu denner une muvelle Grammaire Persone, et que, comme éditeur, li a fait plus qu'on n'ésoit en drait d'exiger de lui" (p. 201). Our temperate Beviewer says at page 93, "We possess somewhat more exalted ideas of the duties of au editor, and will handly jun in any whem? for the total extirpution of the whole race of those, who chime in with such notions of their craft." It will not be necessary, I believe, to aik! any thing more in excouplification of the spirit and views which have actuated my censor. I now leave the matter, therefore, for the render's consideration-

Cambridge, 1 am, &c.

May. Savies Lee

Richiem of Books.

Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the Frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamchatka; performed during the Years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823. By Carr. John Dundas Couname, R. N. Svo. Murray, London, 1824.

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Is considering that portion of our literature which relates to voyages and travels, we cannot but feel a high admiration for the enterprize, talents, and successes of our adventurous countrymen. Not a quarter of the world have they left unexplored, and their exertions have generally terminated in rendering some valuable service to the cause of universal knowledge. The rusults have been the same whether these expeditions have enumated from the liberality of Goverament, or spring from the selfsuggested enterprize of spirited indi-Amongst these latter the. author of the volume before as must be regarded as ranking very high. His perseverance, fortitude, activity, and inquisitive disposition are almost without a parallel. Having accustomed himself to fatigue and privition by pedestrius exenssions over nearly all the south of Europe, his restless temperament prompted him to propose to Government a journey into the interior of Africa, for the purpose of solving the old problem of the course and determination of the Niger. This offer was not accepted, and he resolved to undertake a journey round the globe (at least so far as it could be done by land), crossing from northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits. This of itself was enough, we should think, to satisfy any man's ambition; but Capt. Cochrane was determined to increase the difficulties of his project by achieving it on foot. The present volume contains un account of that part of the Asiatic Journ .- No. 104.

journey which comprehends the northern and eastern divisions of the vast Russian empire-a course of travel exceeding thirty thousand miles! and this too over regions abounding in every thing calculated to dishearten and impede the efforts of any ordinary man: regions where the murch of civilization had nover yet extended, and where all the virtues and all the vices were those of savage life. Indeed, the greatest claim of this volume upon our attention is the novelty of the journey, and the mode of accomplishing it. Capt. Cochrane is a plain matter-of-fact man, brought up on board a mag-of-war, utterly destitute of scientific knowledge, and fitted for a traveller only by his invincible enterprize, and his singular powers of enduring fatigue, privation, and distress. His book does not furnish a single new fact in any department of science, and its utmost value is its unpretending and interesting descriptions of the habits and manners of a people hitherto very imperfectly known to the general reader.

Cept. Cochrane quitted England in February 1820, and proceeded through France and Germany to St. Petersburg. This part of the narrative contains nothing very new, though one might have supposed, from the following passages, that the pedestrian determinations of our traveller would have received some check from his preliminary experience.

In Angermande, which is a considerable town, with a large-imp I found no improvement in the Prussian character. I had stopt in the forencon for refreshment at a little public-house, where a carriage had previously halted; and, entering the tap, demanded some bear, bread and cheese. The owner of the carriage was partaking of the same foregood white bread and a bottle of ale, While I was enjoying, in hope, my companionship in these delicacies, the landlord set down before me certainly the worst bread and diritest beer I had ever seen.

Vot., XVIII. S

On my requesting to be placed on the same footing, be simply replied that those already before me were far too good, and that if I dld not eat them I might go without; and, suiting the word to the sentiment, he immediately carried them away. Nor could any thing induce the bruie either to return these or sell me better, until my considerate fellow-travellor called, as for himself, for a fresh loaf and a bottle of ale, and, presenting them to me, expressed his regret that I should have been so insulted in the necessitous condition in which I appeared. I accepted his kind offer, and then discovered that he was not a Prussian but a Pole.

I departed with the intention of reaching Stertin that night. The road was lined with horse-pairol, osterably to prevent smuggling; but, in reality, to examine travellers and their papers. At five in the evening, I came in sight of the ocean, and, in the midst of much fatigue, felt refreshed by the reflection that I was nearing a sea-port. I passed the drawbridge at half-past elght, just in time to prevent being locked out; a circumstance of near concernment to me, after forty miles of

beavy and dreary walking.

Stettin played me the same trick as Berlin. I in vain demanded a night's lodging at three different houses, though I had previously ordered and caten of as many suppers, for that express inducement. I then retreated to the wharf, cold and movy as it was, when chance threw me in the way of a brother tar; with generous humanity, he raised me from the ground, on which I was lying; por did he leave me until, at past midnight, he had succeeded in inducing the landlord of the Copenhagen Inn to receive ene, on condition that my passport should be deposited in his hands as a security. A bed was provided me, and I soon drowned in sleep the memory of the country I was in, and the cares and fatigues I had undergone in reaching it.

. . . .

One of these instances occurred, in an attempt to cross a frazen lake. Fortunately the water was not so deep as to prevent my reaching the opposite abore. I then determined to steer one course, till I unde a land fall, which I was enabled to do, by keeping right before the wind. It was now three o'clock, when a person whom I met informed me I had come but nixtuen unhas instead of thirty:—took a fresh departure, with good advice, and at last did well. Thus much for quitting the high road to make a thort cut, which a pedestrian should hever do, except under a certainty of being right.

I had arrived in a most miscrable plight, the heavy and frequent rains having dilapidated my apparel, which, even in good weather, was not calculated to last long. My cap I had lest in the key swamp, and, in default, my head was bound up with a piece of red thannel. My trawsers were literally torn to tatters: my shoet field to my feet, to present their falling off: my shirt, except a finance one, and wastcoat, both superseded by my outer jacket.

And yet Capt. Cochrane dwells upon the manifold delights of a pedestrian traveller. There is no accounting for tastes! At Narra he fell in with " a black gentleman," with whom he travelled in company towards St. Petersburg. The following anecdote respecting the "black gentleman" is rather manaing:

Understanding that I was a foreigner, be entered into many inquiries with me, of my mak, country, the object of my travels, and my reason for pursting them on foot. To these questions I replied; and to the last simply observed, that I was in the habit of travelling on foot, and that indeed I could not afford to see the world in any more convenient manner. He expressed his regret, that a man of mg merit had not been better rewarded by fortune-and his satisfaction, at the same time, that he had it in his power to offer me a lift even to the capital of Russia, having two carriages empty; and though he was prevented by an affair of importance from resuming the journey that day, I accepted the offer, and agreed to await his pleasure, rejoiced at the opportunity af-forded me of entering the Imperial capital in style, with less expense and still less fatigue. In the mean time, we ate and drank freely at his charge; and, not to appear backward, I ordered for myself the luxury of a proper bed-mons, where I slept

While at breekfast next morning, and just as the horses were announced, my companion asked me whether I was furulabed with a passport: I replied in the affirmative. He requested to see it; and, observing my name, inquired if I was related "to Admiral Kakran, who was in de West-Indies at de capture of de Da-nish Islands in 1807?" Being informed I was the admiral's nephew, he saked, "Are you the sou of Massa Kakrun John-stone?"—"Yes, I am."—"You are den," said be, " dat filly Massa Jonny, I know, at de same time."-It now turned one that this black gentleman with the two carriages and four horses each, had been my father's and my uncle's servant thirteen years before. Having talked over old matters, he remarked that he could never have recognized me, from the alteration that time had made in my features; observing that I seemed to have verified the West-Indian proverb, "Like the black man's pig, way billy, but days old." Lacknowledged the justice of the remark, and proceeded to inquire his history; but, as he did not seem inclined to be communicative on this head, I did not press him; and we proceeded—both in the same carriage; my friend no longer considering me as a menual follower.

He turns out to be the servant of a Russian nobleman, and had been sent to Narva for the purpose of bringing back his master's carriage.

At Petersburg the authorities, by order of the Emperor, gave Capt. Cochrang every assistance which could facilitate his expedition. The only condition imposed upon him was that of making no inquiries respecting the affairs of the Russian American Company. It was for the sake of this company and its interests that the Russian Government issued, not long since, the ukase touching the northwest coast of America, which excited the alarms of our traders, and called forth a spirited and successful remonstrance from the Government of the United States. Well provided with passports and official letters, our adventurer set out upon his perilous expedition, and passing through Moscow; directed his steps to Siberia over the Ural mountains, Some part of his course from Moscow was by water down the Volga. To be completely consistent, he engaged to work his passage on board one of the lighters, and he dwells with ludicrous earnestness on the expense he was put to in buying grog and tobacco for the crew. An immense quantity of trade appears to be carried on by means of this noble river, and the number of vessels, "without respect to their value," makes it a second Thames.

At Kazan, the capital of the province of that name, Capt. Cochrane rested for a short time. He speaks in high terms of the character of the people, and denies the accuracy of Dr. Clarke's description of the nobility. The following passages are worth extracting.

A Russian prince, count, or baron, descended from a Russian family, is always a nobleman, without any military, civil, or honorary distinction. But no person of those ranks, whose origin has been Tartar, Asiatic, or foreign, has any claim whatever to nobility, beyond the other free individuals of the empire; the title is indeed hereditary, and descends in the same wholesale manner as in Germany, but it gives no rank or privilege whatever. Without the addition of military or civil rank, iltle is rather a disadvantage to the possessor, as the empire expects from every man of respectability a three years' service in the army, navy, or civil departments. After this, he may retire with credit; yet, so salutary is the effect of this custom, that the retirement of an officer is of extremely rare occurrence. In case, how-ever, of any change of inclination, they are permitted, with certain limitations, to vary the nature of the service: thus, an officer of the navy may change to the army or civil department - an officer of the army to the civil department, but not to the navy; but, an officer of the civil service cannot exclunge into either army or navy; thus, forming a strong inducement to them to commence, at least, with the profession of arms.

A prince is not, from that circumstance, a nobleman, though an officer, of whatever rank, is a need by his becoming a major in the army, or captain of the may, he en-tails upon his children, without limit, the rank of nobility. The rank of women in Russia is fixed, like their condition, for better or worse, according to that of their husbands. If a woman not noble marries a slave, she degrades herself to his condition; while a woman slave, becoming united to a freeman, becomes free. But in Russis, every thing is at the disposal of the Empetor: titles, privileges, rank and fortune, are regulated by his will. And formerly, when it was no uncommon thing for an Emperor to give the benefit of a Siberian air to ministers, counts, and other dignitaries of the empire, it was not unusual to accompany the seclusion with the loss of busours, heroditary rank, of fortune, and even of the very name. The latter circumstance never indeed took place but when the person was charged with a crime. But this arbitrary exercise of power has certainly not occurred during the present emperor's reign, nor would the exereise of such a prerogative be tolerated for any length of time.

The despotism of the Russian Government is pretty evident from Capt. Cochrane's account of the management of the distilleries. The sale of spirits throughout the European part of the empire is monopolized by the

Government, and converted into a source of revenue at the expense of the people.

By farming the distilleries, a system of plunder is practically encouraged, while the losers in the long-run are the poor peasantry, who receive a trash of spirit, far below the proof, it being to my knowledge doubly and trobly watered : nor can the retailers of much stuff get back their money in any other manner. The situation of a vice-governor thus becomes one of the greatest value, receiving in some instances half a million of roubles, or upwards of twenty thousand pounds sterling a year. Two direct means of a governor's emicking himself are, the per-centage upon every restro or anker of spirits sold in the province, and a certain sum said by the retailers for their licenses. By these alone, a vice-governor may put into his own pocket not less than four hundred thousand roubles. It is the duty of a vice-governor to vinit the different distillerles and kabacks, or gin-shops, to ascertain whether the spirits be adulterated : laving already received his helbe from the farmer-general of the province, he of course finds no fault. The latter of these gentlemen then makes his own visit, to examine whether the retailers have not still more adultarated it than was allowed in the first immance; the affirmative Is a matter of course, but on a di-Lastly, comes the secretary or clock of the farmer-general, who finds the spirits still further adolerated, and who having in his hards the power of punishment, even to the withdrawing of the license, becomes a participator of the last spoils. To make up these immense subductions, another and another portion of water is added to the spirit, all of which is valued to the poor persons as genuine. The oppression, before heavy enough, is time doubled upon bins, as the weaker the spirit, the more he finds it necessary to consume. This system of rebbery is mainly owing to the government for officers of all ranks, who are thus tempted by indirect means to seek a compensation for their services.

On passing the Ural Mountains which separate the European and Asiatic provinces of Russia, our traveller remarked a greater degree of civility, cleanliness, and hospitality than he had previously met with. He was obliged, in order to avoid "uselessly troubling the inhabitants, to consign his nearly exhausted purse to his knapsack, and to renounce the backnied and unsocial custom of pay-

ing for food" A very enviable sort of compulsion for a traveller, and as rare as it is enviable. His whole expenses from Moscow to Irkutsk, a distance of more than six thousand miles, did not exceed a single gamea!

At Ekatherinebourg be visited the public mines and foundries. A very large quantity of the circulating coin

is minted at this place.

The sketches of the country and of the appearance and manners of the people are extremely slight, though not devoid of interest. Society is wholly unknown except in the towns, and even there it is confined to a small and not very refined circle. The peasantry exhibit an unvaried surface of rude civility and disinterested hospitality. At Tobolsk, the capital of Western Siberia, our traveller did not remain long. It is a place of considerable trade, and not a disagreeable residence. Exiles for political offences constitute a large portion of its inhabitants, and they are privileged to appear in public without the loss of rank, fortune, or even of churacter. The Lancasterian system of education has been introduced, and is making great progress. From Tobolsk Capt. Cachrane proceeded to Russian Tartary. The Tartar villages are described as clean and comfortable; the people are kind in their disposition, and industrious in their habits. At Tukalinak he lost a small case containing his passport, and all the papers which were to proteet him in Siberia. All his efforts to recover thom were vain, and he continued his route. After advancing more than eighty miles he was overtaken by an express, which had been sent with them by a Government commissary. The country of the Kirgeese, through which his journey now lay, is inhabited by wandering tribes of Turture.

The Kirgeese are divided into three hordes, all more or less tributary to Russia, although they have Klums of their own. They are all wanderers over the countries between Orask and the Caspian sea. Their occupations consist in hunting,

fishing, and breeding cattle, and of the latter they have immense droves in this vicinity. They are not considered nice in the mode of acquiring them, and have even been necessed of kidnapping and selling Christians: an accesation not improbable from the example set them. They contime only so long in a place as there is forage für their beasts, getting, la winter, as near the woods as possible, for the wivantage of fuel, though, in most parts, the dried dung of their cattle provides a ready and efficient substitute. I saw one of their chiefe, a good looking fellow, but very filthy; and indeed, they are in general the most minerable and filthy race I ever beheld, scarcely, during the warm weather, affording the anglyes a pair of trowsers for mere decency. One large iron kettle, with wooden spoons, constitutes the furniture of their more wretched tent. They are, however, excellent horsemen, and are supposed to be descended from the Mongolos and Tartars. Their language is peculiar to themselves.

The Calameks, who, like them, make an accuple to dispose of their children upon any momentary distress, or want of spirits, are yet a different race, both with respect to features and origin. They are, however, their equals in differess and fifth, and follow the same vagabond way of life. The Calameks are, notwithstanding, the direct descendants of the Mongales, who emigrated hitter after the destruction of their empire. Very few are subject to Russia, a great part of them living in Chinese Mongolia, while the rest of them, maker the protection of Russia, roam about the countries situate between the Don and Volga, and the Ural mountains. Their features will far ever much them in whatever part of the world—the flat face, small and clongated eyes, broad most, high cheek lames, thick lips, and brownish yellow complexion, are sare signs of their Mongolian descent. They are obliging, but impunistive and dishonest; yet, with a little Russian education and discipling, they make good screams. I are and drank with them, as also with the Kirgeese, upon roasted ment, without bread, or any thing else, save a glass of spirits and a pipe of tobacce.

The journey along the southern borders of the empire to Irkutsk bears precisely the same vort of character as that we have already noticed, and abridgment or extract is unnecessary. Irkutsk, a considerable city on the lake of Bukul seems to be a kind of oars in the desert. There are balls, masquerades, and parties here, and our author quitted it with much regret. He now entered upon the Ton-

gousian country. His description of these tribes is short, but it corresponds with the more elaborate and complete account of them published in a late number of this journal. From Irkutsk to Yakutsk, a distance of not much less than eighteen hundred miles, Capt. Cochrane descended the river Lena in a canoe; he travelled in this way at the rate of about one hundred and twenty miles a day, and was treated with singular kindness by the inhabitants of the villages on the banks of the river. Yakutsk is a great place of dépôt for the American Company on the Lena, which is here in summer four, and in winter two and a half miles broad. It is a noble river, running nearly four thousand miles from its source to the Frozen Sen, which it cuters by several mouths. The trade carried on by the pedlars and traders in the towns and villages along its course is very considerable, and consists of skins of all sorts, which are exchanged for tobacco, ten, spirita, hardware, &c. From this place our traveller departed in the severest season of the year (the thermometer at 26° below Zero of Farenheit) for Nishney Kolymsk, a distance of nearly two thousand miles, in almost the coldest part of the world. His dress. was a nankeen surtout und trowsers. and a flannel waistcoot, "and yet," he observes, "I can truly say that I was not at all incommoded." He had afterwards, however, great reason to regret his negligence in not providing more suitable clothing, and ascribes the preservation of his life solely to his unequalled strength of constitution. We will give a single specimen of the sort of climate he had to encounter.

We halted for the night at the foot of a mountainous peak, sheltered from the cold north wind; and as this was the first night which I was to pass in the open air, I shall describe the manner of it, in order that it may be known how far (contrary to my calculations) our situation was susceptible even of comfact.

The first thing on my arrival, was to united the borses, boosen their audities or pads, take the bridle out of their mouths, and tie them to a tree in such a manner that they could est. The Yakuti then with their axes proceeded to fell timber, while I and the Cossack with our lopatkas or wonden spades cleaned away the snow, which was generally a couple of feet deep. We then spread branches of the pine tree, to fortify us from the damp or cold earth beneath us: a good fire was now soon made, and each bringing a leathern bag from the baggage, furnished himself with a sent. We then put the kettle on the fire, and soon forgot the sufferings of the day. Yet the weather was so cold that we were almost obliged to creep into the fire; and as I was much worse off than the rest of the party for warm clothing I had recourse to every strategem I could devise to keep my blood in circulation. It was barely possible to keep one side of the body from freezing, while the other might be said to be reasting. Upon the whole, I slept tolerably well, although I was obliged to get up five or six times during the night to take a walk or run for the benefit of my feet. While thus employed, I discovered that the Yakuti had drawn the fire from our side to theirs, a trick which I determined to countemet the next night, should here observe, that it is the custom of the Yakuti to get to leeward of the fire, and then undressing themselves, put the whole of their clothes as a shelter for one side of their bodies, with the other side receives a thorough rousing from exposure to the fire; this plan also gives them the benefit of the warmth of their own bodies. The thermometer during the day had ranged from 201 to 25° of Renuour, occording to the elevation of the sun.

Still there were occasionally fine districts of country through which he passed, and the natives were never wanting in hospitality. The account of these natives is now and then diversified with a curious anecdote.

'At Tabatak I had a pretty good specithen of the appetite of a child, whose age (as I understood from the steersman, who speke some English and less French) did not exceed five years. I had observed the child erawling on the floor, and scraping up with its thumb the tallow grease which fell from a lighted candle, and I inquired in aurprise whether it proceeded from hunger or liking of the fat. I was told from neither, but simply from the labit in both Yakuti and Tongousi of cuting whenever there is food, and never permitting any thing that can be esten to be lost. I gave the child a candle made of the most impure tailow, a second, and third, and all were devoured with avidity. The steersman then gave him several pounds of sour froren butter; this also be immediately copsumed: lastly, a large piece of yellow soop,

all went the anne road; but as I was now convinced that the child would continue to gorge as long as it could receive any thing, I begged my companion to desist.

As to the statement of what a man ran or will eat, either as to quality or quantity, I am afrald it would be quite incredible; in fact, there is nothing in the way of fish or meat, from whatever animal, however putrid or unwholesame, but they will deyour with impunity, and the quantity only varies from what they have to what they ran get. I have repeatedly seen a Yakut or a Tongouse devour forty pounds of ment in a day. The effect is very observable upon them, for from thin and meagrelooking men, they will become perfectly pot-beilied. Their sugmache must be difforently formed to ours, or it would be impossible for them to drink off at a draught, as they really do, their ten and soup scalding hot (so hot, at least, that an European would have difficulty in even sipping at it), without the least inconvenieuco. I have seen three of these gluttons consume a rein-deer at one meal; nor are they nice as to the choice of parts; nothing being lost, not even the contents of the howels, which, with the aid of fat and blood, are converted into black puddings

This part of the journey was exccuted in sledges, for to proceed on foot was utterly impracticable. The country generally was of the most desolate kind. The first considerable halting place from Yakutsk, the halfway house, is about one thousand miles from any civilized place. This spot is called a town, and contains seven inhabitants. For two hundred and fifty miles before he came to this town our traveller did not meet with a single inhabited dwelling. The greatest luxury which he found here was frozen raw fish, which he speaks of in raptures. After a tedious, laborious, and dangerous journey of sixtyone days, Capt. Cochrane arrived at Nishney Kolymsk, a town of 400 inhabitants, on the shores of the Frozen Sen. Here he found the Baron Wrangel, who was at the head of an expedition sent out for the purpose of determining the latitude and longitude of the north-east cape of Asia, and of making a journey due north from the Kolyma, in search of a real or supposed continent, or rather the continuation of Asia to where it joined the continent of America. Capt. Cochrane volunteered his services, but in consequence of his being a foreigner they could not be accepted without the special permission of the Government. He resolved therefore to attempt a passage through the country of the Tchuktchi, and so to cross over Behring's Straits for America. After staying here two or three months, he set off on his expedition. Of the Tchuktchi tribes we have no room to give any account; but they appear to be a miserable, dirty, and offensive race of beings. They have no annual fair for the barter of skins for European productions, and in their bargalus they shew no want of cunning.

The attempt of our traveller to penetrite the Trimktchi country having failed, he proceeded in a southern direction to Okotsk, and crossing the sea of that name visited Kamchatka. This peninsula he explored in all traversable directions, and has given of it a very complete account. It is the most satisfactory, and at the same time the most interesting that we have ever read.

Re-crossing to Okotsk, Capt Cochrane began his homeward journey, and by pretry nearly the same route. On arriving at Irkutsk he visited the Balkal Lake, which he thus describes:

The approach to the unfathomable Balkal lake may be considered one of the grandest sights in the world. The river Angara flows in the fore-ground, gradually widening as it draws nearer to the lake, till at length the source of the river forms a pruity inlet, where the vessels for transporting provisions are laid up. The right of a number of vessels in an apparently good condition was to me a source of great pleasure, and I could only regret that the season would not permit use to embark on board one of them, instead of crossing as at present, in a sledge, The mountains every where round the Balkal are of the most elevated and romantic appearance. They are bold, rocky, and very dangerous for vestels in summer, as no anchorage is any where to be found. The winds are most violent, and subject to instant changes resembling hurricanes. The sen is said to run mountains high, and as the vessels are hadly minned and worse officered, it is no wooder that numerous accidents occur. July and August are considered as the worst seasons, May and June are the best; but whether in had or good reasons, it not unfrequently largers that the transports are twenty-five and thirty days in crossing a distance of fifty miles. It is here that the power of sterm would best exhibit its incalculable advantages. A boat might ascend the Angara to the Baikal, cross that lake, and, entering the Selenga, reach within twelve miles of Kinkhta, and even bold a rommunication with Nertchinsk. All the thour and provisions for the north would be then more quickly and safely treats. ported, and the immense traffic facilitated between Irkutak and the several cities of Kinklita, Petersburg, and Okotsk. The Instruction of Government, as well as of the opplent merchants, to this object is truly inconceivable.

After making an excursion into the western parts of Russian Tartary, Capt. Cochrine returned to Irkutsk, and thence travelled to Moscow and St. Petersburg by his former route, having been absent from the latter city exactly three years and three weeks.

Our analysis of this volume has been so very full, that the reader will be enabled to judge of its character without any further remarks from us. As a narrative of personal intrepidity and a description of regions slightly known, it is in the highest degree interesting; but nothing can be less valuable in respect to its additions to what is usually called science. Of the impartiality and honesty of Cant. Cochrane there is not the slightest reason for entertaining any doubt, and his gratitude is equally unquestionable, for he uniformly speaks of the liberality of the Russian Government and the hospitality of the people in the warmest terms. We will end our notice with his own words, which certainly appear to us as somewhat surprising.

"I may be allowed to add, that after such a journey, I might be supposed cared of the spirit of travelling, at least in so eccentric a way; yet the supposition is far from the fact, for as I am conscious that I was never so happy as in the wilds of Tartary, so have I never been so anxious to enter on a similar field as at this moment,"

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. HELENA.

Brigadler General Alexander Walker, Governor, having had sundry communientions with several gentlemen of the island upon the subject of establishing a Farming Society, invited a party of respectable landholders to dine at Plantation House on Thursday the 27th June, when it was agreed that an institution under the above title should be formed, and a meeting for the purpose was according appointed to be held on the 3d July following, at the Castle.

Castle, James's Town, 3d July 1923.

At a meeting of a number of landhoblers, gentlemen, and respectable inhabitants, held according to appointment this day, at the Castle, the Governor took the Chair, and delivered the following militrem p

Gentlemen. In the course of a tedious passage, when I had leisure to reflect on the prospect before me, it occurred to me that the island of St. Helena might be essentially improved by the voluntary as-

sociation of its inhabitunts.

I had seen the beneficial and encouraging offices of such associations in Great In England and in Scotland Beitale there is searcely a district that has not a society established, under some particular form or name, for the support and protection of the arts, or productions, which may be best adapted to its situation and Every thing in these circumstances. flourishing countries depends on the spirit and energy of their people. They comhine together, and form a kind of partnership, not for the mere selfish purpose of individual interest, but for the sake of the community of which they are members, and with which their own prosperity is intimately intermovee.

The formation of such a society in St. Helena would be productive of many advantages. By meeting together the members would have an opportunity of learning each other's acutiments, of imparting the results of their labours and experience, and of diffusing more generally the dis-The aggragate windom of the community would be preserved on their records, and the ingentity or industry of individuals would receive the flattering approbation of their fellow-citizens. The exertimes of all would be stimulated by competition, and by such honorary or aphytantial rewards as the society may be eather judge necessary.

It may be by some thought too early, and by others to be presuming too much, to enter into any detail of the future la-bours of the acciety; but as every society of this kind is formed in anticipation of

the good which is to result from it, I shall perhaps be pardoned if I should enter may either directly or indirectly engage the attention of the members.

The state of agriculture, and the condition of society at St. Helena as connected with that purmit, would be the first objects for the contemplation of the Society. We should endeavour to take an accurate, a comprehensive, and a philosophical view of the actual state of the island, of its soil, of its climate, and of its capability of improvement. We should hack back to its original state, and carefully contrast it with the present. We should comider how much has been done, how much has been omitted, and how far it may be nonceptible of further improvement. We shall not perhaps be able to throw much light on the origin and early history of this island; but it may neither be nouseful nor unanusing to trace its progress from its first state of rudeness.

The inhabitants of St. Helens have not been idle, and it will not be a little satisfactory to find, that if they have not done as much as they might have done, they have always been in a state of progress. Nothing can be more forbidding than the external aspect of St. Helena, and the spirit of the first inhabitants who adopted it as their abode cannot be too much admired. Had it not been for their arrival in these seas, with the view of prosecut-ing a commercial intercourse with India, it is probable that the island smuld have

been destined to eternal sprility.

Even after it was occupied and made the theatre of labour, it would probably have been the resort of amugglers and pirates, had it not been for the fostering care and direction of the East-India Company. How different is its destiny! Helena is devoted to the relief and encouragement of mariners. She is the main link that connects the commerce of India with that of Europe.

The noble office which is allotted to her is to be attributed entirely to the enlightened government and policy of the East-India Company. In the hands of any other Government, it is more than probable that St. Helena would have been merely a fortified rock, without any other inhabitants then its soldiers, and destined only for the selfish purpose of excluding

But although the external appearance of St. Helena is barren and forbidding, nature has not been unkind. The interior presents a romantic variety. The soil in most places is quite capable of supporting trees and in many of raising cream of

corn. It is for these purposes that we should seek to discover how it can be best applied. The pursuit of agriculture would be the source of great presperity to the island; it would give relief and occupation to the inhabitants; it would produce more wealth; and if it should not altogether obviate, it would certainly render a dependence on foreign supplies less necessary. It would promote the comfort and the health of the inhabitants. It would afford them a more abandant supply of murishing food, and create habits of more laborious industry.

The pursuit of agriculture, however, should go hand in hand with the planting of trees, and with all those measures of improvement or of ornament which, within these few years, have made so great advances on the Island of St. Helens. By exertions well directed, the climate would be ameliorated, the case and convenience of the inhabitants promoted, beyond any calculation which they can make

at present,

We should begin, perhaps, by inquiring into the actual state of agriculture in the island. What is the system pursued? What is the nature of the soil? What sorts of grain are best adapted to the soil and climate, and what is the quantity of produce? In fine, what quantity of corn is the island capable of producing?

These questions can be determined only by inquiry and experience; and I think it would be safer that they should be solved by the future labours of this society, than by referring to the observations of our predecessors. These were too vague, too single, and continued for too short at time to afford any accurate data for such conclusions as are to be depended upon. We shall, however, profit, and may derive much useful information, by attending to the observations, the trials, the errors and mistakes of those who have

gone before us.

The inhabitants of St. Helena are, in their character and condition, essentially farmers; but by confining their operation to the raising of roots and of plants, which come under the demonination of green crops, they deprive themselves of many advantages, and obtain those crops in less abundance and at greater expense. It would therefore be more useful to extund their operations, to combine the different branches of farming, and to adopt the rotations which have been pursued with so much success in the Mother Country.

This is too early for details, and I wish to avoid them; but I am anxious to convince the inhabitants of the importance of uniting the cultivation of grain with their present system. This is the only means of restoring and renovating the soil, which is exhausted by constant use. The

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advantage of attending to this object would be immediate and certain. The farming stock would advance in quality and quantity. All the productions of the hand would make the same progress; even the fruits of the trees would attain a proportional perfection. The proprietors would arrive to a greater degree of prosperity and importance; their servants and animals would be better fed: all would have more comfort. Sufficient perhaps might be mised for the consumption of the island,

On this system every house should have its farm, and every farm should attempt to raise its own supplies. Let all our elioris be directed for the benefit of the island, and we shall increase the comforts of each other. Let us direct and assist each other by our different degrees of intelligence and information. A competition will rouse us all to exertion, and we shall then go hand in hand with the Government which has so long fostered and protected Sr. Helena. If the inhabitants will but persevere in their exertions, establish a maintain wholesome relations among themselves, they will be certain of success.

They must condinue to entertain charitathe and good opinions of each other; they must not be alarmed either by a supposed inherent disposition to indolence derived from the climate, or by any preconceived opinions of the unproductiveness of the soil, and unfitness for the culture of corn. The inhabitants of St. Helena have already done much; but it is in their power to do more. They owe much to the seal and perseverance of individuals, which should encourage their future exertions.

My own earnest desire, while I remain here, will be to identify myself with the interests of the Island, and to do every thing in my power to promote them. I wish to create a stimulta, and to afford scone for industry. By our united efforts we may expect to connect this island more closely with the general state of society and with the comforts or interest of those whose business leads them to it. I must not mitlead you by false views and notions, and most assuredly this is not my intention. I would rather excite a spirit of industry than of speculation. From the small size of the island and its nature, it will not rise perhaps to much more national or political importance than it occupies at present; but its present state is certainly capable of considerable improvement; and there is assuredly no obstacle which would not yield to the exertions of the inhabitants. Whatever difficulties there may be in our local situation, the more merit there will be in overcoming them. The object will be to produce enough for our small number of

At present St. Helena neither yields a

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sufficiency of food for its population, nor does it produce any article of commerce to exchange for the foreign commodities of which it stands in need. This is a peculiar, and I fear, an irremediable disad-tantage. We must continue to receive all the supplies of luxury, and many of ne cessity, from abroad; but this extreme state of dependence may certainly be diminished, and the balance against as re-duced. The inhabitants may increase their present means of purchasing the necessaries of life; and if they cannot halance their imports by exports, they may augment their means of defraying the expense.

Agriculture is perlaps the most important object in every society, and political economists have made its progress a test of civilization. I have dwelt no long upon is because I conceive that on its successful prosecution the happiness and welfare of St. Helena must over depend. It is the only branch of industry which is apparently within our reach; but however important, it should not be the sole chject of this Society. It may be improper to limit discussion by pointing out particular objects too minutely; but we must prescribe some form and subject for our

operations.

Though the affairs of the island shall be the proper subject of our deliberations, yet we may extend our inquiries to the rare and enrious productions of other countries. Our frequent intercourse with all the quarters of the globe afford opportunities which few situations powers, of sequiring information and of trying the productions of every climate. Let it be our endeavour, therefore, to transplant into St. Halena whatever may serve either for utility or ornament. We are in some degree connected with the African family; vicinity and circumstances may afford opportunities of becoming better acquainted with that extensive though degraded region: any well-authenticated facts counected with the manners of the people, the animal or vegetable productions of the country, should be preserved. We have already a collection of plants from New South Wales, which are growing in all their native vigour and beauty. It should be our endeavour to increase thom, and to extend our knowledge of their nature. by availing correlves of the ships that frequently much here from Australasia, and who are generally commanded by intelligent and enterprising men. Impairies of this kind will open a field for those, members of this Society who are not losmediately engaged in agricultural pursuits, and may enable them to contribute. to the improvement of this island, as wellas to add largely to the stock of general information.

St. Helena will be the real theatre of

our inquiry and labour. Here we should endeavour to introduce meful and curious vegetables, to improve the breed of animals, to procure rare and beautiful birds, We should make every exertion to obtain plants and seeds of the most valuable trees or of such as produce the best fruit.

The soil and the climate of St. Helma seem equally adapted for the plants of Europe and of Asia. The oak and the plantain, the fir and the bomboo grow here in equal vigour; and we may hope to naturalize every acquisition of this kind. The object of the Society, in fact, will be to furnish new resources for the supply of our wants, and to increase our enjoyments. The Island of St. Helenn furtristics many natural phenomena which will descrive the attention of the Society. The island is remarkably favourable for astronomical observations; its great elevation, the seronity of its sky, and its situation in the midst of the ocean, made the celebrated Dr. Halley select this spot for observing the transit of Venus.

At my suggestion, the Company have sent out a variety of instruments for observing the changes of the atmosphere; and we should not despair, that by the same liberal patronage we may yet obtain an apparator for astronomical purposes. The most likely way of emering this abject will be by making a good use of those which have been furnished by the liberality of the Court of Directors. It may perhaps be unnecessary to place these in-struments at the disposal of the Society at so early a stage; but I shall guideavour to prevail on gentlemen, who have leisure and inclination, to make the necessary oliservations on the atmosphere, and to lay the result before the Society. This department will include an account of the fogs and rain, winds, clouds, &c.

The experience and observations of some of the members of this institution must enable flore to throw much light on the natural history of the island. water is one of the first elements of fertility, an account of the stream and springs throughout the island would be interest-ing. The nature and extent of the island will not admit of running streams of any extent; but all the peculiarities of these little streams which are found should be accurately known. The property which report attributes to one of them, of increating the volume of water with the increase of heat, and even during drought, though not ascertained, is a phenomenon worthy of close observation.

The height of the mountains, the soil in the rallies and on the mountains, would be proper objects of remark. This would afford an opportunity of bringing forward observations on the geology and mineralogy of the Island. Many proofs, apparently satisfactory, are considered to

exist, of the volcanic origin of St. Helena; but calcined and melted stones, though they sufficiently indicate the operation of tire, cannot prove this, while many other stones are found, which are evidently not the produce of volcanoer,

Whatever is singular in the history of snimals or vegetables should be recorded. Are animals more or less prolific here than in Europe or other countries? Does the climate or their food add to or thinialsh their balk, make them more or less fleshy, increase or lessen the quantity of hair or wool? Do the fruit trees and flowering plants which have been introduced into St. Helena produce better or worse fruit, more beautiful flowers, or the reverse, than they were wont to do in their original state? Do any of them change their habits from decidous to evergreen plants, or sice wish? These and many questions of a similar kind may be decided by the Society; always bearing in mind that nothing is unwordly of notice which may throw light on the system of nature.

The remarkable circumstance of thunder being seldem heard in the island, where there are so many heavy clouds, merits close and careful observation. This, with any other electrical phenomena, will he united with the meteorological depart-An account of insects and oven worms should not be emitted. In all cases in which it may be practicable, the indigenous plants and animals should be distinguished from these that are exotle, and which have been imported. Some animals, and those generally of a noxious kind, seem to be the constant attendants of man, and to be, as it were, created by his

The fishes and the marine productions of the small extent of coast of this island will be important objects of observation. It is evident that accurate drawings must add greatly to our knowledge of plants and animals,

The most valuable facts are those which affect human life. It has been said that there are not many instances of longevity among the inhabitants of this island. We shall be able easily to obtain a census of the population, and a return of the births, marriages, and deaths. We may hope that the medical gentlemen, whose profession leads them to an intimate acquaintance with the general state of health of the inhabitants, will favour the Society with information on this interesting subject. The observations of the present practitioners on the circumstances which influence bealth, being founded on prac-tics and experience, will be an inestimable gift to the inhabitunts and to the medicul profession.

From this information we shall be able to determine an important question, namely; has the population of this island increased or decreased within the last ten or

twenty years?

I have, in this imperfect manner, attempted to point out what appear to me to be the most useful objects for the attention of the Society whose establishment I now propose. The good sense and the good taste of the members will suggest much that is necessarily omitted, and their kindness will induce them to accept the present sketch, merely as the hints of one who heartily wishes the preoperity of this singular island.

I am far from niggesting any sudden or violent change, or indeed any change at all, but what experience may prove to be convenient and profitable. Let us adopt no changes without due deliberation. We shall not be at a greater distance from improvement by carefully avoiding the dangers of hasty innovation. I am told that the inhabitants here are attached to their own opinions; but where is the case otherwise? People have every where a sort of religious veneration for their old customs. It is no easy matter to make them abandon ancient practices, which are endeared by prejudice and habit. The want of means, the expense that attends the first stage of improvement, are also not unfrequently the support of an erroneous system.

In every association, but particularly in a small community like ours, it is necessary that the proceedings should be conducted with temper and urbanity. Personal and private feelings should always be excluded from the discussion of public questions. Whatever impairs the harmony of this Society must diminish in usefulness.

It now remains that we should assume a name for our Society. It will be evi-dent from the tenor of the preceding re-marks, that it is not intended to exclude scientific inquiries; but the most appropriate appellation, in my opinion, at present will be " THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORFICHLYBRAL SOCIETY OF ST. HELENA." We may be contented with the honour of having instituted the first Former's Club at St. Helena.

GENTLEMEN: In the view of now constituting ourselves into a Society. I would beg leave to say a few words on the tendency and direction of our institution. The favourable reception that the scheme of an agricultural society met with the moment it was mentioned on the island, both from professional men who cultivate the land for their support, and from those who study the art of husbandry for their convenience and pleasure, affords the most certain expectation that the objects of the Society will be presented with real, intelligence, and cordinlity. It is owing to the arrangement which pilots the cultivation of the earth to a class of professional

men that has given the superiority to British agriculture over that of any other country. It is the division of labour, the same arrangement, in fact, which has remod all the arts to their present high

state of perfection.

In general, agricultural societies have one or two great annual or half-yearly meetings, which constitute what are called their shows. These are distinct from their ordinary and more frequent meetings, which are confined to the usual business of the markets, or the daily practice of the country. I would recommend that we should follow this vamople.

A farming thow consists of an exhibition of stock and produce; but more frequently of the former. The shows are appointed to be held at such periods of the year as the farmers can most conveniently give their attendance, and when their stock can be seen to most advantage. It is experience alone, therefore, that should decide the fittest time for these exhibitions.

I am informed by a gentleman, who is one of the most extensive and judicious farmers on the Island, that about the middle of December, if the seasons are fayourable, is the best period for a show of grass-fed animals; and that May would be convenient for another half-yearly meeting, when the products of arable land, which are more directly obtained by the labour of man, might be exhibited

These or other months may be fixed on, according to the choice and general sense of the Society; but winterer seasons may be appointed for the shows, it will be proper that they should be established under the authority and concurrence of the Government, as well as of the Society. That a system of competition abould be established, that medals and premiums should be assigned to the successful competitor. upon the same principles as they are granted by other similar societies at home.

The amount of the premiums and the funds for defraying the expense cannot at present be fixed or ascertained; but, in a case like this, which is so decidedly for the improvement of the island, we may probably injeniate on the natual amistance of the Honourable Court of Directors, and the members of the Society will, I have no doubt, be destrout of contributing something to the same purpose. The expense cannot be very considerable, and it will be amply repaid by the stimulus which it must give to agriculture and mefai industry:

It will be indispensably necessary that we should have a Secretary to preserve a register of our transactions, and give regullerity to our proceedings; I would recommend that Mr. Janisch, a gentleman so highly entitled to the confidence of the Society, should be requested to fill this office. I would also propose that we

should follow the example of other agricultural societies, by agreeing that each member should pay an entrance fee and an annual subscription; these may probably

be each fixed at a guines.

The objects for which premiums should be granted will naturally engage the future attention of the Society, and also of Government. They ought to be such as shall appear best suited to the climate and soil of this island, and which by their successful cultivation would improve the agriculture or the circumstances of the St. Helena farmers. Many of the beads, however, which attract the encouragement of agricultural societies in England will merit our attention here. The practice of the art may differ in different situations; but its principles are, I believe, the same every where.

The state of this island is peculiarly calculated for raising stock. Cattle, sheep, and bogs increase and thrive well, will therefore be one of the first objects of the Society's attention to encourage the improvement of the breed of stock, shall enumerate some of the objects which

rony be excited by premiums.

1st. The best show of grass-fed beef, from three to five years old.

2d. The best framed bulls, from three to six years.

3d. The best mileb cown of any age. 4th. The best framed beifers, from two

to three years. 5th. The best pen of ewes, to consist

of three, calculated to improve the breed. 6th. The best pen of grass-fed wethers, from three to five years old, to comist also of three;

7th. The best pen of rams, to comist of two.

8th. The best boar,

9th. The best show of a farrow of pigs, not exceeding twelve months.

These are a few of the articles which will deserve the encouragement of the Society, and be proper objects of reward.

It is supposed that the silk worm might be cultivated successfully on this island, The mulberry grows here in perfection, and the plant may be easily increased to any extent. This Government has written to Bengal and China for worms, and for people who understand their trentment. On the arrival of the insects, it is 'our intention to distribute them smoot the inhahitants who may be desirous, and have the means, of attending to their cultivation, The introduction of this valuable insect will naturally constitute one of the objects of this Society, and will deserve to be encouraged by premiums or rewards.

The present notice is only meant to apprize the mambers of the intention of Government, and in recommend to those gentlemen who are now planting trees, to intermix them with some mulberry plants,

which will at all events give them an ornamental strub and an agreeable fruit.

Outs and barley have been recently cultivated on the island; but this cultivation is still in its infancy, and must well merit the encouraging support of the Society. It is by appropriating land to the cultivation of grain, independently of the food which it supplies for the use of man, that we can feed our unimals, obtain manure, and successfully increase all our other crops. In fact, though they are separate harvests, they contribute to each other. The successful cultivation of oats and barley will therefore deserve the premiums of the Society. Potatoes, as the great staple of the island, and yams, as an excellent resource for feeding pigs, will of course require every encouragement.

It would be easy to enumerate many articles which in the progress of improvement may be expected to engage the future attention of the Society; such as improving the breed of work-horses, improving sheep pasture, by clearing it of furae and blackberries; ploughing competitions; improving pasture by sowing it down with clarer and tye grass; turnip crops, which ought always to be three times hoed; saving different kinds of seed, which are imported at present at so much expense and uncertainty; these, and many other things, we may expect to be future objects of the Society's premiums.

I would also suggest that there should be an annual fat stock show at one of the two periods which may be fixed on for exhibition; this should consist of the best onen, shewing the most symmetry, fat, and weight, not under four years old; the best wether mutton, island, or southdown, under the name state; the best three fat pigs of any breed, not exceeding fifteen months old; but none of the animals exhibited should be fed on oil-cake: they should all be natives of the island, and fatted on its produce; their food must therefore be lany, grass, turnips, potatoes, carrots, &c.

The rules of competition, and a more particular description of the various kinds of stock for exhibition will be subjects for the consideration of the Society at a future period. I have offered this sketch at present merely to shew, in a general view, what may be the objects of our labour, and to which it may be reafter be necessary to direct our attention.

As horticulture, or the art of cultivating gardens, is of great importance to this island, and yields to many a continuable support, I should also consider all that belongs to garden culture to be included within the alm and coccuragement of our Society. Under this view it will be proper to offer premiums for the best fruits and the most beautiful flowers. Planting, which is so emential to the ornament of

the island and the comfort of its inhabitants, and which has within these few years made so much progress, will in a high degree require our attention, and be entitled, to honorary premiums or other rewards.

There is yet one circumstance which I must not omit to notice. From the peculiar formation of St. Helena, there is much land where the use of the plough is impracticable, but which may be successfully cultivated with the spade; in our future regulations, therefore, for premiums, this circumstance must be considered, and a line drawn which shall give to each species of cultivation an equal chance in proportion to the labour, the quantity and quality of the produce.

The general meetings of the Society for the exhibition of stock and produce must of course be held in the country. On account of the level space which this will require, as well as that the greatest number of agricultural experiments will probably be conducted at the Company's principal farm, Longwood or Desdwood. One of these, it is likely, will be the fittest place for our half-yearly shows. This more especially, since it will be an essential part of our plan that these meetings terminate with a fair, at which not only the articles exhibited may be sold, but where an open market may be held for any other produce of the island.

The ordinary meetings must of course be held in the town, and may be fixed for the first Monday of every month. On these occusions the farmers may assemble and talk over the improvements they are making, or whotever may be a houseful to the farming interests of the island, and facilitate the means of supplying the market.

I have much pleasure on this occasion of making it publicly known, that Government have resolved to give the farmers of this island the accommodation of a market. This want has been long a subject of complaint at St. Helena. The place chosen for the market is without the gate on the main line; it is on the direct and only read to the shipping—it is sufficiently near and convenient to the town. The situation in short accura in every respect well adapted for a number. It consists of a row of rooms which will be arranged and abouted afterwards for their several purposes.

It will be necessary to enact regulations for the market, which will require the deliberation of Government, and must be done at a future day. It is sufficient to closers at present, that it is intended to afford the farmer an opportunity of lodging and preserving whatever be may not be able to dispuse of in the market. By this means he will be saved the expense and truthle of carrying his unsoid pro-

duce back into the country. He will will have his goods on the spot ready for the first day's market or any other. Places and benches will besides be allotted for the constant sale of most, fish, poultry,

fruit, vegetables, &c.

This will complete one of the most ranguine wishes of the St. Helens farmers. I shall be happy if it answers all their expectations; but they must remember that to ensure either an abundant supply or a ready demand, the market must be unfectered in its speculations, and free to all classes in this island. On the whole, we may confidently expect important allyanages from the institution of this Society, and I shall conclude by recommending the liberal example of our mather country, by inviting gentlemen of all descriptions to subscribe themselves as members.

The Governor then proposed the following resolutions:

int. That all respectable inhabitants, whether landholders, Company's servants, or others, who desire to become members of the Farmer's Society of \$1. Helem, shall pay an entrance of £1 to the Treasurer of the Society, on which his name shall be inserted in the list of Subscribers.

2d. That every member shall pay an annual subscription of £1 no the first

Monday in the month of July.

3d. That the Governor for the time being shall be President of the Society.

4th. That the Members of Council for the time being shall be Vice-Presidents; and that Sir William Doveton shall be an Honorary Vice-President.

5th. That besides the Members of Council and Sir William Doveton, there shall also be eight other Vice-Presidents, chosen from amongst the guntlemen of the

island.

6th. The following gentlemen are proposed as Vice-Presidents for the present

year, siz.

Lient Col. Wright, Mr. A. Beale, Mr. R. Kulpe, Mr. Legg, Lieut Col. Kinnaird, Mr. Blake, Mr. Baker, Mr. J.

Bagley.

7th. That four of the Vice-Prusidents shall go out of office every year, and the names of eight candidates shall be proposed by ballot, and submitted to the Governor and Council, who will select four of the number to fill the vacancies. These who go out, however, should be riegisle to be re-elected the following year. The first four gentlemen on the above list of Vice-Presidents shall go out of office next year.

8th. That Mr. Jonisch be requested to undertake the office of Secretary to the Society, and that a salary be alletted for his trouble to such an amount as the Society may be shire to silved,

9th. That Mr. Itlake be solicited to undertake the office of Treasurer to the

Society

10th. That the Treasurer and Secretary shall always be eligible to be re-elected

cvery year.

11th. That meetings of the Society shall be beld on the first Thursday of every month, at the Sessions House. No new measures, however, shall be adopted at such meetings, unless there be at least three Vice-Presidents and six Subscribers present. Their proceedings to be always submitted for the approbation of the Governor and Council.

Fish. That the first Tuesday in the mouth of December and the first Tuesday about the mouth of May or June be fixed about the mouth of May or June be fixed agricultural and hearticultural produce; and that on each of these occasions a fair aball he held, which, as well as the shows, shall be under the authority of Govern-

ment.

13th. That the following gentlemen, although not residents of the island, be invited to become Honerary Members of the Farmer's Society of St. Heleus;

The Honourable Major General Sir Thomas Manroe, K. G. B., Governor of Fort St. George; Honourable M. S. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; Honourable Sir T. S. Raffles, F. R. S., Lieut. Governor West Coast Establishment; Francis Warden, Esq., in Council at Bombay; R. T. Goodwin, Esq., in Council at Bombay; R. T. Goodwin, Esq., in Council at Bombay; S. Sproule, Esq., Medical Board, Bombay; H. Mortlock, Esq., Civil Service, Madras; Patrick Cleghorn, Esq., Prothouctary and Registrar, Madras; N. Wallich, Esq., M. D., Bengal; Major Robertson, Bombay; Captain Robertson, Bombay; Wm. Erskine, Esq., Bombay; Wm. Newnham, Esq., Bombay; Wm. Newnham, Esq., Bombay;

The allowe resolutions were seconded by Mr. Brooke, and agreed to unani-

mously.

Mesers. Blake and Janisch having obligingly undertaken the offices of Treasurer and Secretary to the Society, Mr. Brooke proposed that the entrance money for each Subscriber be paid into the Treasurer on or before Monday next.

This proposition was seconded by Mr.

Greentree, and was agreed to.

The Governor stated to the gentlemen of the Committee, that he would appoint the following Thursday to meet for the purpose of deciding on the preliminary negatives necessary for promoting the objects of the Society.

The Governor then adjourned the ge-

neral meeting to this day week.

(To be continued.)

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

SANSERIT COLLEGE OF CALCUTA.

The first stone of the new Sanskrit College was laid on the 25th Feb. The following are the rules of the institution:

Rules.

1st. Students will be admitted from the age of twelve to eighteen years, and after having passed an examination in grammar they will be allowed to study other sciences.

2d. After having passed an examination in grammar after three years' study, if the student desire to study other sciences be will be allowed to do so, but should be not pass the examination in grammar, he will be expelled from the College.

 3d. A yearly examination will take place of all the students educated in the

College.

4th. Every student admitted into the College on the Company's foundation will be entitled to receive for twelve years from the day of his admission, a monthly al-

lowance of five rupeer.

5th. Such students on the foundation as pass the examination with credit will, besides their allowance, be entitled to a reward for their diligence, and those who do not receive the allowance will be rewarded according to their merit.

6th. Any student who shall have studied grammar for three years, and have present the examination, and shall be desirous of studying other sciences, shall receive a certaicate from his tutor and from the Secretary of the College, confirming these circumstances.

7th. Any student who shall not attend at the appointed hours for study, or who shall behave disrespectfully to his intershall be expelled from the College forthwith.

8th. The pundit having determined in what science any student is the most likely to excel, shall instruct him in that science, and the pupil must abide the decision of the punditas to that science.

5th. Any communications which the students may wish to make to the managers of the College, must be made through

the pundits.

10th. After having studied for twelve years and left the College, a certificate of his qualifications in the sciences he has studied will be given him by the pundits in the Sanskrit language, and one in the English by the Secretary of the College.

English by the Secretary of the College, 11th. Each student is to be instructed solely by the pundit of his own class, and will not on any account study under any

other.

12th. All the officers of the College shall act under the direction of the Secretury.

18th. The students will study grammar

for three years, after which for two years they will study omtory and other sciences, and for one year astronomy, and on the seventh year they may learn whatever science they please, and be placed under the pundit whose duty it shall be to teach that science.

HINDU COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the pupils educated at the Hiadu College took place at the Town Hall on the 25th Feb. J. H. Harrington, Esq., the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Money, Baboos Lukinsrain Mookergee, Dwarkinath Thakor, Chundercomar Thakor, and other European and native gen-tlemen were present. The several classes acquitted themselves with great credit, and the students afforded a pleasing proof of the capability of improvement possessed by the native mind. Many questions were asked them in the course of their reading by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, and perhaps in citing the two following questions, and the answers given to them, we shall prosent our readers with a pretty fair specimen of the acquirements of the students.

Question. "What is electricity?" Answer. " That fire which pervades all creation." Question. "What is elementary fire?" Answer. " Fire in a latent state, or as connected with the elements of things."

LIST OF SHIPS AND VESSELS CONSTRUCTED AT HOMBAY FOR HIS MAJESTY'S REAVICE.

By a late arrival from Borneo, a quantity of mineral has been brought to this settlement recognized to be an ore of an-

timony, and of the species called by mineralogists " grey foliated antimony." appearance of the specimens would seem to indicate the existence of rich beds of this metal. These are ascertained to have come from a range of mountains lying to the north of the principality of Samlas, which is opposize to this island, little more than two days' sail distant, and accessible at every period of the year. By the native acrounts the same mineral is said to exist at Bulang, opposite to this port, and at Kamamang, in the territory of Tringano, on the Peninsula. The existence of antimony in this part of the world has never before, that we know of, been excertained, The Chinese, although so intimately acqualitied with the send-metals tin, sinc, and lead, appear to be ignorant of the uses, and even of the existence of untimony. This (for the operations of the European nations in matters of this sort, bave always been little better than empyrical, and on the mere surface) may acconnt for its never having appeared in the nurkets of the Archipelago as an article of trade. In England antimony is extensively used in medicine and the acts, and its price is little short of that of tin. Should it therefore be found to exist in sufficient abundance in the Malay countries, it would become a most valuable article for expurtation to Europe. England is at present supplied entirely from Germany and Spain, and by the last price-current we perceive that crush antimony is quoted at fifty shillings per cwt, and the regular, or pure metal, at £7. Specimens of the mineral we understand have been forwarded to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council. - Singapore Chronicle, Jan. 1, 1894

COMUT ORSERVED IN CALCUTTA.

On the morning of Jan. 12° the comet cone at 48 minutes past one o'clock, about N.E. b. E. At five its declination was 31° 30' No and its right ascension 245° 5', or (reckoning in time) 16 hours 25 mi-outer. It bore due W., distant 20° 20' from & Herculis. Its distance from the um, as viewed from the cartle, was 70" 45'. Its apparent path among the fixed stars is nearly N.N.W., and at the rate of 1º 50' per day. This occasious its rising successively considerably earlier than on the preceding day; and should it so continue, we shall, in ten or twelve days, he able to see it at midnight. On Thursday morning, Arcturus In the con-itellation Bootes, Benezusach in Ursa Major, and the nucleus of the Const will fernithe three angular points of an jour-celes triangle, of which the Comer will be the vartex. But respecting this contet, the greatest deficiency in our information is our not buring as yet found its orbit. We cannot even say whether it is in its descent towards the sun, or in its return from him. " To determine the orbit of a comet" is certainly a problem of vast difficulty, and in the procuring of whose data the utmost accuracy is required; but till this is solved our knowledge respecting It must be extremely vague and superficial. To us the comet this morning seemed in every respect more distinct than when we first observed it. Its nucleus had the appearance of a star of the fourth magnitude when viewed by the naked eye. tall also seemed more extended, being quite visible for about five or six degrees from the nucleus.

On the morning of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of Jan. the comet was invisible to the naked eye, owing chiefly to the great brightness of the moon. On the morning of the 10th it was again seen without a telescope, but even with an instrument of good power, appeared like a misty light, nearly circular, of reduced dimensions, and brightest at the centre. Its trajectory crossed the constellation Corona Borealis on the 13th inst., being near V. I, a ctur of the fifth magnitude, at five o'clock A.W. Since then lather travelled at the mean rate of nearly 50 per diem, and on the 19th had attained the high declination of 50° North in 2380 of right ascendon,-John Bull of Jan.

TOPOGRAPH'S OF CASTOR.

In the year 1918, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of Canton required authority from the Emperor to compile a new topographical description of the province of Canton; the one at that time in use being very inaccurate, and in other respects delective. It was proposed at the same time that the projected work abould be on a very comprehensive plan, furnishing materials for the historiographurs of the empire, and correcting various errors in the great statistical Description of the Empire entitled Thistaing-tung-che.

The proposal was highly approved by the Emperor, who immediately appointed thirty-seven individuals of rank and talent to carry on the undertaking under the

Pour years have been occupied in the compilation and printing of this work, which has now unde its appearance in a hundred volumes, under the title Keerigtung-tung-the, or General Topography of Conton.

The plan of the work corresponds with that of the description of the province of Kwang-zee, prepared during the last reign. It gives us the history and antiquities of the country, and furnishes likewise biographical notices of the principal individuals who have enriched the literature

[&]quot; We are doubtful as to the correctness of this dute, but here not the means of rectifying it.

of the province. The maps are the most complete that have hitherto appeared; every district is distinctly diewn; the names of the principal hills are given; and the longitude is calculated from the meridian of Pekin. These maps are the performance of a priest of the sect of Toon, who has been instructed in the hydrographic art by the European missionaries, and who has also taught himself astronomy

and geography from books published by them in the Chinese language. He has adopted, however, that system of extramony which places the earth in the centre of the univene,

The last sections of the work are said to cuntain various notices on the foreign commerce of Chian, &c. &c .- Retue En-

cyclopedique.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH.

A Plan of the Turn of Modean and in Links, as surveyed in 1822, for the use of the Justices in Sessions. By W. Ra-vendaw, Capain Civil Engineer. Two sheets and a half Double Eirphont. Price £1. 5a., or on Canvaes and Rollers. £1. 15a.

Memorando for the Dress of the General and Staff Officers, and for all Officers

belonging to the Establishment of Fort. St. George. 12mo. Views in Australia 1 or New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land delinested, in Piftr Views, with descriptive Letter-press. By J. Lycett, Arist to Mus Gen. Marquarie, late Governor of these Colo-nies. Part I. Imperial 410.

Views in Calcutta, from Drawings by J. B. France, Esq. Part I. Imperial folio.

Vayage to Cockin-China. By Captain White, of the United States Navy. 810. d Pulurcaque Tour along the Bivers Ganges and James, in India. By Lieut. Col. Forrest. No. I.

Preparing for Publication.

Part II, of the East-India Military Ca-lender, in which will be introduced the Services of the most distinguished Officers of the three Establishments of the Indian Army not already inserted in Part I.

On the Methods of Finding the Longiturk at Sin by Lunar Observations and Chromimeters. By Capt. David Thom-son, Institute of the Lungitude Scale.

Journal of a Musican to the East Coast of Sumatru, and a visit to some of the Cannibal States in the lancelor, together with an Historical Description of that Country. By John Anderson, Esq., of the Penning Civil Service 1 vol. 100,

FREETH.

Les Sécucio de Titales, publices un Arabe, mest un commentaire chaise. Par M. le Baron Sylventre de Sacy. Parie,

PEALCAN.

Della Reseja della Persia e sa Sir John Makeden's Hintory of Persia, translated by David Berseleni. Milan, 1923.

Aciatic Journ .- No. 104.

CALCUTTA.

The Colculto Sunnal Directory and Rogioter for the Year 1824.

The Haiter-Shelter Magnesine, or Calcutta-

Monthly Mewellany.

The Rongal Weekly Meanwer, published at the office of the Bengal Hurkern.

The Scaleman in the lines, a new Daily Paper, conducted on the Principles of "The Scotsman, or Edinburgh Political and Literary Journal."

A reprint of an old work in the Bengall language on Astrology, called the Harmanan Cherten, is announced in the Summercher Chambridg, and the officer adds, that it is to be sold at the low rate of one rupée, to enable persons of all classes to gain the information it is capitale of affording.

The same publisher also states that he is about to publish a reprint of the K mar Sumbart, the price of which will be two

Tupers.

A Picturesque and Historical Account of Calcutter, by the late Capt. Geo. Linds. say, of the Hon. East-India Company's Corps of Engineers, on the Bergal Establishment, has been prepried for publication. It will contain twenty-four large Follo Piates coloured, and our quarto Historical volume. See of the Plates 25 inches by 15 inches. To be published in four Parts; price of each Part #3 Se to Subscribers. Each Part to contain six coloured Engravings. The first Part to he ready for delivery within we months after the receipt of 100 Subscriptions to the wack, and the Historical quarte volume to be given gratis with the last muniber.

BOMESAT.

Proctical Remorts on the Presedings of General Courts Mortial, by Major Vans Kennedy, Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army. 850

The Bunkey Colon or and Register for the Year 1824; with my Almanack.

The Bambay Commercial Register. This publication will continue to be impel every fertalght.

Vol. XVIII.

THE SERVICE STREET

The Singapore Chromole.—This neverpaper will be published twice a month, on Thursdays, in a single quarte short, at the price of bull a Spanish dollar each namber.

The object of this journal is to furnish the commercial community with the best and carliest intelligence respecting the rade and the state of the market of the extensive neighbourhood of this settlement; and the editor hopes, by assiduity

and attraction to make the best use of the attraction to make the best use of the singular facility which the situation of Singular obviously afforms for collecting information, equally reviews and the ful, upon many leading questions of commercial interest.

Each monter of this Journal will contain a leading resoy, and the most recont intelligence connected with subjects of trade from the following countries: Coing, Tenguin. Cochin-China, Chambiou, Same and the Indian drehypsings.

product of the same of the amount of

Debates at the Cast-Judia Mouse,

East-India Hours, June 24.

A Quarterly Obneral Court of Proprinters of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenfiall Street.

all and me of bivipage.

The Chairman I.W. Astell, E.sq., M. P.) then informed the Court, that the Court of Directors help, on the preceding day, come to a resolution, recommending that a dividual of \$1 per cept, should be declared on the Company's capital stock, for the helf year commencing on the 5th of July 1986. The resolution having been read, "The Courtman moved," That the Court

The Confinent moved, "That the Court of Proprieties approve of the said resolution."

The motion was seconded by the *Oc*park Chrisman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.), and carted manimously,

THE BELLAND.

Mr. Commung laid before the Court the annual report of the Committee of By-

The report merely stated, that the By-Laws had been doly observed and executed during the last year.

The Chairmon then stated that it was collained by the By-Law, see, L. cap. S., that a committee of lifteen thould be nonably chesen at the General Court held in the month of June for the purpose of inspecting the Committy's By-Laws. He abould now move, a ration, the re-appointment, of the greatlemen who acted during the last year as members of the Committee of By-Laws. The following gentlemen were then, as the motion of the Chairman, strately and unanimously re-elected managers of the Committee of By-Laws.

severally and anatomously re-elected members of the Committee of By-Laws:

H. Hannell, Esq., Chairman; the Hon. D. Kimard; H. Scale, Esq.; G. Grate, Esq.; R. William, Esq.; Sir H. Kiraches, Ran, y J. H. Tritton, Esq.; R. Twing, Esq.; C. Chaming, Esq.; P. Hently, Esq.; D. Lyon, Esq.; B. Bar-

nant, Fag.; J. Darly, Em.; J. Carming, Esq.; Sir J. Sass, Bart.

TANJORE,

The Chairman -" The next subject to which I have to draw your attention to the resolution of the General Court of the 26th of May last, approxing the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 28th of January preceding, granting to the Curpathe Communicationers, so long nathey shall he cam oved in the double duty of lavesdirating claims upon the Carnatic and cities upon Tanjure, a special altowance of £300 per annum each from the Corp-pany, in addition to the allowance of £1,500 per annum at present enjoyed by them under the Carnatic deed; and fixing their allowance, from the period when either commission shall coast, at £1,500 per annua, to touthur so long as they may be employed under the remaining commission, and to be pall, should the remaining commission be the Carmile commission, as at present; and should it be the Tanjore commission, from the Compacy's cash. I now move, 'That this Court confirm the said resolution."

The Deputy Chairman seconded the

The Hon. Dr. Allowers said, that no sum which the Carnatic Commissioners could receive was too goest a resumeration for the valuable and laborious occupation to which they had been so long employed. The was, however, very curious to know whether they had not now more time at their command than for mapply? If a real addition was made to their labour, no man would be more ready than himself to give an increment remuneration. He wishel to know whether there was any prospect of the termination of the Carnane Commission?

The Charmon said, the three Commissioners, Sir Henjamin Plathoone, Mr. Cockburn, and Sir Rebert Harry Inglis, had certainly been complayed for assertal years, but he believed that instructions in view to the verilement of the petry claims, which had some tree since been di parened to Matria, would bend restrictly to

to Madria, would tend resterfully to abidies their labours.

Mr. Hules wished to understand distinctly on what ground these gendemen were to be paid the additional 2 3000 year. For his own part he could see no resson Whatsoever for he Was it not quite evidem, that if the Commenter devoted one day to the Taujore creditor, they must abstract that day from the consideration of the Carnatic claims. The Court, by proceeding in this way, was acting against its own awared intentions.

The Chairman said, the Court had not had the benefit of the Hon. Proprietor's presence on the late occasion, when this subject was under consideration; but the Chirt did, at that time, imitimonialy agree to the recommissibation of the Court of Directors, and the ressons then stated in support of that recognoculation were held to be amply sufficient. It was, however, quite open to the Hon. Proprietor now to make any objections which he might think fit to the measure. In considering this matter, it was to be observed that there were two parties to the agreement, the Company on the one part. and the Commissioners on the other; and he had to state, that the latter were not willing to take this additional office without remusieration. If the Carnatic Commissioners did not perform this new duty, what would be the consequence? why it would be necessary to appoint other Commissioners, with an establishment of officers, &c., at a great expense. As to the question relative to the probable termination of the Carnatic Commission, he could only state, that the number of claimants was very considerably reduced; and repeat, that the Court of Directors had, a few mouths ago, issued orders, which he hoped would have the effect of setting many of the minor claims at rest.

Mr. Trant said, that, taking the whole of the case into consideration, it appeared to him hardly necessary to grant un additional renuneration in this case. opinion, it would have been originally a ment, to have settled all those petry claims which the Carnatic Commissioners had been from time to time called on to decide rather than to have kept up that establishment for so many years. (Hear?) He admitted that great credit was due to the Commissioners, who had undenbtedly performed their duty extremely well.

Mr. Launder, said, the Commissioners. ment, to have settled all those petry claims

Mr. Lounder said, the Carnatic Cum-missioners had greatly benefited the Com-pany. Claims had been made to the amount of £79,000,000, of which sum £27,000,000 had licen disallowed. They had a server our date to the Comment and discharge our duty to the Company

faithfully." And whose claims had they resisted? very probably the claims of friends, of bottle-companions, with widon liney were in the hobit of drinking their wine. Having arred thou he could not write their deimind for this paltry consideration of £500 a year additional; on the contrary, he thought Sir E. Helibones and his colleagues deserved it, for having discharged their former duties so ably.

Mr. R. Jockson mid, an observation had been made in the course of this discussion. which laid raised a difficulty to his mind. Three years ago it was stated in that Court, with some degree of caultation, that the Cornatic Commission was nearly at an end. Now it was a strange circumstance, that three years after this intimation of the approaching close of that Commission, they should be called on to grant to the Commissioners £1,300 per annum instead of £1,500. He quite approved of the Commissioners stating that they would not do the duty under a certain price; every man had a right to make the best bargain he could. But the difficulty was this, the joint Commission might go on for three years more; now, at the exploition of that time, suppose the Carnatic Commission at end, and the Thujure Commission going on, or rice resai, would the portion of business require such a sacrifice of time and attention as would deserve a salary of

£1,500 a year? The Hun, D. Amound said, they quight, as men of business would do to ask these Commissioners how they were occupied in the present year? and why they should demand this additional 2 200 per annum? He about like to know how many hours of day they were occupied? Had not these gentlemen their bands full of business before? if not, why had not their salary been reduced? They were now about to take another commission in hand, which, he supposed, was to be executed in the same manner as the Carnatic Commission. The intural effect of this would be, that if the attention of the Commissioners were directed to the Tanjure Commission, the business of the Carmille Commission must be delayed. It would be better to have a separate commission. He begged have to that there was no necessity to bear testinot of men could be more auxious to have those chims settled than they were, He would ask the Hon Chairman, whither the Tanjore claims were to be taken in land immediately? Had those gentlemen withcient leisure to occupy themselves with a new commission? if they but, it was quite right to coupley them and their clerks in that manner. But let it be done soilsfactorily; let the Court know the crimining of the appointment. Money was not his object; but he wished an end to be put to

this Commission as soon as possible. Three years ago, Sir B. Hobbouse made a report, stating his desire that the Commission chould be put an end to, and a Commisalon was afterwards sent out to inquire into the small debts outstanding in India. The Commission was, however, mill going on, and additional labours were assigned to it. If a proper explanation were not given. he should hold up his hand against the prodicts.

-The Chairman said, it was for Sir B. Hobboose, Mr. Cockburn, and Sir II. logis to state whether they could undertake those two commissions. He must again most distinctly observe, that the arrangement made by the Court of Directors was, in his opinion, by far the best and the most economical that could be devised. If a separate commission were appointed there could not be given less than £1,500 a year to each of the Commissioners, being the same salary that was peni to the Carnetic Commissioners, whilst, by adopting the present mode, the differeaca between three hundred and fifteen bundred a vine to each commissioner was cared to the Company to long as the two Commissions were co-existent, beside the expense of another office, and the salaries of the nocessary a wishints.

olMr. Front inquired whether the Comrainipiers were remorable at pleasure?

halles Chairman said, the Commissioners were appointed by the Court of Directors and the creditors conjointly, and he waspostd there with whom the appointment priginated had also the power of removal.

Mr. Home mid, after what they had heard, and what they knew, there could be no question as to the right of removing the Commissioners. The Court was placed In a very curious vituation: it had been asked, whether the Commissioners were rendy now to undertake those new duties, and the Hon. Chairman said, he did not

. The Chmenton-" I did not."

Mr. Hame understood the Hon, Chairman to have so expressed himself; and, under these circumstances, it would be abmed to rote an additional salary of 4 500 a year on this day. In his opinion, a distinct repression of the business would be much better than the plan now proposed; the creditors, be thought, had a right to complain of the great delay which had already taken place, and the most expeditions way to serously the exil would be an separate that two transactions. Let the Carnatic Commissioners proceed with those claims as fast as they could, and let the Tarjore claims be submitted to a new complesion. In the course of thirty yours, many who, had chims were dead, and the corrivers should come to a settlement as soon as possible. Money was not the object, but it was a very great object that this commis-

sion should not be spun out; he thought money was well hid out; for the purpose of economicing time. He should presson the Court not to suree to this motion at present, but to postpone it, until the Proprietors were assured that the laminess would be efficiently and economically performed. He should therefore move, " that this nuestion be postponed, to give the Court an opportunity of fully considering the subject.

The motion was then landed up to the Chairman, having been regularly seconded

by the Hon, D. Kinnaird.

Mr. Completed sold that, of the great body of creditors, only six or seven lad signed the deed; a large number of them had not eigned it. He, es the minimistrator of a deceased general officer, was bound to state his opinion on the subject. Since the question was last under comideration, he had professional advice with respect to the proceeding : he would now declare his dissent from the arrangement; and, if his arguments produced no alteration, it would perhaps be advisable to petition Parliament. It was, he believed, perfectly impossible that Commissioners. could make any award under this agreement. He had before gone at length into this subject, and he would now only touch upon one paint. He claimed, as an administrator, to be one of those creditors who were recognized and registered by the instrument of 1789, when the debts of the Hajah of Tanjore were about to be put in a course of payment. He contamiled that this was a sufficient proof of the origin and validity of his debt, since the partieswere actually bound to discharge those registered chims; but, noder this new; deed, it appeared that the Commissioners must call for proof of the consideration that was brightally given, which, in many instances, it was utterly impossible to adduce.

Mr. Trant said, it was incumbent on the chimants to prove that the money had been actually advanced; the necessity of this he knew from transactions of a similar kind in India: he did not think it necessary to refer those claims to a separate commission.

Mr. Pattion said, the course which the Hon. Proprietor was now taking, was evid dently fraught with very considerable inconvenience; insertuch as the deed had; been made matter of reference in a Parliamentary exactment, and as those gentleform? who were named as Commissioners, were recited in that enactment as the persons selocted to carry the purposes of the deed loto execution. Now, if the object of the deed were changed in any degree, on the Hon. Gust. (Mr. Crawford) wished, of necessity the whole of this proceeding must full to the ground (hear, bear /) - and the hope of an arrangement, sanctioned by Parliament.

must fall to the ground also; instouch as the Court englished consent to bring forwant a new deed on different principles. (Heart) The deed, he contended, was a proper one; and the principle on which the payment of these behts was established by the Court of Directors, was one of strict good faith to the creditors, aiming to establish the truth and ralldies of the different claims. The Court of Directors wished to prevent any part of the Company's money from being wrongfully disposed of rand, in endeavouring to effect that object, they acted on the alisobate principles of justice between man and man r by this arrangement, that jutien which had for as many years been delayed, was at length brought to the point of being awarded. These transactions had liven going on for twenty or thirty years, and it was lit they should now be wound up and terminated. The claimants on the 'Panjore territory were not obliged to sign this deed, or to submit to this arrangement. They need not do so if they did not approve the terms; but surely justice should be done to those who were willing to receive it in the manner new proposed. He therefore called upon the Court not to traver back in a proceeding, which was at last brought to maturity. (Hear!) The point before the Court was -not to look into the character of this deed at all-but to dechly whither, to addition to the sum now received by the Carnatic Commissioners, they should or should not have a farther allowance for sectling the Tonjore claims? Now he must say, that his acquaintaine with much and did not furn b him with an instance where individuals chose to modertake additional labours without an addithought reward. Such a position on that could only he supported in some Utopian territorys it could not be maintained in the society of which they were members. He would put it to the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Home), whether he would be willing to go off in a post-chaise to Edinburgh, on business, without being remunerated for it. Could they, with any degree of propriety, ask of those distinguished individuals to underake additional labours without remuneration, on account of the expiring nature of the former commission? they not entitled to enjoy that leisure which was about to become their own in consequence of the progress towards conclusion of that commission? It was stated by the Hon, Chalcenan, most fairly and progratly, that this was an economical arreperement. The Commissioners were to receive £1,800 a year while the two commistions lasted; and as soon as either one or the other terminated, the ralary was to be reduced to £1,500 a year. The Hon. Proprietor know how to cast up very well. and if he took the trouble, he would easily secretain how much those Commissioners

had saved to the public, and what frauds they had prevented with respect to the Company. A better set of men for investigating these claims could not possibly be found. Two years ago, when he was in the clair, be bull to state distinctly, that these gentlemen were highly anxious for the termination of the Carnatic Commission. The present charge was a thing not sought for, but a duty that was forced on them. If they went forward with that duty, Parliament had given them the power to examine on path, and doubtless their labour would be very considerable. But now gentlemen turned round on the mere question of £300 a year. Whether that addition should or should not be given, be did hope that the Court would not suffer this arrangement to be turned round on so trilling a point. (Hear !) He trusted they would have some respect for the decision of the former Court. From one of the gentlemen (Mr. Trant) who spike on the subject last time, they had; now a protest, if he might so rall it, against his own acts He (Mr. Puttison) thought that How. Gent., on the occasion allimed to, approved of the measure which he now seemed to condemn. He had not beard my argument against this presents proposition, except this - that the Carabio Commissioners should have their whole time employed, so as to be precluded from attending to any thing but the business of that Commission; the proposition procerded on the principle that the whole was equal to in purp, and necessarily, if they; had the whole of the time of these gentlemon devoted to one object, it would be uneless to ask them to perform another duty. But he must say, that, in any pubwholly employed, and that he might dohis daty faithfully, and yet have un opposed tamity of transacting other business in his spare hours. Those gentlehren might say, " here we are - we perform the duties now entrusted to us with propriety, but we have yet time to do something rise." He thought it was not fair, when meh was the case, to say to individuals, "you shall not occupy your time with any other employment.

Mr. Trend, in explanation, said, he had morely stated, at the last Court, that the Act of Parliament fixed the salaries of the Caracic Countisioners, and therefore stood in the way of any arrangement which went to impose an additional duty on them, unless they pleased to andertake it solaritarily.

Mr. Louisdes observed, that \$1,500 a year at this period, was equal to \$2,000 a year at the time the salary was granted at the time the salary was granted at the conduct of those Commissioners, that he would not do or an any thing that could interfere with their interests.

The Hope D. Linuxed said, the religious he had beard in support of this proposition were so far from substantory. that he felt it to be utterly impossible for the Court to agree to it, and, therefore, he should persevere in endeasynating to have the motion postponed. The Hon. Director (Mr. Fatthop) stated most distinctly, that the only time which the Commissioners could de-vote to the Tanjore claims was the lessure arising from the expiring duty of the Carnetic Commission. Why then, he would say, they dought to give that commission up; but he could not think of paying them an additional same on account of the diminished, and diminishing nature of their labours. If he paid a man for twelve hours of his time, and he had six of those hours to himself, was it reasomable that he should rematterate blin addifferently for humbers performed in those als hours? But out of this question grew readler of inore importances, and the wisfrom of the Legislature, in enacting that a grant of this kind should be brought before the General Court, was never more strong-If exemplified then on this occasion: by that provision so Proprietor was debarred, even at the twelfth hour, from stating his objections to a medium of this nature. An charvation bad been made by an Hon. Pro-prictor (Mr. Craw ford), to which no answer whatever had been given. The Directors had come prepared with this Act of Par-lamant's but it appeared that they had not come prepared to state the grounds and the policy on which it was founded. If the India Company had agreed, by a former instrument, to pay all register delits, as the Hon. Proprietor stated, was it not non-Hob. Properiety stated, was it not non-series to turn round now and say, "thouse debts must be proved." If he had gene, in good, faith, to the holder of one of flow debts, and said, "I will buy that daid; how in it proved," and the an-swer, was, "it is registered, it is a re-curred data, "to should have been satis-fied with the occurity; he would not have inquired farther, whether it was a good or had debt. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford) complained that, under this Cansford complained that, under this deed, he was precluded from obtaining relief, and be saved that he would go be-fore Parliament. For his own part, bu thought the Hon, Proprietor and a right to do so, for the purpose of having this act of Parliament corrected. For blandle, as a plain winking man, interested in the expendifure of the Company's money, he would take care, if those who voted away the protect com were reproached, as a parcel of (vois, let giving away money for which they received no equivalent, that he should not be included in the censure; for his name should be enrolled with the names of eight other Progretors, for the purpose of bringregifus question to a hellor. Had they not

did they not appoint old Commissioners there? New Commissioners for India were mendoned in the act, "In order the mone effectually to carry its provisions into a recursion." Here he saw nothing about nahiries; he had beaut no answer whatsoever to the ablieding to the objections usged against this mea-sites: file immediate objection who not founded on the amount of mucey; but od the gross absurdity of granting those Commissioners £200 a year for the employ-ment of that time, which they had a right to command. On that ground, he would not consent to the advance of a single shilling. In the twentieth report of the Commissioners of the Caronic debt, they requested to be relieved from the mijudication of a number of small claims; and arrangements for the purpose of effecting that object, had been sent out by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, This shewed that they were anxious to terminate the business; and, far he it from him to say, that, even when their labours were almost brought to a conclusion, even when their duties had nearly ceased, they should, in consequence of the little time those duties occupied, he mulet-ed of any part of their salary. But it was absurd to say to them "come, you have time on your hands, take these Tablora claims, with an additional salary," The thing, too, was done in the most niggeriffy manner; they were prilered £300 a year, because they were on the spot. He hoper the Court would not, from the paltry motive of economy, do that which was inproper. After this discussion, he defied any other name to be given to this proceeding, but that of a sloventy job. With respect to the Commissioners he disclaimed it: it was, he repeated, a job; discreditable to the Company, and insuling to the Commissioners.

General Thornton said he was present et the last Court, when this subject was brought forward, and there was not the smallest discussion on it. He thought the reasons now addicted were so strong against any precipitate proceeding, and so cogent in favour of paining before they went farther, that he would algo the requisition for a hallot.

Mr. R. Jackson raid, the question properly before the Court was not the character of these Countilopers, nor the properly of making this grant of £300 a-year, in addition to the £1,500 per and which they now enloyed; has whether such reasons had not been given, as should indove the Court to adjourn this motion? (Hour!) An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), a gentleman of great experience as a Member of Parliament, seamed very much inclined to think that the Tanjore Commissioners should be distinct from the Caraktic Commissioners, in order to make it the prime object of each in get through the hasiness as fast as possible. (Hear !) The suggestion was undoubtedly worthy of attention. He should support the proposition for an adjournment of the question, because he did not think that any ill effect could arise from a short delay. he, therefore put it to the Court, whether it would not be better to wave any further proceeding this day, for the purpose of seeing if some alteration might out he made to meet the objections which had been made. With a full conviction of the purity of intention which actuated those who brought the measure forward, he still could not help feeling strongly the objections that had been urged. Any thing which tended to spin out the Carnatic Commission must meet with his disapprobation; and he was quite sure, that such would be the operation of the present measure. The Carnatic Commission must be protracted to keep up the full measure of payment to the Tanjors. Commissioners. This would be discreditable to the Company; and they ought, beyoud all chines, to consider in what way this abbject could go forth to the public with the greatest reputation. An Hon, Proprietor (Mr. Crawlord) had made a statement, relative to his own connexion with the Tanjore claims, which was, of itself, sufficient to demand a priese. He stated that, in deciding on the Tanjore debts, the Commissioners were bound to waive, or as least not to demand proof of the origical consideration, where the debts had been recognized and registered, as then required, which, according to his idea, sais proof sufficient of their validity, although, under the present deed, it would not be received as such: this certainly was a point of great importance; it deserved scrious consideration, and, as little inconvenience could arise from a short delay, he thought that time should be allowed for inquiry. He was sorry to say, that hills and acts of Parliament were not laid before them until the last moment; la one instance, they had been called on to agree to a hill thus had not been even read abort. The question now was, whether the propriety of lunking into the validity of those registered debts, was not a good reason for complying with the motion for adjourning the question. If the Countries sioners had not power under the pessent act to inquire into the consideration given for the original debt, it might be highly expedient, to apply for an amended act, There were, indeed, so many reasons pressing facilie adjournment, that he must, as an honest man, sign the requisition for the ballot, and thus give to the Proprietors a chance for a more mature considera-

tion of the subject.

The Chairman raid, he telt it was due to the Court, and he would say, it was also due to himself to make a few observations on this occasion. An Flon. Gentle-

man (Mr. D. Kinnsird) had called this arrangement a job of an extraordinary nature. Now what job it was, or whore there was any thing like trick or collusion he could not by any means conserve, exfauour of the creditors. Most certainly, if it was a job, it was a job for their benefit, and for the benefit of no one clse. The Hon, Proprietor and an Hon, Gentleman near him (Mr. Hume) had mistaken what he stated with respect to the performance of their new duties by the Carnatic Commissioners. They had put words into his mouth which he had not used. They supposed him to have said, that he did not know whether they would undertake those duties or not; now his statement was, that the Commissioners would not undertake to perform the additional duties, except on the terms specified, and further, that the duties of both commissions would go forward at the same time. These were his words, and be was sure, when he recalled them to the memory of those Hon. Proprietors, they would admit the fact. The Hon. Proprietor on the other side of the Court (Mr. Crawford) had favoured them with his remarks at length on a late occasion. The Bill, however, it should be observed, was not the question now before the Court, since it had received the royal ascent. The Hon. Proprietor's observations, though they might be allowed to the latitude of debute, were not relevant to the question now noder discussion. The present ques-tion merely related to the Commissioners. The Gallant General (Thornton), however, must have very much forgotten what passed on a former occasion, when he sald that no discussion had then taken place on this question. He would even refer to this Gallant General himself and ask whether there was not, as the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Crawford) had stated, a very long argumont. The Gallant General did not then ment. The Gallan center with what con-oppose the measure, and with what con-sistency he could now your against It, he assumes he could now your against It. would leave it to himself to explain. The Hoo. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnam) had allouded to the Commissioners at Marias. The Commissioners to India and in England were differently, appointed; they were appointed by the Company to the one part, and by the creditors of the other. It was not so in Madrus; the Commissioners there were appointed by the Rengal Government. Perhaps it had been or might be occurary that state new Commissioners should be appointed there, because, in the course of nature, to Continue, in the course of nature, to Continue, in This business had been under consideration for two or three years, druggle it was hot a few weeks ago that it had been brought belong the Cours of Preprietors. As the arrangement was a management of the course of prietors. As the arrangement was a matter of equity; he conceived it was inconsistent with such a principle to occasion, by the proposed amendment, any longer delay. Gontlemen might of course demand a ballet if they thought proper.

The original motion, and the amendment, namely—" that the consideration for this question be adjustmed to the next General Court, to give the Court of Directors an opportunity to determine, whether a separate commission may not be preferable, to inquire into the debts of the late Rajah of Tanjore,"—were then read.

The amendment was negatived.

On the main question being put, a ballot was demanded by the nine following Proprietors then present:—R. Jackson, J. Addinell, W. Thernton, Jac. Pattison, Jos. Maddor, Douglas Kinneird, Jos. Hume, Henry Guhagan, J. Doyle, C. J. Doyle, and Thomas Lowndes.

The ballot was fixed for Friday the 2d

of July.

INDIA BONDS.

General Thornton-d I vine, pursuant to mosice, to call the attention of the Court to the present high rate of interest payeble on India bands. My argument lies in a very small company: when it is known that these bonds bear a premium of more that 60s. per cent., that fact alone is, I think, a repeat sufficient to induce the Court to believe that the interest upon them is too high, and that the Proprietors of East-India Stock ought not to suffer it to continue at its present tate. Exchaquer bills have been lowered to 14d a day, which is about 21 per cent, while 61 per cent is allowed on India bands. Notwithstanding this, Evelopuer Bills are at a premium of from 21s, to 26s. I therefore consider the extra interest paid by the Company as a most unperessary waste of money. If the rate were reduced to 24 per cent, a saving would be effected of £39,129 per ann.; but, if it were lowered to 21 per cent., the rate at present ellowed on Exchequer bills, the saving would be no less than £49,027 per ann. and if reduced to 2 per cent., as may with great property be done, if the Company continues in its present course of prosperity, the saving would amount annually to £59,823. There are objects of great importance, to which I wish to call the particular streution of the Court. There can, I conceive, m may rate, he no objection to ceduce the interest to Vi per cent and then the holders of India bonds will have an advantage of | per cent ever the holders of Exchequer bills. There are, besides, many other odramages belonging to fadia bonds. They may lie in the bolder's chest, or at his banker's, until he thinks proper to bring them into the market and sell them; while Eachequer bills are always liable to be called for and paid off,

without the interests and wides of the holders being consulted. I have heard it mentioped, as an objection to my mution, that, if the interest of India Londs he reduced, the next thing will be to reduce the interest on the stock : but the very reverse is the fact; because the more we save, the greater will be our surplus, and convequently the larger must be our dividend on the capital stock. I shall now conclude by sucrely submitting my motion to the Court: I wished to have done so at the last General Court, and had I succeeded, before the 25th of March, a considerable saving would have secrated. I beg leave to more-

" That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to take into immediate runsideration the propriety of giving the necessury notice for the purpose of a reduction of the present annual interest of 34 per cent, paid on India bonds; a memore which, it appears to this Court, would not only be beneficial to the proprietors, but likewise advantageous to the public; the present premium per centum paid for India boods being about 80s, rendering it trapifest that the existing interest is nunes cenarily high, and therefore injurious to the Proprietors, whilst the public is des prived of that accommodation which India bands, at a moderate premium, are sa well calculated to afford."

Mr. Addingst und be seconded the motion with great plansure; he considered 3) per cent; interest on their bands as con-

delerably too high,

Mr. Lounder said be thought be had laund something like a high, that it was in the power of the Company to lower the Interest on East-India Stock. Now there was a wide distinction between East-India stock, and East-India hunds; the former was the capital of the Company, the latter its debt. The Government of the country had an undoubted right to pay off its creditors, at par, or, if they refused, to reduce their interest, and so had every other debtor. But could any non say, there was an inherent power in the East-India Company to dissolve themselves? (Rucrtion, queither.) Why, if they reduced the dividend on their stock, they would vir-tually dissolve theuseives. (Question.) Well, then, they would do the same thing, they would prevent people from remaining Members of the Company. He saw no reason for letting it go chroad, that they had a right to lower the dividend. His family had already suffered enough by the reduction of the interest on India Bonds from 5 to 4 per cent.; and he therefore now cordially symmathized with the bond-holders. (A bugst.) He thought the rafe : masien would be so made telesioner this, and with that opinion he should propose that the reduction should not go lower than I per cent. This would be more likely to

meet the wishes of the bondholders, than the Gallant General's proposition.

The Chairman .- " The Gallant General in bringing forward this motion professed a disposition to be very brief in his observations, I, however, shall be still more so, because I do not think it necessary to enter loto the calculation of the saving which may be effected by reducing the interest on India bonds from 36 per cent. to 21 or 2 per cent., which seemed to be the principal object of the Gallant General's speech. The real question for us to consider in one of expediency, namely, whether it is prudent or proper for this Court to take into their hands, and to decide on so very serious and dellcate a subject? For my own part I am of opinion that every thing in the nature of a financial operation had much better be left in the hands of the executive body. (Hone!) From the year 1770 to the present time, it will be found that the interest of India bonds has been lowered and raised by the executive body according to the exigencies of the period; I think, therefore, it is much wiser to leave this master in the hands of those by whom it has been so long and so satisfactorily regulated. (Hear !) I am sure that this Court will bear in mind the very extensive financial operations which, in the course of a few years have been effected under the superintendance of your Court of Directors. During the last two years, a great amount of debt has been liquidated, by which a corresponding annual awing has accrued. Now, while those financial measures are still in operation, I trust the Court will be of opinion that it would be wrong to take this or any other part of the Company's pecuniary transactions out of the hands of the executive. On these grounds, I hope the Proprietors will oppose this very injudicious motion-a motion, in my opinion, so objectionable, that I am very sorry it las been brought forward."

Mr. H. Jackson said the Executive Body had, up to the present day, legislated on the subject which had been introduced by the Gallant General; and the fact mentioned by the Hon. Chairman sufficiently shewed the wisdom of leaving the Company's financial operations in their hands. Circumstances, connected with those financial operations, must arise at all times, of which the great body of Proprietors could be but very imperfect judges. The Learned Gent, professed binself to entertain strong objections against schemes of this kind. Without laying claim to the prace of having entered very deeply into the science of political economy, he could not but see the danger of following the extravagant fervour of the moment, which, in search of new principles, led men to think lightly of those which had long been considered as wise, and found to be beneficial.

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Some years ago, the mercantile interest was in a state of great embarramment, the agricultural interest pext was almost desponding; each of these were thought worthy of the aid and soluce of the Legislature! but against the monied interest, attempts were daily making. The more favourite scheme seemed to be, to break down the aguajtants, who were the most steady friends to the country; not Indeed the largest, but the most settled customers of its agriculture and its internal commerce. Neither himself, nor his connexions had any interest in the rise or fall of India bonds; therefore, when he made these observations, he recant them as a general protest against such experiments. Even in the financial operations of Government, he bad extremely doubted the wisdom of impoverishing the annulments, without, at the same time, lowering the assessed taxes. They might as well issue at once a decree of exite and of bunishment, and thus expatriate the most unassuming, but the best ordered class of the community. If they thus continued to lower the income of the annuitant, and expected him to continue to struggle with an enormous load of taxes, they would soon find that they indalged a vain hope. The annuitant would take that course, which alone was left for him to embrace; he would quit his native shore, and form his establishment elsewhere. When gentlemen talked of reducing interest, from 4 per cent. or 34 per cent. to 2 per cent., they did not appear to recollect that they ran the hazard of destroying the only means which thousands and tens of thousands had for their support; that they rained the expectations of families; that they interfered with intended settlements, and marred the hopes and education of many an orphan. Some savings might accrue from such plans, but it must be at the expense of, and bear heavy on a very numerous, although an unprotected class of persons. It would be better at once to decree their exile, and furnish them with the means of going abroad. The blighting effects of absenteeship, had not, be admitted, been much felt as yet in this country; so great was its population and its riches, that the evil walked unseen. It was an evil nevertheless. During the last seven years, a prodigious number of families had emigrated from England; but, in Ireland the effects. of absenteeship, that long deployed evil, were every where visible. It had thereblighted and blasted the land almost beyand the hope of recovery; and though, in that country the taxes, which tended to encourage absenteeship had been repealed, and, as he understood, the whole of the assessed taxes had been remitted, he feared the remedy had come too late! When persons were once settled in another country; when connexious were formed and

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children born, it was too late to laspe that they would return to a distinctual income, and an undiminished testation! A neighbouring country had lately given an awful lesson to statesmen on this subject; where the United Powers of an absolute government, great and transcendant as they were, had bowed before public feeling and opinion! He (Mr. Jackson) therefore solumnly protested against this mania for involving with established interests, and particularly with those of an immense number of persons, wholly dependent on our public funds; he repeated, that breaking down the amanitant, and decreeing his brainliment, were convertible propositions.

Mr. Hume said the observations of his Hon, and Learned Friend (Mr. R. Jackson) did not apply to the question immediately before the Court. The misinto the subject, would be found a very wide and important question. For his own part, with reference to the emigration likely to result from the reduction of the annuitants, he (Mr. Hame) was rather anxious that some of them should go abroad, in order that they might afterwards return and reside at home better satisfied with their lot. It was not desirable, if it were practicable, to render the British islands a prison, out of which its natives were not to travel. But as to the question before the Court, he thought the Company ought to be consented with the terms on which it obtained maney. The Government rould not procure money for less than 35 per cent; and they land, therefore, no right, as a commercial budy, to be dissatisfied at paying a similar interest. The City of London borrowed money at 4 per cent. Dierefore, looking at the subject in a commercial point of view, he saw no reason for the proposed reduction. It was quite clear, from what he had stated, that the credit of the Company stood as high as that of the Government. He did not, Ilke his Hon, and Learned Friend, consider what were called the interests of the anmultants, for he was convinced that money, like every other commodity, ought to find its level in the market; and, if the anmuitants rested their capital in that species of security, they must abide by all the chances, whether the interest rose or fell, which might happen to occur. But, as he would generally prefer to leave these flours. cial subjects to the Court of Directors, and so he was of opinion the propriesors ought to be satisfied with the present rate of interest, he would suggest to his Gallant Friend to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Twining said, the object he had in view in rising, had been mut by the conclusion of the speech delivered by the Hon. Proprietor who had just sat down, in which he expressed a wish that the Gollant General would withdraw his motion.

After the few, but side observations which had fallen from the Hon. Chairman, ho thought the Gallant General would be inthread to withdraw his proposition, rather than allow it to be decided by a shew of hands, or ultimately by a division. This was, he thought, one of those subjects, which, at all times, was most satisfactorily left in the hands of the Executive Haily. It was found that, in fact, the interest of India bonds had kept pace with the circumstances of the Company. He was opposed to the motion in another point of view. He was apprehensive that many families, by another reduction, added to the Inconveniences they already suffered from former reductions, might be driven to seek larger interest, by investing their capital in some of those establishments of a less secure nature, which were daily rising into existence. He conceived that it was much better to continue the rate of interest as it was, rather than to lower it to the very lowest rate at which money could possibly be borrowed.

Mr. C. Factors said, if this proposition were agreed to, an immense loss would be sustained by the Company's creditors; and the Company might in the end find, that they had acted on the principle of "penny wise, and pound foolish." He knew that many creditors in India, widows and or plants, who depended whelly on what they received from the Company's securities, had suffered to the extent of 50 per cent, in their incurres by these reductions. He should certainly oppose an alternation of the interest of the Company's bonds in this

country.

The Hon. D. Kinnaied said the Gallant General was entitled to thanks for bringing thin subject forward, if he conceived that it ought to be pressed publicly on the attention of the Court. He, at the same time, quite agreed in the propriety of withdrawing it, after what had passed. He could not help saying, that he dissented wholly from the politice-economical dectrines of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. R. Jarkson), and of the Hon. Proprieter (Mr. Twinning) above him.

General Thurnian said he would concur with the general wish of the Court, and withdraw his motion, leaving it to the Court of Directurs to reduce the interest when to their judgment it seemed most proper. He disclaimed my want of confi-

dence in them.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Coursess was about to state the business for which the Court was made Special, when

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose and said—
I wish, Sir, before you proceed to the other business, to draw the attention of the Court to a subject, which, in point of fact,

is more completely before it than it could be even by a previous notice. The Court must be aware, that a motion was proposed and agreed to at a former Court for the production of all the papers and public documents on record, which related to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings in India, to enable the Proprietors to form a correct opinion as to the merita or demerits of the Noble Lord's Gorero-This motion was made by an Hon. Gent. (Mr. J. Smith) as an amendment to a proposition which I had previously submitted to the Court. That Hon. Grademan stated, at the time, that he had attended chiefly from motives of curionity. Originally the Hon. Gentleman lad moved for the production of some papers respecting a transaction at Hyderalad; but he had ended by adopting a suggestion made by the Chalrman, for the production of all papers generally relating to the Noble Marquess's administration, and the motion had been adopted by the Court. A list of papers had lately been laid upon the table in pursuance of this motion; but on what principle, or by whom they had been selected. I am not able to conjecture : but I presume it is to be supposed, that those documents were, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, considered sufficient to enable the General Court of Proprietors to understand, and to decide on the merits of the Marquese of Harriags. When I looked at them, however, I was perfectly intonished how such an opinion could be entertained; and I shall be equally astocished if any person gets up and asserts that they are sufficient for the purpose which was contemplated in colling for them. I know not even by whom the selection has been made; whether by the elerk, or by any other individual. In consequence, I felt it to be my duty to write a letter to the author of the motion, requesting to know whether he considered the papers sufficient, and whether he intended to ask for more that day. The Hon, Gentleman had stated in his answer, that he should be unavoidably absent on business. I lament his absence, as it was peculiarly the duty of that Hon. Gentleman, with whom the motion originated, to say whether the papers were such as the terms of his proposition called for. The first explanion I have to notice is, that there are no Minutes of Council; and next I have to observe, that one most particular paper is wanting, on which I shall offer a few remarks. The document I allude to is an espece (by the Marquess of Hastings himself) of the motives which led to the principal events in his administration. That document embraces every topic of Importance, connected with the conduct and administration of the Noble Marquess, during the time he filled the situation of Governor-General, and it was, therefore,

essentially necessary that it should be produced. I recollect that, on a former oceasion, your predecessor in the Chair (Mr. Wigram) who is not now present, in reply to an allusion which I made to this document, stated distinctly that it would be printed, as well as other papers submitted by Sir W. Rumbold. I was gratified to hear this aununciation, because I confess I doubted whether it was an official paper. I do not see that document to the list; and I know not why it is withheld think some explanation on this point is necessary. I have not even an idea why this expend is refused; there is something exceedingly curlous in this affair. Do not let it be said, that the late Chairman voluntocred this promise at a former Court, without the knowledge or concurrence of the Court of Directors. Let him not be thrown over, as the phrase is, by a declaration that it was not the act of the Directors generally. This protence will not avail; because, if I am not mistaken, the Chairman stated on the same occasion, that he toade the communication in consequence of a previous direction of the Court of Directors, to include it in those which were to be buil before the General Court Il called for. I therefore beg in ask why it has not appeared among the

papers on the table?

The Chairman - " I perfectly understand the paper to which the Hon. Proprietor alludes, and I shall briefly state why that paper has not been produced along with the others. The reason is, because it is not such a document as, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, falls within the requisition of the Court of Proprietors. The words of the resolution of the General Court are, ' that there be laid before this Court copies of all correspondence and other documents to be found upon the public records of this bouse which regard the administration of the Marquesa of Hastings as Governor-General of India, and which may enable this Court to judge of the propriety of entertaining the question of a further pecuniary reward to the late Governor-General "-auch is the resolution of the General Court; and the Court of Directors in deliberating on the best means of complying with that resolution, decided that a number of documents (a list of which is now before this Court) should be printed, amongst which the particular paper alluded to is certainly not included. The non-preduction of that document is not on act of unintentional omission. It was not included, because in the judgment of the Court of Directors, it did not come within the description of the papers called for by the Proprietors, and therefore it was considered nanecessary and improper to lay it before them. As the matter has been brought before the Court, I shall state to you the circumstances

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under which that document was received, and what it really is. The Marquess of Hastings, on his way home, prived at. Gibraltar on the 6th of May 1823, and from thence addressed a letter to the late Chalrman, in which he enclosed this statement or summary of his administration. The paper was beaded ' Operations in Iqdia, from the 18th of April 1814 to the 1st of Jouwary 1823. In the letter, I must observe, the Noble Lord used other terms, but to the paper itself, he affixed the words which I have quoted. This letter was ad-dressed to the late Hon. Chairman, and it was optional for him to lay it before the Court of Directors, or to withhold it, just as he might think fit. It is evidently not such a document as the Court of Directors could take official cognizance of: it is not a paper proceeding from the Governor-General in Council, which is the only authority known to the Court of Directors, or which they can officially recognize, or even from the Governor-General. The late Clairman, bowever, in the caercise of his discretion, laid the documents before the Court of Directors on the 28th of May 1525, and on the 19th of June, this fact was stated through their secretary to the Noble Lord, and it was observed, " Your Lordship is too well acquainted with the constitution of the East-India Company, to expect from the Court of Directors, any opinion on a communication, having reference to public transactions, made subsequestly to your Lordship's resignation of the office of Governor-General." Every attention has been shewn to the Noble Marquesa, but it is quite impossible for any person, having any experience in the affairs of the East-India Company, not to perceive that this was a document of which the Court of Directors could not take official cognitance, which they could not con-alder as an official record by which their judgment ought to be guided. On the 5th of May last, the Court of Directors had all the papers relating to the Government of the Marquess of Hastings in Council under consideration, for the purpose of complying with the resolution of the General Court. The Court of Directors on that occasion maturely considered the question of producing the paper in question, and it was finally, on the most deliberate consideration, " resolved that the said letter and its enclosure, not being official documents, cannot be printed. Whatever benefit the Noble Lord may hope to derive from this paper, will be obtained by his own publication of it; but the Court of Directors were precluded from producing it, unless they applied to it a character that did not belong to it: such is the answer which I have to give."

Sir J. Doyle said there could be no doubt that collectively and individually the General Court must wish for the amplest information respecting the Northe Marquese. The explanation given by the Chairman second quite satisfactory why the paper had not hitherto appeared on the table. There could, however, he supposed, he no objection to any motion for its production specially. There were also one or two other papers for which he should also move.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird begged his Gallant Friend to confine his motion to this expose, as he was dissatisfied with the Chairman's answer, and wished to state his reasons for that dissatisfaction.

Sir J. Doole said he should listen with attention to his Hon. Friend's remarks. Every man formed his own judgment. For his part be did not claim this paper as a record, but still he wished for it, because it was desirable that the amplest information should be before the Court, The object of every body was to investi-gate the question fully. It was better if the inquiry could proceed upon documents in a recorded form; but for God's sake he implored them not for the take of form to deny themselves any information. (Hour, hear !) It was extremely fair for the Hon. Chairman to state why the paper was not produced; but there was, he believed, not a man present who was not desirous toreceive information from every quarter from whence it could be obtained. He therefore moved, " that the paper written by Lord Hastings respecting his Administration in India, though not officially recorded, should be laid before the Court."

The Hon. D. Kinnuird seconded the motion. He contended that the Chairman had given no explanation of the circumstances which had led the Court to expect that this paper would have been produced, .. an expectation that had been disappointed. There was no explanation of the reasons which had induced the late Chairman, for ment. He (Mr. Kinneird) avowed that his object was not merely to obtain the paper, for it was already before the public, but by its obtainment in that mode, to prevent an opinion from arising that there was some reason why it was refused. If he could only compel an answer why it was not to be given in an official form, he would be satisfied completely. Acts of outission affected the character of public men as much sometimes as acts of commission; they frequently produced very powerful effects on the public mind. If there were no other reason for not laying this document before the Proprietors, but that which was stated by the Hon. Chair. man, it was quite emisfactory as to the character of the Marqueta of Hastings; but if there were any other reason he should be glad to hear it. Was be to suppose that the paper was withheld merely because it was not in an official form?

The Chairman-" I wish to set myself

right on this point : the Hon. Gent. seems to assume, that there is no other ground for withholding the paper, except that it is not an official record. The Hon. Proprietor saked toe why it was not laid before the Court of Proprietors? I stated, in answer, because it was not an official document; but, undoubtedly, there are many other considerations which may have had weight with the Court of Directors in adopting the resolution to withhold it. The Noble Lord was fully at liberty to write the history of his own transactions; but if the Court of Directors had sanctioned and published it under their authority, it would, of necessity, he conceived, have involved them in many difficulties, and called forth remarks which it would be better to avoid. The Noble Lord's memoir, it must be observed, relates, not merely to his own transactions, but to what was done by antecedent Governors. While the Court are willing to give the Noble Marquess credit for all the merit to which he is entitled, it is their duty to take care that they do not sauction any thing which detracts from the merits of his predecessors. When, therefore, the question grose whether to by the memalr of the Noble Marquess before the Proprictors, sanctioned by the authority of the Court of Directors, I, for one, felt myself called on by a sense of duty to reaist the proposition; being convinced that it would be highly inexpedient to produce a document which reflects seriously on others, and which could not go forth under the authority of the Court of Directors, without calling for remarks and comments on the part of those who may be affected by his Landship's statements. The pre-sent motion seems unnecessary, since it is admitted that the paper is already published, and is consequently accessible to the Proprietors; why, then, should it be produced by the Court of Directors? a proceeding that would stamp it with the chameter of an official document, to which it can lay no just claim. The justice and fair feeling of the Court of Directors ought not to allow them to give their sanction to a document which called in question the acts of those who preceded the Noble Marquess."

The Hon. D. Americal was glad that he had elicited the reasons why this paper was to be withheld. He understood the Chairman to state, that the Court of Directors were guided in their resolution not to produce the paper by their extreme and jealons circumspection—not to suffer their hands to be suffled by passing through them a document which might be supposed to give countenance even to a rumour against the character of their Governors, and this feeling too had arisen within so short a period of that memortahed any when the late Chairman, having been asked whether one of those Governors had

been detected in a gross fraud and peculation, refused to give an answer!

Mr. Pattison rose to order. The Hon-Proprietor was directing his argument as if what he stated was the general opinion of the Court of Directors. That opinion would be found on record; it was, that the paper ought not to be laid before the Proprietors, because it was not a regular document. He wished, therefore, to repet this general attack on the whole hody of Directors. This statement was perfectly correct, and he was sure the Hon. Gent.

wished to be set right.

The Hon. D. Kinnnird continued. He was not unaware that a strong difference of opinion existed in the Court of Directors on this subject; and God forbid that the Hon. Director should not have an opportunity of stating the fact, if he dissented from the opinion of the great body of his colleagues. (Hear !) It was said by the Hou. Chairman, that the ground on which this document was withheld was, because if it were produced, it would go forth with the sanction and authority of the Court of Directors. He, however, considered it as absurd to pretend that they sanctioned the expect by laying it be-fore the Proprietors. They no more adopted it by receiving it than a man admitted the justice of an accusation by pleading to He challenged any fair and honest men to say that the Noble Marquess, in drawing up the expans, could have had a particle of motive to injure his predeces-sors. (Hear, hear!) Where such an imputation could have originated, there must have existed the keenest desire of preferring some charge against the Marquess of Hastings. But what a charge! The Marquess of Hastings build his fame on pulling down the fame of those who had good before him! On what? On the character of Lord Minto and his friends. Now, how stood the fact? The Noble Marquest opened his crossed with a description of the state of India when he arrived there. Had he misconsected the arrived there. Had be misrepresented the condition of that country? If he had, be was the most newless of men to put an re-cord a statement which all India sould contradict. The Noble Marquess then stated, that on his arrival be found the Indian Government involved in six different disputes, and he adverted to the state of the Treesury. Was this statement made to Impeach his predecessors? Non constat that If he had been Governor-General himself be might not have pursued the same measures, or that if Lord Minto had remained he would not have adopted the course followed by the Marquesa of Has-tings. The Noble Marquess found India in a crisis brought on by events that were maturing long before the days of Lord Minto. It was predicted by the Marquess Wellesley in his time, and had he remained.

two years longer in India, he would have taken the same course the Marquess of Hastings had done. Those who drew such an errogeous conclusion from the erpose of the Marquess of Hastings, as that he meant to detract from the fame of any huncan boing, must have done so igmorantly, he would not say maliciously. Ho (Mr. Kinnaird) therefore protested, in the name of every fair and honourable man-in the name of Lord Hastings himself-and in the presence of Land Minto's family, that the Noble Manquess had not the least design to insinuate that his predecessors had misconducted themselves. He had said so to the present Lard Minto, who was of course deeply incressed in the character of his father. The document had been for some months before the public, and this was the first time he had heard such an objection arged against it. He understood there was a very great difference of opinion to the Court of Directors on this subject; and, he thought, before they proceeded to a final decision, if there were any minutes, recording dissents in the Court of Directorn, they ought to be laid before the Proprietors.

Mr. Frant mid he happened to be present in a very thin Court, when the Hou. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnwird) rose and put a question to the late Chairman. He asked, whether the paper now mentioned, would be produced amongst the other documents? and certainly, he (Mr. Trant) felt blinself bound to say, the answer was quite distinct and conclusive, that there was no objection. He did contend, on a former occasion, that the then Claiman was perfeetly right in not giving an answer to a question that was put to him at that time. But with respect to the question relative to this erpore, he must declare that the conwer was clear and conclusive. As to the document which formed the subject of discussion, he thought if the promise to produce it had not been given, that the reasons stated by the Hon. Chairman for withholding it, would have been perfectly satisfactory. It seemed, however, that considerable doubts were cittertained as to the propriety of producing it but, according to all practice and precedent, when a question was asked, and an explicit answer was given from the Chair, with the general concurrence of the Directors, as was the one here, it was irregular to make such comments on that answer as they lead heard. Such a proceeding, he thought, involved a question of a very wide nature, and might give rise to very great inconчещенов.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he was not present up a former occasion, when it was announced that a list of papers had been made out for the inspection of the Proprietors; but he read in the newspaper

that certain documents had been selected in conformity with the resolution of the General Court respecting this important and interesting question. The Hon. Chairman was represented to have said, at the same time, that if any papers connected with the merits of the case had been omitted, or if there were any documents which the friends of the Noble Marquess, or any member of the Court, thought necessary to the elecidation of the transactions of the Marquess of Hastings in India, an application for them to the Court of Directors would be fairly and candidly met on their part, their object being to lay before the public the fullest information with respect to the adminis-tration of that Nobleman. He was pleased, but not at all surprised, at this declaration, which sprang from that just and proper feeling by which the Hoa. Chairman, he had no doubt, would be always actuated. It was a disclaimer of everything that savenired of partiality towards either side. At a preceding Court, the late Chairman had been asked, " are we to understand that amongst the papers which are to be laid before the Proprietors, that document which is termed the Summary of the Administration of the Marquess of Has-tings, is to be one?" The answer he (Mr. Jackson) read was to this effect, " No doubt it is to form, and will formone of the papers to be submitted to the Proprietors." Now, however, it accused that two objections were raised against its production. The one an objection in point of order, which could easily be removed; the other an objection of great and serious importance, namely, rhat certain reasons were now thought to exist for the withholding of this document, which had not been breathed or hinted at before. The first objection was founded on the terms of the resolution, which called for "all public documents on the records of this house," and this paper, it was alleged, was not a document of that description. He was quite ready to admit that it was not a paper on record, and he was not surprised that the difficulty buil arisen. But in his opinion it was easy to remove that difficulty. It. was computent for any Propriesor, or may friend of the Noble Marquess, to enclose this Summary to the Directors as a docu-ment on behalf of that Nobie Person; they were bound to receive it; it would then become a document which they must acknowledge to be formally before them; and, as a paper transmitted to the Chair-man and Coort of Directors, it must be placed on their records, when any Proprietor would be at liberty to call for it. Many instances could be adduced where papers had been made matter of record in this way. Thus this objection, by so simple a process, might be removed. But

then came the objection on the part of the Hon. Chairman, who must be presumed to be speaking the sentiments of his colleagues, namely, that this paper, strictly speaking, was not official, and was therefore to be kept back; such a proceeding would involve the whole Court in disgrace. Let them look to the grounds on which the production of this paper was resisted. The Hon. Chairman said, "the Let them look to the grounds on Noble Marquess may write the whole history of his transactions in India, but he has no right, in that history, to detract from the merits of others, or to do them injustice." Now he begged of the Court to look at the work to which this observa-tion was applied. Was it not a naked abstract of facts, of dates, of sums, of recorded minutes and resolutions? He would suppose, the argument sake, that would suppose, for a gament set, in this, "When I undertook the administration of your affairs, there was but so much money in your treasury, when I left India there was so much. The average of your investments for a given number of years was so much, but in a certain number of succeeding years, while I conducted the administration, the sum was taked to so much, a far higher amount than ever before known! Your boods, when I arrived in India, were at such a discount; at the moment I am writing they have attained to such a premium. When I commenced my administration, from some cause or other, the materiel of war was broken down, and I could not preserve your sovereign character, or defend your territories against lasult till I had raised that materiel up." If all this be fact; what honest man would wish for its suppression? if not fact, A, B, and C could disprove it; the Court of Directors had in their own hands the means of setting right any thing that might appear to be wrong, of contradicting any erroneous assertion. Let them do so, and the Noble Lord would have no right to complain; but he would have a right to complain, and so would the Court of Proprietors, of the appression of a justificatory docu-ment. Could Lord Minto, or any other individual, demanded the Learned Genthemen, feel that his lame or character was assalled by such a statement? He declared, upon his bonour, having attentiveappear to him to contain one word, from beginning to end, that tended to malign any person living. But suppose it to be the fact, that matters were stated in that expect which should have been stated otherwise, was that to be made an excuse for keeping back the whole, and thus doing injustice to as good and as highlygifted a man as ever administered their affairs? Let the Summary be produced, let it be canvassed; if there be errors in it, let them be pointed out, and let those

who discover them declare to the world " in this page there is an erroneous calculation, in that there is a misrepresentation of fact;" this they might do, for the thing was open to them; but let the document be forthcoming, that the Proprietors might Judge for themselves. If they refused it, they would be guilty of an act of the most flagrant injustice, from the stain of which the waters of the Ganges would pever cleause them. It was a document of the atmost importance to the case, one which the Nuble Marques blusself had peaned, and deemed necessary for the vindication of his character and his honour! He (Mr. J.) was the mure particularly bound to require this paper, because, when he has addressed the Court on the subject of the administration of the Noble Marquess, a part of what he stated was founded on this Summary. He confessed himself to have founded a portion of his address on the figures and statements which it contained. Now, if they were wrong, he had an interest in having them exposed; if right, he had on interest in having that fact admitted. The Court of Directors had not, until within that hour, adduced any reason for refusing this document, except a point of form, which it seemed now to be admitted could be got rid of immediately. He conjured the Court of Directors to avoid the disgrace and injustice of withholding this paper after it had been promised, and after the real objection, namely, that of form, had been settled. He defied any man to contradict the figures, or to disprove quotations from the proceedings of Government which it embraced; and yet it would not be wonderful if, in so long a series of statements, some error had crept in. He trusted the Directors would not keep from the Proprietors and the public of England this body of intelligence which had been promised to them amidst so many professions of acting in a spirit of candour, fairness, and liberality.

Mr. Impay.—This question lies within a very narrow compass. It is admitted that in point of form, and under the resolution of the General Court, it is impossible for the Court of Directors to produce this document. You have called for recorded public papers—this paper was not recorded—and therefore it was quite clear the Court of Directors are right in not laying it before the Proprietors. With respect to what the Hon, and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Jackson) has said, as to the power which the friends of the Noble Marquess possess, of placing this paper on the records of the Company at any time, with the view to its being afterwards printed, it is a proposition—

Mr. Mills, speaking to order, said, that in his opinion the paper was a recorded and an official document, and, impressed with that feeling, be wondered this dis-

The Chairman said the paper, though a recorded, was not an official document, and therefore did not come within the meaning of the resolution.

Mr. Impey.- I must say, it is not a

recorded paper."

The Hon. D. Kinusird proposed that the opinion of their law-officer should be taken on this point.

The Chairman—" The Court of Directors on the 5th of May resolved, that the communication from the Marques of Hastings not being an official document, should not be laid before the General

Court. "

Mr. Impey preceded to observe, that the resolution of the Court of Proprietors called for all papers on record, and the question whether a document was or was not on record could only be decided by the Court of Directors. Upon that question, as it appeared by their resolution, they had decided in the negative. This was, however, a question more of form than substance. If it were the opinion of the Court of Proprietors that a paper which was not matter of record should be printed, that decision superseded all objection, and it must be printed. He would go farther, and say, that if the friends of the Marquest of Hastings chose to introduce to the Court of Directors any papers which they thought would be useful to his cause, it would be unjust not to print them. (Hear!) If it appeared that he had been so unwise as to publish any papers of a calumniatory tendency, and that his friends called for them, they were answerable for bringing before the Court that which might prove detrimental to the Marquesa of Hastings. This, as he understood, was a private letter, addressed to as individual, not to the Court of Directors. It was in the power of that individual either to lay it before the Directors, if he pleased, or to keep it to himself. Therefore, he must contend, the Directors had no right to publish it. How could they publish it under the terms of the resolution? If it were to be published, it ought to be specifically called for. There was one point which he comidered to be of great importance, and to which he begged leave to call the attention of the Court, and that was, whether it was necessary to the reputation of the Marquess of Hastings, whether it was proper in the consideration of this question, that such language should be used in that Court as they had beard in the course of this discussion? An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) who had on a former occasion spoken with great violence in that Court, for which he afterwards apologized, (hear /) had again indulged in very strong language. But was it necessary became a difference of

opinion existed with respect to the administration of the Marques of Hastings, that the Court of Directors should be bearded, and that the Chaleman (as respectable, as upright, and as honourable a man as any in that Court) aboutd be charged with ignorance, if not malice, because, on reading that document he had formed an opinion of its contents different from that entertained by the Hon. Proprietor? (Harr!) The cause of the Marquesa of Hastings could not be promoted by this sort of violence. When, on a former occasion, his (Mr. Impey's) opi-nion was opposed to that of the late Mr. Grant, and also to that of his Learned Friend (Mr. Jackson) with respect to the merits of the administration of another Governor-General (Mr. Hastings), slid he accuse either of them with ignorance or malice because their view of the question differed from his? Far from it. They stated their fair and honest opinion; an opinion not the less fair or honest be-Gentleman in the Chair might have formed a wrong opinion; but did any individual in that Court suppose that he would atter any thing save what was dictated by his sincere and honest conviction? (Hear!) Was it necessary for the character of the Marquess of Hastings that the Hon. Chairman should be assailed in this manner, that he should be brow-beaten in the face of the Court? If so, the case of the Noble Marquess must be a bad one. With respect to the Findarree and Goorkah wars, he was ready to state his opinion that they were unavoidable, and that their termination was honourable to the Noble Marquess; but, on the other hand, he would take the liberty to comment on any part of the Noble Marques's administration, where his conduct appeared to have been erroneous; and he had a right to demand that the Court of Proprietors would consider any opinion he might give as an honest opinion, although it might not be a correct one. (Hear!) He rose principally to state, that it was important to the character of the Court and to the cause of the Marquess of Hastings, that their proceedings should be calm and deliberate. He should vote for the production of this paper, and of every other that tended to elucidate the administration of the Noble Marquesa. This paper was descritod as a justification of the Noble Mayques's conduct; but he would throw it away, if not supported by facts, just as he would throw away the observations of counsel, if not borne out by evidence.

Mr. Mills said, he was about to ask the Secretary whether this paper was placed on the tecords of the Company? His (Mr. Mills') conviction was, that the paper having been laid before the Directors, had become matter of record. The feeling

of their late Chairman on this subject was the same that he cutertained. When he promised the production of that paper to the General Court, it was under the decided impression that it would be allowed by the Court of Directors, and at the time, no person said a word to shake or remove that impression. He, for one, must say, that he thought the poper was to be produred by general coment. It was now said that it must be withheld, because it was not an official paper; but let it be recollected that papers relative to the transactions of the house of Palmer and Company had been printed. Now be should be glad to know how those papers were more official than the document which was now called for? that, he conferred, he had yet to learn.

Mr. Lownday said, that with respect to the point of farm, the Directors were perhaps right in resisting the production of this document; but the question of feeling was a very different master. When Carpand Them acted strictly up to his orders, what did my Uncle Toby coy? " you did very right as a soldier. Tries, but cor-tabily very soung as a mone." And in the same tight he viewed the conduct of the Directors. He would most stremeetaly appears the property of producing the paper in question. It was unfair, in his spinion, to decay the production of any document that might be available for the vindication of an accused person.

The Hou. M. Lindery. - " I do not shink that this paper comes within the scope of the discurrents moved for on a former occasion; but I am, nevertheless, very happy that my Hon. Friend has brought forward a motion which will make it a recorded paper, and cause it to be produced for the broofit of the Marquess of Heatings. He has a right to bring forward every paper that may be useful to the character of the Noble Marquest. I was not present when this subject was intraduced on a former occasion; but it gave magrest pleasure to find that the character of the Gallant Marquess was so strenuously defended against an anonymous slander. If the porter at our gate were falsely acrated of taking money, he might to be defended. (Hear !) I conscientiously believe that every person, behind the har and before it, is convinced that the Noble Marquesa is unterly incapable of purloining a single chilling of the Company's

Mr. Gatagon rous to order. He reminded the Rem. Director that he was introducing a question which had better

be reserved for another time.

The Hon. H. Linday said, he had merely taken that opportunity of stating the strong oxidion which he entertained of the Noble Marques's honour. He trusted, that on the present occasion his Hon,

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Friend would persevere in his motion, which should have his cordial support,

Mr. Patham said, that this was a recorded paper was as clear as the noonday. (Hear !) He would ask the How. Chairman whether this letter of the Marquest of Hustings was not recorded, as having been read before the Court of Directors? (Hear!)

The Chairman -" It is a recorded, but

not an official document."

Mr. Patrium continued. The objection urgul in the Court of Directors was, that it was not an official paper-and sirving it in that point of view, the Court of Directors had decided against producing it. He had lent filmself to that decision, innemuch as he saw that that paper, if produced through the medium of the Court of Directors, would be productive of considerable inconvenience. It was clear, that in whatever way the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Einnaled) read that paper, he could not account for the manner in which it would be read by others; and therefore, bearing differences of opinion on all sides, and feeling that if it were produced by the Court of Directors, it would excite emplement feelings in comp minds, he had agreed that it should not be produced. (How?) To get rid of ill-feeling, with no other view, he had conceded that it was better to withhold the document, and that its not being an official document was a good retron for so doing. At the same time, the Directors were all perfectly award that the promise of the late Chairman was clear and distinct. (Hear /) Therefore the claim of the Proprictors on that paper was undoubted, and he thought that the proceeding laid tiken a better form when the paper was to come from the Court of Directors solicited by the Court of Propeletors, than if it had been sent forth voluntarily by the former body. (Henr !) He hoped, under these circumstances, the Gallant General would persist in his metlers, which, he trusted. would be unanimously searched to. The resolution of the Court of Proprietors called for "all correspondence, and other documents, to be found upon the public records of this House which regard the administration of the Marquess of Hastings as Governor-General of India, and which may enable the Court to judge of the propriety of entertaining the question of a further pecuniary reward to the late Governor-General." The word official was not to be found here, and it was admitted on all hands that the paper was on record,

Mr. Hume said this matter had become very important, for the quescion amounted to this, whether the Court of Directors might withhold from the Proprietors any document they thought fit? Until a comparatively late period there were no papers that abould not be laid before the Court of

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Proprietors; but it had afterwards been provided by Act of Parliament, that papers laid before the Secret Committee should ant be produced unless the Board of Control permitted it. This document was out of that description, and, having been sead before the Court of Directors, it was competent for the Court of Proprietors to call for its production. This was a matter that did not affect the Marquess of Hastings alone, but the whole body of Proprietors; because if they yielded to the Court of Directors the right to say, " this is official and this is not official," they might garble or refuse papers just as they pleased. If he sent a document to the Chaleman or Deputy-Chaleman, he might use it or not, as he thought fit; but the redesent he laid it before the Court of Directors the Proprietors had a right to call for it; (hear, hear!) he could not withhold it. (How, hour !) If there were my doubt on the subject, he would ask their law officer to state whether, under the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, they were not entitled to every document connected with this subject, that had been laid before the Court of Directors. This document was most important to the vindication of the Noble Marquess in his absence; and it would be unjust in the highest degree to refuse it. (Hear !)

The Chairman -" I feel, that amongst the various difficulties of my situation, the being called upon to answer for assertions which I never made, is not the least. The Hon. Proprietor has stated that I originally assigned, as a reason for not producing this paper, that it contained reflections on the conduct of a preceding Governor-General; that, however, is not a correct statement. I was asked why the Court of Directors had not included the document in question, amongst those which it appeared to them necessary to lay before the Proprietors? And, in answer to that interrogatory, I read the resolution of the Court of Directors, in which the reason for withholding it was plainly stated . but afterwards, when a substantive mution was made by the Gallant General (Doyle), requiring that this paper should be laid before the Court, I felt it necessary to state the objections, which, individually, I antertain against its being produced by the Court of Directors. I must now thank my Learned Friend (Mr. Impey) for the kind feelings which las expressed towards me, in animalserting on the words which have fallen from another Hon. Proprictor (Mr. D. Kinnaird): that Hop. Gent, has charged me with ignorance and malice. I shall leave it to the Hon. Gent himself to consider how far such expressions are consistent with that temper and moderation which might to characterize our proceedings. (Hour !) I think I may anyly appeal to those whom I have

seried for tweety-four years, to say whether I have deserved such harsh epithets. (Hear, hear !) I feel, however, that I should not be fit for the situation which I fill, if I stood up and replied scripusly to what I must look upon as an angry expression. All I shall now say upon the subject, is, that such epithets do not apply to me. (Hear !) I stated, very distinctly, that this was a recorded paper, and that, the reason why it was not included amongst the documents laid on your table, was because it had no official character. The words contained in the answer which was sent to the Marquess of Hastings were, he believed, to this effect: " Your Lordship is too well acquainted with the countitotion of the East-India Company, to expeet from the Court of Directors any opinion on the contents of a communication, however valuable and important, having reference to public transactions, and made by your Lordship subsequently to your Lordship's resignation of the office of Governor-General;" or, in other terms, because the communication came from his Lordship in not an official character. The Noble Marquess was, at that time, merely a private personage; and it was only in his capacity of Governor-General, assisted by his Council, that he was outitled to look to the Court of Directors for the expression of their sontiments on the measure of his Government. Any Nobleman or Gentleman has certainly a right to address the Court of Directors: but it does not follow, and indeed would be impossible, that the Court should give such answers to private communications, m, in the exercise of their functions, they give to offiments of India: I beg Gentlemen to bear this distinction in mind, and they will then perceive that the Court of Directors, in this instance, acted correctly. The question is now different, and doubtless, the Court of Proprietors have a right to call for this paper if they please. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinanird) has told us that the late Hon. Chairman volunteered the production of this paper; and we have also been informed that the promile was made by the authority of the Executive Body. Now the fact is, that my Hon. Friend, the late Chairman, did not assert that he was commissioned by the Court of Directors to tender that Avenuent. He acted, on this occasion, without any authority from the Court of Directors. I state this, because, before we proceed any further, it is necessary that the fact should be understood. The Directors, it should be observed, have had no notice that this poper would be moved for. although it has been the general practice when any Proprieter intends to make a metion, to give mane previous notice of it. (Hear, henc !) This has not been

done, even privately, in the present in-

The Hon. D. Knoward .- " I beg to disclaim, most distinctly, having used the expression imputed to me by the Hon. Chairman. I did not charge him with ignorance and malige. What I said was, that the conclusion which had been come to with respect to this paper, was an incorrect one; and that, however adopted, that conclusion must have originated at all events in ignorance, if not in malice. I now defy the Hon, Chairman to show that it is a correct conclusion. The expose merely points out the situation of affairs when the Manquess of Hastings arrived in India, not with the intention of shewing that the Government of Lord Minto was bad, but to prove that the system adopted at home was erroneous. The charge is not against Lord Minto, but against yourselves; and the document affords recorded proof of the inefficient system which prevailed. Some extraordinary doctrines have fallen from the Hon. Chairman. He says, because the Marquess of Hastings had ceased to be Governor-General, the Court of Directors could not receive his recorded statement. (No, no !) I understand that to be the ground why they would not answer it. I am, however, yet to learn why the Court of Directors wrote to tell the Noble Marquess that they would give no opinion on this document. So that because a man writes in defence of his conduct, the Court of Directors will not deign to notice it. (The Chairman said the paper was not Yes, the Court of Directors would not receive the document as official, because the individual was not at the time in office. But suppose an individual offers a defence of his conduct, why abould it not be made official? Sir W. Rumbold has alsolutely sent in private letters, all of which have been hid before us as official papers. (Hear!) Suppose Lord Minto sent in letters, declaring . I think the character of my father is maligned, and I demand justice,' would they not receive those documents? or were they to proceed on this principle, that the moment a man lays down his stuff of office, any thing he draws up in his defence is to be proved by in silence? The Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison | has distinct. ly stated, that his remon for agreeing to consider this document as a non-official paper was, lest it should give unoushess to other parties. Hur, sir, I must contend, if this paper is necessary for the defence of the Marquess of Hastings, that is not a good reason for refusing it. I have cust no imputation on the character of the Hon. Chairman; I merely said, that the canclasion, however adopted, had been ignorantly, if not rankiciously, adopted; and I repeat that it is an ignorant

conclusion, to say that this document contains any attack on Lord Minto. On my asking the late Chairman a question respecting this paper, he stated that is would be produced, And why? Because he had previously declared that the Court of Directors had authorised him to move for it. This is what I before stated; and I added, that the late Chairman had

volunteered the other papers."

Mr. Pattime..." I think it my duty in consequence of what has been said respecting the late Chairman, as a friend and a man, to state my absolute conviction that he was justified in making the doclaration to this Court, on which so much has been said. I find this position is clearly maintained in a document which cannot correctly be produced in this Court. The nature of the matter is this; the late Hon. Chairman was authorized underanother contingency, to move blinself for the production of this document; that contingency, however, did not take place; but still that Hon. Gentleman thought himself justified in taking the course which he had done. I trust and hope, however, that the Proprietors will feel that the Court of Directors in refusing the production of this paper on the ground of inexpediency acted wisely. If it had been produced directly by the executive body, instead of being formally called for as it now was by the Court of Proprietors, great inconvenience might have been the consequence."

Mr. R. Juckson .- " As it is admitted that this is a recorded paper, must it not be laid before us, under the former resolotion of the General Court, without any

distinct motion?"

Sir G. A. Robinson .- " In selecting those papers every document which could throw a light on the principal features of the administration of the Marquest of Hastings has been carefully brought forward; whotever could explain the occurrences of the Nepaul as well as the Pindaree and Mahratta ware, whatever could elucidate the transactions at Hyderabad, whatever could give a clear insight into the financial measures of the Noble Marquees's Government have been selected for publication; and I believe that this collection of documents is such as will fully enable the Court of Proprietors as far as the nature of the tase will admit, to enter on the consideration of that noble person's conduct. I certainly, for one, was of opinion that it was not necessary to lay the document in question before the Court ton behalf of his Lordship, as an official paper, because all the purpose of the Noble Lord's justification, so far as that document was concerned, would be sufficiently answered by its antecedent distribution, and publication. I am, however, perfectly ready to concur in its production. At the same time, I must say, that

there are statements contained in that book which gentlemen will be under the necessity of meeting by calling for other documents in refutation of them. It is under the impression that other documents for which I mean to move will not be refused that I give my vote in favour of this proposition.

Mr. Edvanatone said, that after this discussion he would concur in the production of this document, under the expectation that copies of minutes of council, and other documents appearaining to the alministration of the late Governor-General, for which it was his intention to move,

would be granted.

Sir J. Dayle entirely concurred in opinion with the Hop. Director who had just ant down. He was most mixious that every paper that was conceived to be necessary for the defence of the Marquess of Hastings should be laid before the Court; and, on the other hand, he was no less anxious that all those papers which gentlemen who took a view of the case different from that which he entertained chose to call for should also be produced. Nothing could possibly be more fair. He would contend, that there was not a person who knew the Marquess of Hastings, who would not say (whether that Noble Person had acted judiciously or not in sending this publication forth to the world) that there never was a man less capable of raising his fame on the fall of another. He would, in dehate, make no personal comparisons. They were always painful and invidious-they were frequentby odious. But he would challenge a emparison between the simution in which the Marquess of Hastings fourd India, when he undertook the Government, and the state in which he left it when he quitted office (Hear!) That was the only question be would ask; and, looking to that point, he defied any man to show that there was aught of an invidious character in that pumphles. He had the fullest confidence in the result of this invertigation. Highly as he prized the fame and honour of this illustrious person, yet he was more anxious that that fame should be established by the most fair and satisfactory mode of proof. Let every document be produced on both sides. From the letter which it was now proposed should be received, he calculated on the utmost adventage to his Noble Friend. If the facts which that letter contained were not correct, he would call for their relutation. But at least, in common fairness, let the book be producedsit liber juder. In proposing that this latter should be received, it was far from his intention to suggest that other evidence should be denied or withheld. A fair inquiry was all that the friends of the Marquess desired.

Sir C. Furber said, they ought not only to have this paper before them, but every other document that could throw a light on the subject. He observed in that expand very many passages which appeared to him to reflect, not only on Lord Minto, but on others who served at that three under his government. He confessed that he expected, before this, in have seen an answer to those passages by an Hon. Director (Col. Baillle), who hast your gave evidence before a parliamentary committee.

Colonel Builtie sald that he had always hitherto refrained from taking any part in the discussions regarding Lord Hastings's administration in India, for reasons which it was unnecessary to explain. He was very ready to acknowledge, that in the conduct of that Noble Lord while in India, there was much to approve and to appland, though there were also measures of his Government, regarding which he (Col. Baillie) held a different opinion. But the question now before the Court had little to do with the merits of the Noble Lord's administration. It regarded merely the production of a paper, which, whether it was official or not, was certainly on the records of the Company; and being called for by the Noble Marques a friends as a summary of the measures of his government, with the view of enhancing his merits, he (Col. Baillie), for one, would most gladly consent to its production. (Hear, hear!) But he must, at the same time, declare in the most unqualified manner, that there were in the document in question (he knew not whether given to the public by Lord Hastings, or with his coment), some statements in the accuracy of which he (Col. Baillie) could by no means acquiesce; (Hear!) and in the controlliction of which he would always be ready to stand forward. He felt himself the more called upon to my this, because one of the statements in that document regarded a particular transaction of which he (Col. Baillie) was obliged to give a very different view when examined by a Contmittee of the Home of Commons. On the occasion to which he alluded, he was compelled, however reluctantly, to state the transaction as it occurred, and he now pledged himself to the accuracy of that statement, which was borne out by the facts of the case, and which he believed that the Noble Marquess himself, if his attention were recalled to the subject, would be disposed in candour to admit. (Heer !) There was another part of the sammons in the summary of Lord Hastings' administra-tion, on which he (Col. Baillie) thought it necessary to offer a few words. He might refer to the pages of the summary in which this statement was contained. II. related to measures of policy, in which the character of the Noble Marquess's predecessors and his colleagues, the other members of the Council, appeared to be deeply involved. It was not his (Col. Buillie's) intention, however, to discuss these mensure at present to a litter oppositualty would be offered when the papers regarding them were produced; and an Hon. Friend near him (Sir George A. Robinson) lad given notice of a motion for the production of those papers which he (Col. Baillie) had been permitted to see, and which be highly approved. With a reference to the immediate question before the Court, be concluded by expressing his wish that the papers to be laid before the Proprietors should embrace every thing calculated to throw light on the Noble Marquesa's administration, and actuated by this wish, he gave his cordial support to the motion

of the Gallant and Hon. General. (Hear!)
The Chairman apprehended that the Court were not perfectly aware of what the course of proceeding in this case must be. Two Hon. Directors had given notice that they meant to move for other papers; the production of secret papers did not depend on the Court of Directors, the application should be made to the Secret Committee, who would then be at liberty to apply to the Board of Communicationers for leave to produce any such documents, The atmost that could be moved, therefore, the Court, provided the Board of Commissioners consent," (Hear!) He wished, therefore, to point out the situation in which the Court were really placed. If they agreed to the printing of this doonment under the idea that other documents bearing on the occurrences therein referred to would also be produced; let the Court consider for a moment how the matter would stand if the Heard of Commissioners, when applied to far leave to produce those secret documents, asswered "No!" Why, in that case, one part of the intention of the General Court would be complied with, but not the other. thought the Court of Proprietoes did not with that Lord Tlastings' expend should go furth without the production of papers which could alone enable the Proprietors to judge of the correctness of the statements and inferences contained in that paper; a paper which ought not, in his opinion, to be sent forth at all by this Court: but at all events, it was, he conecived, inexpedient to agree to this motion, unless it was contingent on the production of other papers.

Sir C. Farker wished that this paper should be laid before the Court, accompanied with such observations as the Court of Directors thought proper to make on it.

The Chairman said he could not tell what the determination of the Board of Commissioners might be; he certainly wished they would grant the papers, but he could state that application for such

documents had at different times been refused.

Mr. Hume said, if the Court requested the Board of Control to lay before the Proprietors certain papers relative to the administration of the Marquess of Easttings, he thought there was not the least doubt but their requisition would be complied with.

Mr. Impry said, it was clear the object of the Court was, that all juspers which tended to elucidate the administration of the Manquess of Hastings should be produced. Therefore, he thought that one substantive motion might be made for this and all other papers bearing on the subject. Whother the Board of Control would not say; but, if one document was granted, and another, which was meant to controller it, was refused, such a proceeding would be manifestly unjust.

The Hon. D. Kennwird said, this was one of the cases he put when papers were originally called for. He then said, " the papers are not within the power of the Court of Directors. The Board of Control may refuse some of them." Suppose the Manpiess of Hastings wished to clustdate a part of his administration by reforence to some private dispatches, how were they to be procured? An applica-tion from the Court of Directors might he refused; but he apprehended that an application made by the Proprietors could not be so disposed of. What the Hop, Chairman had stated was a fatal objection to the production of all papers. He had called upon the Proprietors to take this business into their own hands, but the Court of Directors had taken upon themselves that important function; and, after a motion had been made for the production of this particular document, an Hon. Director had coupled his assent to the motion with a condition that other papers should also be published. He held in his hand a list of papers which he meant to call for; but whether they were in the Secret Department or not be could not tell. The Directors cought to let them know the result of their application to the Board of Control. He had impaired what had been done, and was told that application had been made, but that no answer had been returned. This was a very hoppy illustration of the truth of his remarks, when he pointed out the situation in which the Court of Directors was likely to be placed when they called for documents. It was, however, their own doing, for the late Chairman himself made the motion. He would undertake to say, that there were papers in the Secret Depart-ment which were necessary for the right understanding of the Noble Marquesa's case, from the possession of which they were now precluded.

Mr. R. Jackson hoped the Court of Proprieturs would not be betrayed into such an error, as to forego the abstract production of this particular paper. That paper might be laid before them without the motion of the Hon. Baronet, because it came under the resolution of the General Court, which directed that all recorded papers should be hald before the Proprinters. He could not autier the production of that paper to be made a conditional matter, depending on the publishing of other documents. If that were admitted, they would be left to the mercy of any gentleman who chose to move for snaw document that would not be conreded, and thus the whole scope and aim of their resolution would be overturned.

Sir C. Furker moved, "That the words a accompanied with such observations as the Court of Directors may think fit should be added to the motion."

Mr. Home said, his Hon. Friend would obtain the same object if he moved for a copy of any Minute to which the Court of Directors had come on this subject. That would be a practicable mode of proceeding; but to ask for observatious was the most extraordinary motion he had ever heard made.

Sir G. A. Robinson said, it would be quite impossible to get an unanimous opinion on the subject, since many shades of difference existed in the minds of the Directors relative to the merits and demerits of the Marquess of Hastings. There would therefore be twenty-four opinions instead of one. Those papers were called for not to ascertain the opinion of the Court of Directors on the administration of the Noble Marquess, but to enable the Proprietors to form their own. With that view every document was produced which could guide them to a just decision. He begged leave to state, that when he told the Court of Propriotors that be perfectly concurred in the propriety of granting this paper, and coupled his assent with a sort of condition that such other papers as might be called for should be granted, he certainly did not mean that the condition should extend to the widsholding of this document if others should be ultimately refused in another quarter. If this Court decided on the propriety of calling for the documents which he meant to move for, that was all be rould ask from the Proprietors. It was not in their power to force the production of any paper appertaking to the secret department, but if documents were called for by an respectable a body as that now assembled, he was of opinion that the Board of Control would not refuse their permission for their prodistribut.

Mr. Twining said, that considering the great length to which the debate had extended, although originally he had hoped

it would have occupied but a short time, he would not now have troubled the Court, if it had not been for the difference of opinion that existed behind the bar, and with the hope that some modification of that difference of opinion might yet take place. He thought no gentleman would commit himself by denying the general ability which characterized the administration of the Noble Marquess; but he believed that the difference of opinion connected itself only with some par-ticular circumstances. A private paper had, it appeared, been drawn up by the Marquess of Hastings, and sent, not quite officially to the Court of Directors. It was addressed to the then Chalrman, and it was for him to decide whether he should keep it for his own information, or lay it before the Secret Committee, or still more openly, submit is to the Court of Direc-The Chairman, he believed, took the last-mentioned course, and therefore the importance of mystery could not be attached to that paper. It was, he thought, a document which was left to their judgment and discretion to decide whether it about he printed or not, according to the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, The late Chairman had no objection to the publication of that paper, and be can-didly promised that it should be printed. He conceived, however, that it was no repreach to him, or to the Directors generally, if at another time they changed their view of the subject, and, after farther conaideration, determined not to print the document. The question now came before the Court under different circumstances. The friends of the Marquesa of Hastings declared that in this paper no charges were made against any person; but in taking a retrospective view of Indian efficies, it was quite clear that allusion had been made to other persons; and he held it to be quite impossible for any mun who had acted as Governor-General, and who afterwards went into a history of the Government of India, to avoid noticing the conduct of his predecessors in office. Every man had a natural bias for his own measures, and was apt to view them as the most wise and salutory that could be devised. This paper, which was drawn up to vindicate the conduct of the Noble Marquess, was now called for by his friends; and he thought it was a fair reason to concede this point, because those by whom it was derignded were most deeply interested in supporting the character of the Noble Marquest Too much importance had perhaps been attached to it; for, after all, it was but a man's own opinion of his own acts. (Hear !) But if it were to be laid before them, he would request the Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Forbes) not to prest an amendment, which, instead of doing away

difference of opinion, would only place before them a variety of opinions, many of which were diametrically opposite to

each other.

The Chairman then put the question, "That the letter from the Marquess of Hastings to the lata Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated Gibrultar, the 6th of May 1823, and its enclosure, together with the Court's reply, dated the 29th June following, be printed, for the use of the Proprietors," which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Edimensions then moved that the Secret Committee he requested to apply to the Board of Control for permission to lay hefore the Court of Directors, and ultimately the Court of Proprietors, copies of all minutes of council and other documents recorded on the proceedings of the Bengal Government, between November 1813 and November 1817, having reference to the statements contained in the Summary of the Administration of the Marquess of Hasings, now ordered to be printed for the use of the Proprietors.

Mr. Pattion observed, that they were travelling entirely out of their record, he wished the motion to be more general.

The Chairman said it would be for the Secret Committee, who acted on their only, to consider whether there were may papers which it would be necessary to apply

for the production of.

Mr Weeding contended that they were not travelling out of the record. The question was whether a fresh reward should be granted to the Marquess of Hastings. They were told that the Noble Marquess was on his trial. He contended that was not the case. They were called upon to give money away; but gentlemen appeared to have lost sight of that part of the argument. He would not admit that the Noble Marquess was on his trial. He knew of no accuser except an anonymous writer in a public newspaper. He would say, as a Proprietor of East-India Stock, that they might to have before them every sort of information that could elucidate the conduct of the Noble Marquess whilst he filled the office of Governor-General.

Mr. Huma said, he knew notifing about the Secret Committee. The Proprietors called on the Court of Directors. With the Secret Committee they had nothing to

do.

The Canirman—" The Court of Directors cannot make an application to the Board of Commissioners with respect to papers in the Secret Department; the Secret Committee are three in number, and it may be their duty to make the application,"

The motion was ile a ogreed to-

Elr G. A. Rubinson, moved, that there be laid before this Court " copies of all

correspondence between the Governor-General in Council and the Resident at Lucknow respecting a reform in the infinistration of the Government of this Excellency the Vizier, or the employment of British troops in his dominious, from the 1st of January 1808 to the 31st of December 1815, as also copies of all such documents as rolate to the negociating of the several lumin contracted with the Vizier between October 1814 and May 1815."

The motion was agreed to.

Sir C. Forber then moved, "That, in laying before this Court the cryose of the Manuess of Hastings, the Court of Directors be requested to favour the Court with their opinions on it, either collectively or individually."

Mr. Wenting seconded the motion.

Sir John Doyle said, that the great res. peet in which he held the character of the Hon. Baronet who made this motion, rendered him a little unwilling to designote it by that name which otherwise he would apply to it. The Hon. Baronet admitted that this paper was essential to the cause of the Marquers of Hastings, and he wished it to be printed; but then" be said, " because it is essential to him I" wish the Court of Directors to give their orinion on it, (hear !) which will hereafter be fresh in the judgment of the Court, however irrelevant, when the question comes to be discussed." The Hon. Becomes wanted the collective wisdom of the twenty-four Directors, who were, he (Sir John Doyle) admitted, all able and honourable men. But could be not pro. 1 cure that opinion without this motion? Could not the Directors speak? Surely they had not all lost their speech. Now suppose it should happen, by some chance, that a majority of the Court of Directors, able and honourable as they were, had, from prejudice or conviction, decided against the administration of the Noble Marquess, what were they called upon by this motion to do? Why, those who had already prejudged the question were requested to give a solemn and a premature minion on the case of the Noble Marquesa. This he thought would be most unjust, and he could not agree to it.

The Hon, D. Krannind said the objection of the Gallant General could not come with the least grace from any friend of the Marquess of Hastings. He wished to have the judgment of the Court of Directors on the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, provided they gave their reasons for that judgment; he would only respect their decision, as far as the grounds on which is rested were regent and conclusive. In God's name, let the Proprietors have the opinion of the Court of Directors on this subject. He test not the least objection to it. Those Gentle-

men had great advantages on this question. They had read all the papers connected with it; will, however, he would, on the part of the Marquess of Flatlage, discuss this subject with those "learned Thebans," notwithstunding all the mivantages they notlessed.

Sir C. Forber said nothing was farther from his mind, than to show the most remote degree of hostility to the Noble Manquesa. The Hon. Bart. did him injustice if he supposed that he (Sir Charles) harboured any such intention. It was because they could not room to a decision on this question, that he called anxiously for the opinion of the Court of Directors. Such a proceeding was not without precedent. When Sir G. Barlow's conduct at Mulras was under consideration, the Court of Proprietors called on the Court of Directors, and got from them their opinions, within the court of the cou

Sir J. Dayle had no objection to the opimons of the Directors being given arrielles, but he opposed the call for a collective optimin.

The Chairman declared he could not see the expediency of agreeing to this motion, Whatever effect this document could have on the minds of the Thirectors land already been made; inasmuch as it was before the Court of Directors when the question was propounded to grant a pension of £5,000 a-year to the Noble Marquess : he certainly considered it exceedingly invidious to call on the Directors to state their opinion of an unofficial document, and he hoped the Him, Bart, would not press his motion, After all, he would not get the opinion of the whole Cours of Directors, but of the majority, and he could not have the opportunity of knowing the opinion of every individual Director.

Sir C. Forles felt it necessary to press his motion, especially after the allusion to an advance of £5,000 a year.

So J. Doyle said be never heard of it before; he had not heard a word about remuneration.

Sir G. A. Robinson —" The Hon. Baramet must recollect how the question was originally opened to the Court. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnalid) who intraduced it, stated that his object was to call for documents to prove that the Noble Manques was entitled to further remuneration."

Mr. Pattien said it appeared the Court of Directors were now called on to enlighten the Court of Proprietors in a most unusual way. Assuredly, the document called fer by the Hon. Bart. would be a very extraordinary composition; it would be a sort of non-descript production. It was rather magning to find it proposed, that the Court of Directors should be converted into a Body of Editors, or a Court of Reviewers. If the motion were cur-

ried, the opinion of the Court of Directors would be published in the shape of an Edinburgh Review, or under a new tiffe, such as the Directorial Review. It would not, it should be observed, be a decision on the administration of the Noble Marquess, but a review of his own history; that history being written by himself. He thought it was a very bad compliment to the Proprietors in general, to call on the Directors for their opinion, when a great number of documents were laid before then, to enable them to form a correct opinion themselves. (Hear!)

The Chairman observed, that on the 3d of March the following proposition, which showed that an additional pecuniary remuneration was contemplated, bad been submitted to this Court, "that it be therefore referred to the Court of Directors, forthwith to take into their consideration, and to report to this Court the means and the measure of such a peruniary prant, for the approval of this Court, as may be at once warthy of our gratitude for the benefits received, and of the illustrious personage who has so realnly contributed to the reigning tranquillity of their empley, and the financial prosperity of the Couputty."

The Hom. D. Kinneins said that was the motion which he submitted to the Court. It was met by a cry of " Give us papers! papers! papers!" on all hands. Now, he must declare, that before this business was concluded, they ought, in his opinion, to adopt, in substance, the motion of the Hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes), and call for the uplaion of the Court of Directors. They were bound, in common decency to their own character, and in common justice to the Governor-Genetal, to produce a recorded statement of their feelings and opinions. Why they had not before done so, it was for them to say." Whether they gave their opinion seriotims or m a body, mattered very little; because, if the majority decided in one way, the minority would have an opportunity of stating why they voted in another. thirteen Directors stated that they had decided against the Noble Marquess, without declaring their reasons, it would be in the power of the remaining cleven, to state their reasons for adopting a different opinion. The Hon. Chairman had argued that the expose was not an official paper; and yet he afterwards admisted, that, when the proposition for an advance of £5,000 a-year was made, that very paper was before the Court of Directors. How, then, could gentlemen talk of its being non-official?

Mr. Impey observed, that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had made a very singular assertion. He had stated, that the Court of Directors were utterly incompetent to give an opinion with respect to the media of their Coverner.

Was such an opinion, he would General. ask, to go forth to the public uncontro-dicted? If the twenty-four gentlemen who were selected to govern India (and they did govern it) were not competent to give an opinion on the conduct of a Govermor-General, he should like to know who were competent? If the Hon, Pro-prietor were correct in his assertion, he (Mr. Impey) would ask, what a stupid and wretched collection of individuals must they be, who had elected such persons to conduct their affairs? (Heor, hear!) The motion of the Hon. Bart. (according to the description of the Court of Directors which had been given by the Hop-Proprietor) would merely elicit the opinion of a parcel of fools, not the sentiments of able and intelligent men.

The Hon. D. Amounted denied that he had made any such observation as was attributed to him by the Learned Gent. What he said was, that he would estimate the value of any opinion given by the Directors, quood the correctness of the reasons on which it appeared to be founded. This he had stated distinctly; and he really was at a loss to know how the Learned Gent, could have made such a

mistake.

Mr. R. Jackson hoped the Hon. Bort. would consider the nature and effect of his motion ; and, having maturely weighed the subject, that he would abandon his intention. (Herr!) He believed there was no precedent for such a proposition. The Directors were umbudstedly called on, at the conclusion of the late Charter, to give their opinions, aristing that the alea of stating their centiments on a given document, on a particular paper, was co-ticely without example. The Hon. Bart, surely did not wish to give up the Pro-prietnes, bound hand and fact, to the discretion of the Directors? Such, bowever, would be the effect of his metion; which, in fact, implied an ab liration of the right of inquiry and lave tigation which belonged to the Court. An Hon. Director had just now stated, that the Court of Directors had came to a resolution, adverse to the proposition which bad, some time ago, been laid before the Proprietors. That resolution, it appeared, declared that there was no ground for voting farther remuneration to the Marquess of Hastings; and yet, with this deciseation someting in his ear, the Han Hart would force from the Directors on opinion on this document. The proposition was so mon trans, it was so unjust, that one exembled to contemindividual, and he would not suffer himself to be betrayed into such an net. If the proposition had come from a less grave quarter, he should certainly have located upon it as a hour upon the Directors. What were they called on to do? To give · Anatic Journ .-- No. 104.

their opinious, security or, in other words, to show the utter discrepancy of opinion which prevailed amongst them. The Directors acted with preprinty; they mid, " we will give you, the Proprietors, all the necessary documents, to enable you to decide on this question; but the judgment must ultimately be yours." Hon. Bart., however, wished the Propristors to abdicate their proper authority; l= wished them to surrender it up to the Directors, after those gentlemen had expressly said, that the Proprietors, and the Proprietors only, should decide. He wish. ed to have the opinious of the Directors, in a constitutional way, when the question came tangibly before the Court. Every one of those gentlemen might then stand up, and strue why he voted so or sor has he could not consent to such an abandonment of their rights, such a breaking down of their authority, as must follow the adoption of this motion. The proposition must be highly emborrowing to the gentlemen behind the bar, and he trusted the Hon-Bart would withdraw it.

Sir C. Furley said he was sorry the nature of his motion had been so completely metaken. The Proprietors, he contended, would not be bound by the decision of the Court of Directors. His object was, that the Court of Directors should do their duty. No doubt, it was a most laborious, unpleasant, and diagreeable one : but whose duty was it? Certainly that of the Court of Directors. It was for them to save the Caust of Proprietors from the laborious duty, which otherwise would devote on them. For what purpose were the Directors rained to that high situation 2 for what purpose were they elected, if they were not to assist the Court of Proprietors by a statement of their opinions? The Cener of Directors had, it appeared, come to a deciden on this document; and he felt it absolutely necessary to know on what

(Hear !)

The protion was the o put and negational. The Han. D. Kinner of said, it had be a stated at a fariner Court, by the Hom, Chairman, that any Proprietor who wi had for the production of other papers, beyond there already selected, need only intimate his desire, and the Court of Directors would exercise their discretion on the expediency of granting there. Now, he did not know by what authority the Court of Directors were empowered to great up to refuse or g popers that here demanded. It supported to him that air document called for in any Properties ought to be at once produced. There were some Minutes of Cookcil of very great importance, of which hawished to be persused; but be did not see them mentioneri in the list. On the sule. ject of the East-Indian army there was one a single paper laid before the Court, that

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was a most interesting topic, and should not have been neglected. Again, there was no document relative to certain disturbances amongst the troops. Much of the Marquess of Hastings' time had been occupied with that subject, and he knew that some most able papers had been written upon it. He thought that the Minteley of Council, and the dispatches from the Secret Department, in March and April 1819, relative to the organization and retrenchment of the Indian army, should be laid before the Proprietors. When these papers were laid before the public, it would appear that, on this particular point, more than on any other, the Company owed a debt of gratitude to the Marquess of Hastings. He also wished for the Orders in Council of 1815-16, relative to the affairs of Central India, and also the correspondence with the officers who were conducting the Nepaul war. He was likewise desirous that the Court should be put in possession of the judicial minutes of the Marquess of Hastings, when he went up the country in 1815; and also of the correspondence with the Court of Directors, relative to the Hindoo-Britons, or half-casts. It was likewise proper that the Proprietors should leve before them Minutes of the Council at Calcutta, containing the recorded opinions of the colleagues of the Noble Marquess on different public transactions, which would enable them to Judge both of the amistance which the Noble Marquess had received, and of the obstructions that were thrown in his way, during the period of his administration. It would appear, when these documents were produced, that a finer combination of firmness, pencverance, statesmanliko knowledge, talept, and ewegy, never was displayed, than distingulalised the administration of the Marquess of Hastings,

The Chairman, in answer to this application for papers, begged leave to remark what the course of proceeding had bitherto been. On the 3d of March the Court had come to a resolution, calling for "copies of all correspondence and other docuspents to be found upon the public records of this Honer, which regarded the administration of the Marquesa of Heatings, words were undoubtedly large and coinprebendive, and it required some discrimibe maden to define what was intended by the on word " all," because, if taken strictly, the documents, many of them unnecessary, would fill many large volumes. On the 26th of May be mated to the Court, that the Directors had made a selection of decument, which, in their spinlon, comprized all the papers that were necessary for a full understanding of the case, or at less; a full compliance with the spirit of the toquisition. He at that time classed the documents under the following beads:

1st, the Nepaul war; 2d, the Pindarree and Mahratia wars ; Sd, the peruniary transictions of the House of W. Palmer and Co. with the Government of Hyderabad; and 4th, the Finances of India; together with the proceedings in the Court of Directors on the 30th of June, and lat of October 1825. He also informed the Proprietors, that a particular portion of the documents relating to the Nepaul war had been laid before the Proprietors in manuscript, when the man of £60,000 was voted to the Marquesa of Hastings in 1819. He further stated, that if the mover or seconder of the original resolution, with any two of the friends of the Noble Marquess, thought that other papers were necessary, there would be found on the part of the Court of Directors every disposition to pay attention to their wishes, if signified to him. This passed on the 26th of May; and from that time to the present, nonpplication had been made. It was not, therefore, competent for him to say, that may individual application of the Hon. Proprietor ought of necessity to be complied with. But that Court, being master of its own acts, might, if it were thought proper, call for the documents mentioned. With respect to the amission of certain documents relative to the army, it was not accidental. On the 20th of March, the Court of Directors come to a decision that no step should be taken for printing documents which involved so many personal questions.

The Hon. D. Kinneird said the Proprictors were now placed in a new position altogether; they had come to a vote, calling for papers to enable them to decide on the civil and military conduct of the Marquees of Hastings, and now they were told that most important information on the latter point was withheld. He should move, " That there be laid before the Court, the Minutes of Council and disputches relative to the organization and retreachment of the Indian erroy, in March and April 1819, together with the reports of the Financial Committee thorson, and also the letters of the Court of Directors

on the subject."

Mr. R. Jackson vald his Hon, Friend laid a right to call for every paper which he thought exactifully necessary to his case; and the call ought to be complled with, unless some positive, sound, and substantial ressous could be alleged against it. He should much regret if any document necessary to the vindication of the Noble Marqueis were refused.

Mr. Impey, in rising to move the adjournment of the Court, wished to observe, that he had seen a notice of motion in the newspapers, on a subject which appoured to involve a great variety of important consideration. He certainly came bere to-day, to state his sentiments on that

question (the state of the Press in India), and without any knowledge that a metion would be made for papers relative to the Marquess of Hastings. He should be glad to know, what was the specific nature of the motion which it was intended to propose, with respect to the question that had been advertised for discussion? The Learned Gent then moved, "That this Court do now adjourn."

The Hon. D. Almonied said, that with the permission of the Court he would withdraw his original motion, and move as an amendment, on the motion of the Hon. Member (Impey), that the Court adjourn till Wednesday next. He was case of the Marquess of Hastings should

take place.

The Chairman said that a general adjournment was moved for, and he could not consent to a proposition for adjournment to a particular day. Unless the permistion for withdrawing the motion were unanimous, it could not be acceded to; and he, as an individual, should object to it, which would prevent it from being adopted.

Mr. Hume said it would be a very great inconvenience to adjourn generally, when part of the business they had assembled to

consider remained untouched.

The Chairman observed, that this was a Quarterly General Court, summoned in pursuance of the Company's charter, and it was usual to adjourn such Courts generally. Any subsequent Court, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the question not yet discussed, would be special for that purpose.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, if his proposition were refused, there were nine Pro-prietors ready to call a Special Court; for they were determined that the question should not be got rid of by such a

The Chairman, said the general business of the Company, which was of pressing urgency, was greatly interrupted by these incidental and protracted discussious; much inconvenience was the consequence. They had now been occupied from twelve till seven o'clock, in a debate that could lead to no practical result : some gentlemen might like this, but be must repeat, that it interfered most sensibly with the business of the Company. He would not agree that the Hon. Gent. should withdraw his motion.

The Hon. D. Kinnowd replied, that the Directors were the servants of the Company, and should be prosst of such a situation. Their time would be much better occupied in discussions of this kind than in other duties, which should more properly be entrusted to Commisslovers or Clerks. Were they to be told of the inconvenience which the Directors ex-

perienced, when they (the Proprietors) mes to consider of their own affairs. The Hon-Chairman complained that this discussion had gone on from twelve to seven o'clock, Surely, it was of as asuch importance to attend to that discussion, as to superintend the weighing of tea for the same time.

The Chairman - " I did not speak with reference to my cullragues or myself, but with reference to the public : it is a public inconvenience of which I complain.

After a few words from Sir C. Forbes, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Impey, the Chairman, and Mr. Kinnaird, the amendment was put-" That this Court do now adjourn generally.

For the amendment, 20-Against it, 20. The Chairman then gave his casting vote

in favour of the amendment. Adjourned at half-past seven.

East-India House, July 9.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the public press in

PRIZE MONEY OF THE DECCAN ARMY. The minutes of the last Court having

been gone through, Mr. S. Dima rose and said, he wished to know whether any time bad been fixed for the distribution of the Decean prizemoney among the troops who were en-

titled to share it?

The Chairman observed, that he could not answer the question. The distribution of the prise-money did not depend on the Court of Directors, but on the Commissioners, who were appointed to determine the claims; one of whom was the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. S. Dima-" I remember to have somewhere read, in Swift's works, that, at a certain Eastern court, persons called Rappers' were employed to remind officers of the business which had been tutrusted to thein : I am willing to act as a flapper' on the present occasion, and I hope that I may be the means of reminding the Commissioners, that many persons are anxiously awaiting their decision."

THA TRADE TO CANADA.

The Chairman then informed the Court that the Court of Directors had engaged two ships, by private contract, to easey on the trade in tea between Cauton and the Canadas. The names of the thips were the Maffat, of The tons, and the Juliuso, of 548 tons. The former was acquired at the rate of £10.8s.6d. per ton, and the laster at £10. 9s. 6d. per ton.

THE PRANK IN INDIA-

The Chairman then stated the object for which the Court had been specially jum-

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supped, and directed the requisition to be read by the clerk, which was accordingly done. The requisition was as follows -" To the Honourable the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India

Company, Landon.

" Wr. the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified, request a General Court of Proprietors may be same moned, for the purpose of taking ima consideration the State of the Public Press in lacha, the Regulations that are now in farce tespecting it at the several Presidencies in India, and also the proceedings which have attended the suppression of the Calcutes Journal, and the banishment of Mr. Bockingham and Mr. Arnot, two of its sultiura.

" P. Laurer, " D. Krawaine, "W. lunusvos, "C. Vounts, "J. Annient, " H. Rein.

" E. Howoars. " H. Howozra,"

" J. HEME,

The Hon. D. Konnered immediately proceeded to address the Court. He said be man aware that the entirect which he felt it his duty to imroduce on the present occasion required greater skill and power than he passessed, to bring it within a moderate compant. It was a question compound of many purts, each of which was so strong an appeal to the feellags of Englishmen, and to the generous sentingents of the Proprietors of East India. Stock, that he was quite satisfied that any one of them was sufficient, at any time, for the consideration of this, or of any other assembly. So far was be from anticipating that this discussion would exhaust the subjest, that he was satisfied it was only the commencement of a series of discussions, both here and elsowhere, which would end in an alteration of the present system regarding the peess in India. He felt that he was speaking to the Court, on the present occasion, not as Proprietors of East. India Stock alone, but as Englishmen, possessing all the intelligence and proper feeling which characterized their country. men; and he begged to remind them, that, passi Proprietors of East-India-Spock, the Legislature never would have improved on them these important and sacred duties, one of which they had met this day to discharge, with which it find entrusted there. In confiding to them the great discretionary power of delegating officers to rule over a vast population some thousands of miles from home, the Legislature was aware that the Proprietors possecond the right to meet and exercise their judgment in an open and constitutional manner on all points which were connected with Indian affairs. When, therefore, he addressed this Cours, be begged to declare, with all respect for the individuals who formed it that he was not speaking

but to English merchants, whose character induced the Legislature to invest their with great and extraordinary powers. They met there to superintend the Government. of India, to express their opinions respecting any great abuses which might occur, and to obviote the danger which must result from them. They were frequently colled upon to meet and reward merit (which gentlemen on both sides the bor were always willing to do), but it was a no less important duty to meet and comme where reproof was necessary. These considerations induced him to call upon the Proprietors to consider this question, not as it affected their private interests onlynot to lock at it merely as it affected them as Peoprieurs of East-India Stock; but to recollect that the discussion which took place in that Court would be carried before the public opinion of England; and that they would be called upon to declare, in the face of their country, whether the pre-sent system of the press in India be safe, wise, and just - (Horr /) it would be a satisficat ground for the assembling of the Court, to obtain their opinion respecting the case of an individual, who had been ruined by the oppositive, tyrannical, and subitrary conduct of the late temperary Governor-General, Mr. Adams. If this gentleman (Mr. Buckingham) possessed no other claim upon their regard but that of being an Englishman, that would be sufficient to induce them to discharge their duty towards him; but this individual, whom he was proud to call his countryman, on account of the spirit of Independence which he displayed under the most gross persecut ons, and of the talent which he possesses (of which all the world could judge), had this further claim upon their attention, that the wrongs which he had sustained had been inflicted on account, not of his exertions for any selfish objects, but for the good of the whole of India--(Hear!)-In bringing before the Court the actual condition of the press in India, he was aware that it would be possible to raise a very long discussion with respect to the motives which had canned the great and oppressive alteration which had taken place on this subject. But fortunately they were not left in conjecture on this point. They had now bethe statesmanlike views and liberal policy by which he declared that his conduct was guided. He felt that it would be quite impossible to discuss this subject, without handling presty freely the opinions and conduct of the late tempurary Covernor-General Adam. He singled him out the more particularly, because he had thought fit to put forth a paraphlet, or manifesto, which not only contained the grounds of his nwn mat conduct, but also comprised merely to merchants incorporated by law, rules for the conduct of all future Gosorners General of Irola. He knew he should be asked, " why select Mr. Adam from a musler of other individuals?" The reason was, " that Mr. Adam, under his own hand, stated the grounds of his past conduct, and his reasons why the press in India simuld remain in its present state." He boped that he should not be told that he was attacking a gentleman who was out of Court, and not here to defend bluself; Mr. Adam's own example was sufficient to make him avoid that. It was with no week feelings of disapprobation he recollected that Mr. Adam, having in the liver instance bunished Mr. Buckingham from India, and having allowed every mouth and tied up every pen that could be exerted in his defence, then came forth with his own manifestr, and undervoured to mangio the surcase of the victim he last do troyed. (Mear, kear?) Mr. Adam this not stand in the situation of a person who was out of Court; he had published his own statement of his own case, and upon a at he would found all his observations respecting him; and if he said any thing which had not Mr. Adam's own authority, he hoped to should be contradicted and stopped. It had been said that Mr. Adam was now on his trial -that he was at present purmed by Mr. Bucklogham for his branch of the law, This was a mere farce; Mr. Buckingham had been informed by the united voice of his counsel, that it would be perfectly useless to go before the Privy Council to recover damages from the Governor-General of India, who had chosen to exercise, without reason assigned, his power of sending an individual from India. The Governor-General had only to my that such was his will, without assigning ony reason for it, and there was un end of the matter. The law could affind po redress, unless puller could be record against the Governor-General; and how could that proof be given? It was evident, therefore, that it was a mistake (to say the least of it), to state that Mr. Adam was in the course of being tried, because Mr. Bucklingham had, by the advice of some of the first cosmel in England, resolved to alatain from spending any more numey in the useless pursuit of justice. He would now endeavour to show the regulations to which the press was at present subjected in India. The Court was well aware that, up to the time of the administration of the Marquess of Wellesley, no regulations existed which particularly applied to the press. The Manquess of Wellesley first controlled die press in India, by imposing on it a censuchap. He declared that nothing should be published which had not preciously been inspected by certain officers, to whom the task was assigned. He, for one, was of opinion, that tyranny, if it was to crist at all, should be as complete as possible : the chances were, that a

purely desputie power would not be exercised without some just sense. There was another state of things much worse than a pure despotism, be meant that in which a dom, to place himself within the fanes of power, which were turned against blin the instant he did acts which he had been entrapped, as it were, into the commission of. The rensor hip left the Government responsible for every thing that was published, and no man could suffer in his property, at least, if he were not allowed to publish his opinions. The Marquess of Wellesley accompanied the imposition of the consorably with the publication of cercam instructions to the editors of newspapers, which were such as a man in power like the Marquess of Wellesley would send forth, to serve for an explanation of his views. At a later period, the Marquess of Hastings was of opinion, that the law of England, administered by the Supreme Court, would be quite sufficient to counteract my aboves in the press, such as atmeks upon the private cluracters of indivillants and mulicious libels upon the Government. Helylug, therefore, on the efficier of the law of England, the Marquest of Flastings removed the censorship, and thereby, in his (Mr. Kinumird's) opinion, relieved the Government from a most dangerous and heavy responsibility; for, to say that nothing rejurious to the Government was published under the censoraldy, was contrary to the fact. It was notorlous, that some articles which were allowed to be published under the crosorship, were, on their republication, after the removed of that system, made subjects of complaint, and considered as our of conturnacy towards the Government. The Mangiess of Hastings, therefore, wisely got rid of the responsibility which was thrown upon the Government by the existence of the censorship. At the nametime, however, that the Marques of Hasings abulished the censoratip, he, well knowing the prejudice arising from the ignorance which existed in this country on the subject of the freedom of the press in India, and likewise the unfortunate spleit which prevailed in the Civil Service in India which it was the bounden duty of this Court and the Legislature to counteract by every possible usems), composed, as It was, of men brought up in poculiar notions, which led them to look upon any extensive alteration of an established system as a dangerous innovation; for the take of quieting title appreherators, the Marquest of Hastings issued ceream regulations respecting the press, These regulations and were mere wante paper, and had for more effect in law then day thing which the Marques of Hestings might here will to any of his persons, "The rhaid, he below, been told in enother place, that the Mar-

quees of Hastings freed the press from up restrictions; and the late president of the Board of Control (Mr. Canning) said, "Give me what power you will, and let me have no fear but from the press; then give me the press as regulated by the Marquess of Hastings, and I will consider myself tafe." To be sure there could be no question of that, if the regulations of Lord Hastings had the force of law; but that was not the case. Nothing more was necessary to prove this, than the correspondesire which took place between the Govetnor-General in Council and Mr. Buckingham. In every case Mr. Buckingham came off triumphantly.; in every instance he allenced the Marquess of Hastings' Conneil; and in no instance did they dare to resort to the penalties which were threatened in the regulations. He must be the veriest idiot alive, who could suppose it was possible to act on those regulations. They were put forth merely to satisfy those persons who imagined that, when the censorship was removed, every discussion, of whatever indecent nature, would be allowed to take place. The real and only object of the Marquesa of Hastings was to appeal to the law of England; and, be thanked God, it was on record, that he never did resort to any of the unconstitutional measures proposed in the regulations; although, at the instigation of his Council, he was obliged to enter into discussions, which were degrading to the Government, He denied that the Marquess of 'Hastings' conduct was liable to the charge of inconsistency. He was obliged to adapt his means to the cut he had in view; and, if the persons about him were silly enough to suppose that the regulations which he framed were a compensation for the removel of the cemership, he was in the right to humour them. He gave the regulations to amuse them, as one would give a roule to a child to play with. It was all very well for the late President of the Hoard of Control, for the sake of a joke, to pretend that the regulations had the effect of a law; but it was amusing to perceive, that so completely was Mr. Arkim possessed of that opinion, that he arjustly made it one of the charges against Mr. Bucking ham, that he called them workperer, which, in fact, they were. No sooner had the Marques of Hastings left India, and his power passed into the bands of Mr. Adam, than the latter applied to the judge of the Supreme Court, Sir F. Mac-neghten, to give to the Noble Marquess of Hartings' regulations the effect of a law, by regi tering them. For the Governor. General and his Council might issue what regulations they pleased, but they could " not have the force of a law until they had been registered by the Judge of the Sapreses Court. He stated this, because he thought it was an important fact: let him

not be met by any man citing the Marquess of Hastings' regulations as a proof that he considered something more than the law of England was necessary to guard against the licentiousness of the press. If any man drew such an inference, he ren-med incorrectly; facts proved that the Marquess of Hestings urver resorted to the penalties contained in the regulations; and that he gave the regulations thruselves at the solicitation of persons who were weak enough (as Mr. Adam appeared to have licen) to suppose that they could have the effect of a law. The Manquess of Hastings said to himself, "I have satisfied these people by giving them these regulations, and now my experiment can have a fair trial, and I shall be able to refer to the tranquillity of the country as a proof of its ellicacy," Mr. Canning's con-duct proved that he agreed with the Marquess of Hastings, as to the propriety of controlling the press in India by the operation of the English law alone; for, when the Court of Directors (abnost una roce), cried out, " down with the English law, and up again with the censorship," Mr. Canning rejected their recommendation: he locked it up in his desk, and took no further notice of it, thus trenting the wise men of the East as they deserved. . (A hough). Mr. Canning acted very wisely in this instance; he said he would wait to see the result of the Manquesa of Hastings' experiment of a free press; if it should prove successful, he would be praised for his foresight; and if, on the contrary, it were unsuccessful, he could not be blamed. The censorship having been removed, and the regulations given as a play thing to amuse the civil service, it become necessary to ascertain what was the result during the five years of the Marquess of Hastings' administration. This they had on record, in the regulations which were framed for the press in that unfortunate period, when, in the concussion of events, in the storm of the moment, Mr. Adam was tossed up into the west of Goverument, where, mistaking elevation of position for dignity of character, he ruled with a merciless and despotic hand. They found, therefore, that Mr. Adam and placof upon record, the result of the Manuera of Hastings' experiment of a free press, What was this result? Was it that popular commotion had ensued? Was it that private injury had been done? Was it that false and malicious intelligence had been disseminated? No such thing. If any of these facts land occurred, they would have been stated in the preamble to Mr. Adam's regulations. Now, what did that preamble state? The Court should hear-Whereas matters troding to bring the Government of this country, as by law established, into batred and contempt, and to disturb the proce, barmony, and good

order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in the newsquentry princed and circulated to the newspapers, and other papers published in Ualcutta." How did it happen that these nutters, which tended only (for it was not said that they produced the effect) to disturb the good order of acciety, were never brought before the Court of Justice in Calcutta? (How !) How was it that the only conviction for libel, which took place in the King's Court during the flee. place in the King's Court during the five years, was an action which Mr. Buckingham brought against the six Secretaries of Government (the secret writers in the John Bull), for a malignant attack on his character. He would presently refer to the words of Sir F. Macnaghten on this subject, which were extremely important. The action which Mr. Buckingham brought was a civil action, which gave the defendant truth of what he had published; but not one jot of evidence of this nature was offered on that occasion. Mr. Buckingham obtained a verdlet, and all the damages which he required, which were small, because he sought only the vindication of his character. The Advocate-General was many times consulted as to the propriety of proceeding Mr. Buckingham for libel, but it never was resolved upon, because, in fact, there existed no fulr ground for such a proceeding. Mr. Adam's pream-ble, however, seen on to say, " for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate, by law, the printing and pull-lication within the settlement of Fort William in Eengal, of powspapers, and all magazines, registers, pumphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character, published periodically, conmining or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Govern. ment, or any political events or transactions whatever." This indeed was a sweeping regulation. The regulation went on to state as follows :-" And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof, or as agent or servant of much proprictor, or otherwise, sell, vend or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any bookseller or proprietor, or keeper of any reading room, library, shop, or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give or supply, for the pur-pose of perusal or otherwise, to any person whatsoever, any such newspaper, magazine, register or pamphles, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, such licence as is required by this rule, ordinance, and re-gulation not having been first obtained, or after such licence, if previously obtain-

est, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, buch person shall forfeit for every such offence a som not exceeding sieca rapees four bundred." By this regulation, a man might be uniqueted to this heavy penalty if he lent a newspaper to his friend to light his fire with, and the hardship of the case was aggravated by the power of conviction being given to two justices of the peace, who were removable at will, and who must, therefore, blindly obey the wishes of the Government. It was then further declared, that nothing in this ordinance should be taken to extend to books or papers containing only shipping intelligence, advertisements of sales, current prices of commodities, rates of exchange, and other intelligence solely of a commercial ma-How abourd was this, when, perhaps, commercial intelligence might, at the same time, compose the most important political information. (Hear!) Under these recrictions, however, newspapers were allowed to be published. He recollected that one Figure, a gentleman who was familiar to those who visited the thentres, was represented by Beaumarchais, as soliloquizing upon the adventures of his life, whilst be was walting in the gurden to discover the intrigue between his wife and his master. In speaking of the novelties which he found in Mudrid on coming out of prison, he said that, among other filings, great license was given to the publigation of books; people were allowed to publish what they pleased, provided they did not say one word upon the subject of religion, of men in power, of the opera and other theatres, and provided also it was done under the superintendance of three centers; (a lough) " upon which," said be, " I published a book, and called it the The Useless Journal." (Laughter.) He apprehended that the newspapers which were published under Mr. Adam's regulations would have a strong resemblance to Figuro's journal. (Hour !) These regulations having been issued, the Covernment next published what he might call its consmentary upon them. On the 5th of April 1823, a paper was put forth by the Governor-General in Council, notifying to the proprietors and editors of newspapers and other periodical works, the kind of macer, the publication of which would subject them to be deprived of their license, mader which the journals were conducted.

Mr. Adam having disclared the regulations under which a license should be granted, next offered fostructions as to the mode of proceeding after a license luid been estatined. He informed the culture of newspapers, in the first place, that they would forfelt their licenses if they make any contumetions reflection against the King, or any of the members of the Royal Family. Secondly, any observations or materiesta touching the character, contains

intion, measures, or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England. Thirdly, observations or state. ments of the above description, relative to the ailied or friendly native process, their ministers, or representatives. Fourthly, all defauatory or contomelious remarks, or offensive insinuntions levelled against the Governor-General, the members of Council, the judges of his Majesty's, Courts in any of the Presidencies, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, were expressly fachilden under the same penalty. It was not to be wondered at, that Mr. Cunning raised a laugh when he read these regulations in the House of Commons. He (Mr. Kimmini) was of opinion, that the Hight Hon, Gent, would not content himself with merely ridicaling these matters if his mind had not been occupied with subjects which he considered of greater importance than Indian addito; and indeed be was inclined to think, from the great skill which the Hight Hou. Gent, had exhibited in the direction of foreign affairs, tint, during the time he est as the India Board, his mind was engrossed with European policy; this, perhapp, would account for his not having applied himself so clevely to Indian affairs as might have been expected from him. It was only upon extraordinary perasions (such as that when the Court of Director exhibited the glaring absendity. of calling for the revival of the concealing of the proof, that he directly incremed. Pifibly, discussions having a tondency to create alarm or apspicion among the notive population, of an intended official interference with their religious openions and observances. What could be upon abound than our he probibition? when at the one time, the government - pre ly encouraged missionaries to gu among the natives for the purpose of inturing them to change their religion. (Horr! Aumyosous apgoals to the public, relative to gricumera of a professional or official nature, alleged to have been sustained by public officers in the service of his Majory or the Honourstife Company, were at opening forticeden; theethert e which must be to deprive the greenment of all change of detecting altures in the conduct of their superior adleurs. (Hove !) There, there, were the regulations concerning the press, and the countertary quot them. The Court should now how the separts which followed. "The foregoing role impose no liksome restaunt on the publication and dische has at may maker of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the tenper and decorum which the government has a right to report from these living under its protection."- Really the Cosurner and Council seemed to consider it a high farour that persons themld have the

privilege of preserving life under their sway)-" Neither do thay pre-lude individeals from offering, in a temperate and decorous a must, through the channel of the public newspapers, or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments. relative to matters affecting the interests of the community." Why, was not this a direct contradiction of all that had been said before ? (Hear, hear!) These regulations were passed through the Supreme Court, and although it had been stated previously that they would apply only to the presidency of Bengal, they were on sooner passed, than the Governor-General hastened beene and extended their operation over the whole of India. On the 5da of April 1829, the Governor-General in Council published some other regulations relative to the printing papers, which provided-" That any person who shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press, or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without lawing obtained the license of the Governor-General in Conneil shall be liable, on conviction before the magictrate or joint congiscrates of the jurisdiction in which such offence may be committed, to a perupiny flue not exceeding one thousand rupees; commutable, if not publ, to imprimument without lebour, for a period not exceeding six months. The magistrates and joint magistrate are forthe authorized and directed to size and attach all printing preises and spes, and other materials or ardeles for printing, which may be kept or used within their respective jurisdictions without the permi son and license of Occepanies, and to return the same (negother with my printed backs or papers found on the premined, under attachment, to be conficated, or otherwise (hispasse) of us the Governor-General in Connell (as whom an intonedesic report shall be made in all such cases) may direct; and if any negative or joint magistrate, shall on credible evidence, or discumstances of trues presuch militaried printing per care or type, or other materials, or orticles for prince v. are kept or used in any house, buildings or other place, he is authorized to jeece his we man to the police-officers to seems for the same in the made; rearrised in the rates for the cutry and a cut of despite houses, contained to clauses liftly sirely and sevends, comion avi, regulation as-1817." Good God! was this a newh of the confidence which the Coveron car of India ought to repose in the people who were subjected to its rule, on account of the attachment and obedience which they had constantly childred toward it? The madness which dictated such measures would appear almost incredible were not the measures accompanied by sets to-

wards individuals which, when they were stated, would, he was convinced, excite the horror of that Court, He should now draw the attention of the Court to certain passages which he should read from a memorial that was presented from Ham Mohan Roy, a native of great and acknowledged learning and ability, in conjunction with five other patives of the highest respectability, to Sir F. Macnaghten, the Judge of the Supreme Court, on the occasion of the issuing of the beforementioned regulations. He begged to say, that he spoke in the presence of many who could testify that what he was about to read contained the real sentiments of Run Mohan Roy," otherwise it might purhaps be supposed that the whole was a mere farce, and that the memorial had been get up by an Englishman, who had put the words in his mouth. The Hon. Proprietar then read a number of extracts from the memorial, in which the meinorialist alluded to the strong attachment of the native population to the British sway, which, they observed, might remove from the Governor-General any apprebension of the Government of India being brought into "hatred or contempt," as implied in the preamble to the rule and ordinance respecting the regulation of the press. This memorial (continued Mr. Kinnsird) should be set up as an answer to the libels which the Council had possed upon the Government of India, in seading forth the regulations which he had read. Government of India ought to be proved to be able to hold up those sentiments to Europe as a record of its justice. The Hoo. Proprietor then proceeded to read another passage from the memorial, in which the memorialist complained, that the restriction on the press would prevent the more intelligent natives from communicating to their fellow subjects a knowledge of the admirable system of Government established by the British; that it would preclude them from making the Government readily acquainted with any errors or any injustice that might be committed by its executive officers in the various parts of India; and that it must have the effect of preventing their from communicating, frankly and honestly, to their sovereign in England and his Council, the real condition of his Majesty's subjects in ther listant part of his dominions. then proceeded to observe-" That after this sudden deprivation of one of the most precious of their rights, which has been freely allowed them since the ex-tablishment of the British power, a right which they are not and cannot be charged with having over abused, the inhabitants of Calcutta would be no longer justified in boasting that they are forte-

nately placed by Providence under the protection of the whole British nation; or that the King of England, and his Lords and Commons, are their Legislators; and that they are secured in the enjoyment of the same civil and religious privileges that every Briton is catitled to in England." This was a most important consideration. He begged the Court to recollect, that but for a feeling among the natives of ladia that justice would be done them at home, the East-India Company would vanish into air. To the notices of India this country stood in the situation of me Afmighty Providence, which held out the hope of future good. The establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta land carried to India the blessings of the Brist tish constitution, and if they should be taken away, he did not besitute to say, that he hoped our power in the cust might perish. The memorial concluded with w prayer, "that the natives may be permitted! to continue in the possession of the civil rights and privileges which they have so! long enjoyed under the auspices of the British mation." This memorial was At high testimony to the character of the Indian Government, and a proof of the good that must result from it, if persons? elevated into momentary power be not permitted to destroy a system which it had? been the work of ages to establish (Hear /) They should now see what passed in the Supreme Court on the occasion of registering the regulations to which ferred. It was one of the special regular I tions, that no person in India should speak about a judge-but as that regulation did not extend to England, he might perhaps ! take the liberty to make a few observal? tions presently upon Sir F. Mornaghton's speech. On the slat of March 1828, Mr. Fergusion, who, he believed, was for a short time Attorney-General, addressed the Supreme Court on the subject of the regulations.' He began by deplaring that the natives who had signed the mercurial were of the first respectability in Calcutta, and that they expressed the sentiments of the whole of their countrymen. He then ! characterized the new regulations as the most extraordinary that had ever been stempted to be made law in that settlemont, poverned as it was by the rules and principles of English law, and proceeded thus: "This preamble, your Lordships will be pleased to observe, does not ground " the necessity or expediency of this regulation on any facts or circumstances within the particular knowledge of Government, in respect to the state and condition of the country, or the minds of the Indian community, as scinally affected by such publicate cations; it speaks of the tendency only of such publications. If the promble had said that such publications had had

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^{*} Vide Attoric Journal, Inches, 1907, page 181. Acintic Journ. - No. 104.

the effect of exciting in the community of India, or any part of it, any thing like a feeling of discontent against the Government, Are, the necessity of this regulation would at least have been asserted on the face of it. But an it stands now, such necessity is neither asserted nor can be implied To justify the odious restrictions sought by this regulation to be put upon the press, it should have been shown, not only that such mischievous publications were circulated, but that the law, as it stood, was insufficient to repress them......It is now five years since the censorship, which never had the semblance of harful authority to support it, has been withdrawn from the presa; during that period there has been one prosecution by indictment, and another by information; neither of them for publication levelhal against the Government.". This was the clear and unanswerable reasoning of Mr. Forgusson. The learned gentleman also referred to the Acts of Parliament on which the authority to pass the regulation was made to rest, and showed that the Governor-General in Conneil was only empowered to make such rules and ordinances as should be agreeable to reason; and not contrary to the laws and statutes of England. But the regulations which Mr. Adam issued were contrary to the faws and statutes of England, as well as to common sense and prudence. Before we proceed to Sir F. Macnaghten's speech, it would be necessary for him, in order to make the Court understand the observations of the Learnest Judge, to refer to a particular part of Mr. Adam's paruphlet, which contained the enlightened and statesmanlike view of that gentlemm with respect to the Indian Government, and his description of the community over which it was established. He quoted from page 52 of the pumphlet. Mr. Adam " princests against the assumption of this right of controul (of public opinion) aver the Government and its officers, by a community constituted like the European society in India."-" Generally speaking," asys Mr. Adam, "it is very proper that governments should be subjected to the controll of public opinion; but then be adds, that the Indian public cannot exercise that controll, because every body in India is dependent on the Government, and incapable of forming an opinion on the measures of Government." Would the emoy gendemen present, who he knew had served in India, admit that they were the in such a state of the short? Shall we (whed Mr. Kinnsind) allow such an martine to remain uncontralieted, when we know that many individuals who have been in the Conqueny's service have obmined sents believed the bar and in the senate. Mr. Adam says, "the European couragnits in India will be found, on exa-

mination, to be compased, 1st, of officers, civil and military, of his Majesay and the Company; 2d, of persons ragaged in mercantile pursuits, residing in India under license from the Court of Directors, liable to be withdrawn by the Local Government without consur assigned," Aye, now the murder was out; grant Mr. Adam that, and he had every thing. But he denied that that was the right construction of the law. Were they allently to acquiesce in Mr. Adam's expesition of the law? But to proceed-" Sd, af a lower class of men of business, tradesmen, and handlersfirmen, either residing similarly under a licensent will, or without any such sanction, and therefore, like the unlicensed of the former class, in the hourly commission of a mindemeanour at law." (A longh.) This was somowhat strange; here was a part of the community huntrly misdementing themselves (longher). Or hamini sublime destit, said the poet; but that could not apply to the Indian community, they were hase fellows, not hommer, who dared not raise their heads. Mr. Adam continued thus, " It is a mackery to claim for a community so constituted the political privileges and functions of the great and independent body of the people of England" (to be sure it was, if Mr. Adam's description of them be true); is and the notion could only have originated in the minds of those who, from some inexplicable views, or from motives of mere lucre, sought to raise themselves to consequence by stirring up contention and strife." Mere lucre, indeed ! Why. what motive but that of mere lucre had kept Mr. Adam so long in Iudia? He only said, thank God that Mr. Adam explained himself so caplicitly. He plainly declared, that the whole ladion community were a set of claves, incapable of the evercise of independent functions. In a subvequent page, Mr. Adam sald, " A greater political absurdity can scarcely be imagined, than a government controlled by the voice of its own servants, or by other persons residing under its authority or suf-ferance, and liable to removal at its discretion." This was the point to which Mr. Adam perpetually recurred; and indeed, so long as the power of sending persons out of India was permitted to be exercised as it had been by Mr. Adam, it would be aboutd to expect that free and independent men would be found in India. It was not possible that Mr. Adam's exposition of the law would be allowed to go uncontradicted He hoped that the Court of Directors had already sent out to Iodia to correct Mr. Adam's notions regarding the law, if not, they had neglected a most pre-collected daty. He dld elocerely hope that it would turn out that the Court of Directors had endeavoured to alter bir. Adam's views. What

would the natives think, when the officers who were placed over them should say to therp, upon Mr. Adam's authority, " you are a set of slaves, and we ourselves are not a hit better. ?" He hoped that the Directors would exhibit a proper feeling on this occasion, which should be oftener displayed in Parliament, when the character of the Indian Government was brought in question. He did not know the secret motives of gentlemen who had attained to elevated stations, but there was too frequentle displayed a disregard of the interests of those who had yet to post through the lower grades of service. Those that had reached a higher rank, too often thought that the system which had been good for them required no amelioration. It was amusing to bear the manner in which Mr. Adam talked of "necessats," be biomelf being all the while a servant. He will be had a right of sanding out of India, as he had sent Mr. Buckingham, any servant of the Government. Did he ment to say that he himself constituted the Government of India? After this expand of Mr. Adam, no doubt the declaration of Sir F. Mucnaghten would be considered quite a cequitur, namely, " that he never knew a society more free than that of Calcutta." (al fough.) This was said after Mr. Adam had declared that the community was la such a state of dependence on the Government, that their opinions on any subject could not be sincere. Sir Francis Macnaghten afterwards says, "as the Government is al present constituted. I am sure it cannot exist together with a free press. Such a press coming in contact with this Government is quite inconsistent, they are incompatible, and cannot stand together." Sir F. Macnaghten went on to make extraordinary observations respecting the granting of licenses, which was a question of private property. A man having obtrined a license, might be induced to by out a large sum in establishing a newspaper, and to refuse to continue the license after that had been done would manifestly cause a serious loss, if not ruin the party. That such lavl been the case with regard to Mr. Buckingham was unfortunately but too true. So great was the reputation which Mr. Buckingham had obtained for his paper, that he could once have said it for £40,000. The description which he (Mr. K.) could give of the manner in which this valuable property had been depreciated, would astonish the country. The observations which Sir F. Macnaghten made, with respect to the licensing of newspapers, were extraordinary on the part of a judge who was about to register a law, which was to regulate the sentiments and conduct of the whole community. Instead of founding his determination on general principles, he made the granting of licenses a condition of his acquiescence.

"In regard to the property which any gentleman may have to this paper," says Sir F. Macraghten, "in the first place, I believe there is no intention to refuse a license to any paper now printed in Calcutta. I speak from my own opinion morely, but if it be not the case, if any one entertains any apprehension of each a refusal, I will mantre him that a license shall be granted to him; because I will not consent to register the rule until it be granted." There was a confession for a judge to make. This would be a stock jake in the House of Commons for a month at least. Here was a judge who mid, that unless licenses were granted to all the newspapers then existing in Calcutta, he would not pass a law which, like all laws, should only be founded on general principles. Was ever such a thing heard of before? The Learned Judge afterwards said, " If any person connected with an existing paper be apprehensive of not obtaining a license, I will guarantee it If there he any abuse of it (the regulation) I hope it will be complained of, and I will forward the complaint with zeal and energy," (Had be the power to do so?) "With respect to licensing the papers at present in existence, I shall delay giving this regulation the force of law until a license stall be granted," The Learned Judge then delivered an opinion, that the licensing of the press, so far from being repugnant to English law, was quite community with it, and be endeavoured to find an excuse for it in analogous practice. And what did they think were the cases which he referred to? Why, apothecuries and backney-coachmen. Really, when a judge could venture to otter such disgraceful trush, be fewed that the community must be almost in as degraded a state as that described by Mr. Adam. It was too contemptible to waste words upon it. However, here they had Sir F. Macnaghten's resons for registering the regulation of Mr. Adam. There was only one way to remedy the disgraceful state of things now existing in India-the expression of the opinion of this Court, and of the Legislature. He should always be happy, at the risk of being taunted from behind the har with occupying too much of the time of the Court, to join any of his brother Proprietors in an attempt to bring this question under the consideration of Parliament, in the only centitutional manner, by an appeal from this Court. He would now again take up the extraordinary political manifesta of the temporary Go. vernor-General Adam, and he thought a publication of greater absardity, betraying more want both of head and heart, was never before sent forth to the world. (Henr, hour /) It was a dispute to the write, and to the oge in which it was written. It was filled with misrepresentations, and

was distinguished for imbeellity and signder : if he did not prove this before he est down, he would consent to forfeit his character with the Court. Mr. Adam set cast with a mis-statement; he said that the Marquess of Hastings, in abolishing the constrably, substituted for it the regulations he had before alluded to. This was an insidione mis statement. The abolition of the rensorably was an act of law, but the regulations were morely waste-paper, put forth, as he had before mid, to gratify the wishes of the people about him. One word as to the morality of the proceeding. He could not think that the Noble Marquess was to be blamed for acting in this manner. He said to hitmail, " if my Council are satisfied with the regulations, and think they are laws, let them; but I will try the experiment of British law to prevent the licentiousness of the press." Mr. Canning must have reasoned in the mine way, otherwise he would not have said, " let the experiment of a free press be tried," when the Court of Directors wished to apply to it the padlock and itons. (The Hon, Proprietor then read the circular of the Marquess of Hastings. dated August 19, 1818.) He would now proceed to the first charge which Mr. Adam made against Mr. Burkingloom, for after baving ruleed that gentleman's fortunes, and expelled him from India, he thought proper to put forth a pamphlet of fifty pages, full of the growest personal abuse of Mr. Buckingham. He charged him with having, from the first moment of his residence in India, been actuated by the basest motives; and so for did he carry his enmity against him, that he even made the publication of the advertisements of the sale of his library a ground for arresting Mr. Arnot; and an intimation was given, that no license would be granted for the publication of The Oriental Herald whilst Mr. Buckingham continued one of its proprietors. In page 5 of Mr. Adam's pamphlet, it was stated that Mr. Buckingham's view, in setting up his paper, was to establish a free press in India. however, had been previously done by Lord Hastings. Before he proceeded to the charges against Mr. Buckingham, he would call the attention of the Court to a circumstance, which he thought very extraordinary, after the doctrines which Mr. Adam propounded concerning the state of the Indian community. After Mr. Adam had declared publicly, that the civil and military functionaries in India, and indeed the whole population, were incapable of expressing an opinion with respect to the conduct of Government, it was with some surprise that he read that gentlemem's answer to an address from the inhahitants of the province of Benares, signed by General Lawsday. Mr. Adam's reply. was dated the 7th of December 1823, and

is as follows: " Gentlemen, the very flattering testimony of your approbation, conveyed to me by the address which I have had the honour to receive from you, demands my warmest thanks. The favourable opinion of so respectable a body of my countrymen, whose ability to appreciate the effect of public measures gives weight to their judgment, and whose in-dependence of character is a pledge of the sincerity of their professions, must ever pences a high value in my estimation, and constitute a solid ground of satisfaction in reviewing the transactions of the short period during which the charge of the Government was vested in my hands. In entering on the duties of the station to which I was so unexpectedly called, I derived confidence and support from my experience of the talents and public spirit of the great body of the service in all its branches, and the conviction, that the measures I might pursue, if honestly directed to the promotion of the public interests, would be caudidly and fairly judged when their objects and results were known. The sentiments you are pleased to express assure me that the espectation was well founded, and must, while they will always be a source of grateful recollection and pride, be an incentive to the same line of conduct which has been honoured with your good opinion, during the remaining term of my connexion with the administration of this country," &c. He hoped Mr. Adam would obtain his reward from his countrymen here, and trusted that he would meet with the reprobation of every good mun. He could find no language, consistent with the rules of courtesy, in which to express his contempt for the weakness of human nature, as exemplified in the elevation of this individual. Mr. Canning remarked, in the House of Commons, in his usual jocose manuer, that he should as soon expect Lord Amberst to become a tiger as a tyrant: that, he was sure, could not have been his deliberate opinion, for all history told them that men, by the possession of power, have been converted from the best to the worst of their species; and this too, not so much from a thirst for blood, as an obstinute alberence to an erroneous course, He would now return to the subject of the charges brought by Mr. Adam against Mr. Buckingham. The first charge was, that Mr. Buckingham had expressed his dissatisfaction at Mr. Elliut's continuance in power. Upon that occasion a letter was sent to Mr. Buckingham, complaining of the circumstance, signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government, and dated June 18, 1819. In reply to this, Mr. Buckingham wrote a letter, capressing his regret at having given offence to Lord Plastings, and stating that he would endearent to avoid doing so in future : a

more proper, consistent, and courteous explanation and expression of deference to the wishes of Government, he would venture to say, never was penned. He believed, too, that the letter contained a sincere declaration of Mr. Buckingham's real feelings of obligation to Lord Hastings. The Marquesa of Hastings, upon the recelpt of the letter, in the most dignified manner abstained from further comment. The second charge against Mr. Buckinghasn was, that he made some offensive observation upon an address from a meeting at Madras to Lord Hastings, after the former remarks respecting Mr. Elliott. Mr. Adam mis-stated the fact. These remarks were printed before those relative to Mr. Elliott. However, as nothing particular arose out of this circumstance, be would proceed to the third charge, which was, that Mr. Buckingham complained of the measures taken by the Madras Government to impede the circulation of his journal through their territories. could not belp observing, that in the correspondence which took place on this occasion, as indeed in every case in which Lord Hastings was concerned, the dignity of the Government was preserved with singular skill. The circumstances out of which Mr. Buckingham's complaint arose were shortly these: Mr. Buckinghum had entered into a contract with the Postmaster-General, by which the numbers of The Culcutta Journal were allowed to go free to Madras, and beyond that presidency, upon payment of a monthly sum by Mr. Buckingham. After this arrangement had continued some time, postage was charged upon the papers, although Mr. Huckinghism still paid the monthly sum which had been agreed upon. He should read some of Mr. Buckingham's remarks upon this point, because they were monuments of the talent and circumspection which be displayed under circumstances of great danger, when the award itself was banging over his head, and which it would be wall for all newspaper editors to buitate. [The Hon. Proprietor here read an extract relative to this point from an article which appeared in The Calcutto Journal of Jan. 11, 1820. In that article the writer complains of the measures which had been taken to impede the circulation of The Colcuita Journal through the Madras presidency, and expresses his determination to persevere in the discussion of all topics of great public interest.] Would any body (continued Mr. K.) imagine that there was any thing in that article which called for the interference of the Government? On the day subsequent to that on which the article appeared, Mr. Buckingham received a letter from the Chief Secretary, and the first paragraph of which was as follows: "The tenour of certain observations contained in The Calcutta

Journal of yesterday's date, under the head of a * Notice to Subscribers under the Madras Presidency,' has appeared to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to be so highly improper, as to call for immediate notice from this Government." In a subsequent part of the letter, it was demanded that Mr. Huckingham should make an apology for having written the article. Mr. Buckingham, in a long letter to the Chief Secretary, entered into an explanation on the subject; but stated, that being conscious that he was in the right, he would not make any spology, and thus he falt burt at the demand for one having been made. In consequence of Mr. Buckingham's letter, the Government instituted an inquiry on the subject, when it turned out that the Postmaster was in error, and that Mr. Buckingham was justified in the complaint which he had made. (Hear I) Mr. Buckingham received another letter from the Chief Secretary, which contained the following remarkable observations: " It is with regret that his Lordship in Council has felt it necessary, on public grounds, to take any official notice of the observations in question. The rules framed for the guidance of the editors of newspapers, when they were relieved from the necessity of submitting their papers to the revision of an officer of Government, were in themselves so reasonable, and so obviously suitable to the circumstances of this Government, and to the state of society here, as to warrant the expectation of their general spirit being observed, even if they had not been officially prescribed, Independently of other injurious consequences, to which an injudicious or perverted use of the discretion vested in the editors of newspapers may lead, it has a manifest tendency to raise a question as to the expediency of the liberal measures sanctioned by Government with regard to the press, and to lead to the revival of those restrictions which common prudence on the part of the editors would render altogether unmecessary." The Government in this case was obliged to condecend to reason with the gentlemen of the press, and to make an appeal to their honour and prudence. Upon the receipt. of this letter, the following paragraph appeared in the Oriental Herald : " It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to announce to our subscribers under the Madras presidency, that the measures we have taken to counternet the exil apprehended from the late interruption of the free postage of the journal through their territories, have hitherto been attended with a success beyond our most sangulate expectations, and promise us more antichetory results than even the continuance of that system itself, for a long period at least, have commanded." Mr. Adam ralled

this a most confirmacions act, indeed he seconed to be extremely indigment at Mr. Buckingham's combart throughout the whole of this transaction. Mr. Buckingham, he said, was asked for an apology, and instead of making one, he had the impudence to defend himself. These were Mr. Adam's words; " To the clear and positive injunctions of the Supreme Government of the country, Mr. Buckingham, a becased free mariner, thinks proper to uppose his own pretended dignity" (what, was being a licensed free nuriner to deprive him of the feelings of an Englishman? was he, when he know himself to be in the right, as the result proved, to make an abject apology, and acknowledge that he had done what was improper?) " as if the unfounded insinuations thrown out by him against the pullie conduct of the Madras Government were nothing, and his dignity every thing. In tend, therefore, of an apology to Government, as was demanded of him, he sends a long letter of justification, and it was not until be was called on a somed time that he sent in a draft of a letter for the purpose of being forwarded to Madras, which contains on apology whatever, but another attempt at justification." It was quite impossible to account for such misstatements as these, except upon the supposition of a want of intellect, or a motive which he would not characterise. After this correspondence had taken place between Mr. Buckingham and the Government, in which it was only the good toste and judgment of the Marquess of Hastings that prevented the dignity of the Government being compromised, it turned out that the complaints made by Mr. Buckingham were correct; and yet Mr. Adam made it one of the grounds for banishing Mr. Buckinglam, and raining his fortunes, that he brought these very charges forward. (Hear, Acur !) The next charge against Mr. Buckingham was, that he had published a letter complaining of the mode in which the British troops in the service of the Nizam were paid. What were the facts with respect to this transaction? Why, Mr. Buckingham was mked to give up the author of the letter, which the writer having ensembed us, he did. But the effect of the publication of the letter was, that the system of which it complained was altered, and Mr. Bucklogham was never subjected to the slightest reproof. The sixth charge was, that Mr. Huckingham had published a letter signed " Emulus," on the patronage of merit in the Indian army. The Advocate-General was consulted with respect to the propriety of prospening this latter, and a prospention was determined on, which, however, was abundoned, upon Mr. Buckingham disarowing, at the express suggestion of the Marques of Hastings, the sentiments con-

tained in the letter. The next clurico was, the publication of a letter signed " A Young Officer" (Mr. Fell), to expose a system of monopoly jamong the older others, at certain stations in the interior t. of building and selling houses in an Improper manner. The name of the writer was, with his own consent, given up at the request of the Government, and he received a mild latter of admenition; the publication of this letter Mr. Adam called unother act of contumacy. The severth charge was, that Mr. Buckingham accused the Government with having circulated, five of expense, the infamous praspering of the John Bull newspaper, which, it could not be denied, was under the patromage of the Government, for the secreturies arowally wrote in it. Mr. Adam had, in the most disingenuous menner, selected certain passages from the controversial acticles which Mr. Harkingham wrote against the John Rull, and Instead of giving them with their context, or stating that they were replies to articles in the John Rull, he left it to be supposed that they were specimens of Mr. Buckingham's usual marrier of discussing the officers of the Government. (Hear, hear, hear!) The Advocate-General was referred to on this occasion, but he advised that no propertytion should take place. Why, these were an many triumple for Mr. Buckingham, Was it possible for a man to receive greater encouragement to go on in the course in which he had embarked, when he proved to be always in the right? (Hear, hear!) The eighth charge was founded on a letter, published in the Catcutta J. arant, from the " Friend of a Lady on her doubled," which had been designated by a member of the Court of Directors, in the House of Commons, as an indirect attack on the Bishop of Calcusts. It was well known that in the interior there was a great want of persons authorized to perform religious duties, and it was the practice of Chaplains of regiments posted there, in the event of their being well paid, to proceed to a considerable di-tance from their stations, to relebrate marriage, or any other religious reromony; in the mean time, those persons whose interest it was the immediate duty of the Chaplains to attend to, were depaired of their services. It was in reference to this practice, that the letter, to which he had altuded and would now read, was written. (The Hon. Proprietor real the letter; whileh was dated from the " Western Provinces, June 10, 1821;" in which the writer complains of the custom which existed of clergymen leaving large military stations for the purpose of making a journey of two or three hundred miles to solemnize tozeringes, in consequence of which these stations were deprived of a spiritual director until his return ; Inconsequence of this article, Mr. Buckinghain received, on the 15th of July, a letter from the Chief Secretary of the Govern-ment, staring that the letter from the "Friend to a Lody on her death-bed," contained insinuations against the character of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and calling upon Mr. Buckingham to give up the more of the author. On the 17th of July, Mr. Buckingham replied that the writer of the letter being unknown to him, he could not furnish his name." Upon the receipt of this reply, the Chief Secretary wrote another letter to Mr. Ruckinglam, stating that Government was dissatisfied with Mr. Buckingbam's communication. He (Mr. Kinnaird) could not suppose that the Marquese of Hastings approved of all these proceedings. He had no doubt that, being tensed by his Council, he told them-" You may set to work and see how Mr. Buckingham will settle it with you." This second letter of the Chief Secretary contained the following passage: " On more presumption, if not with intentional diagnise of a known fact, the statement would give it to be understood that the misconduct of-Inded to was unchecked; whereas, serious notice of the transaction was instantly taken, therefore it is not only a groundless impotation on the Bishop of Calcutta, but the culpable imitention of Government was falsely imputed." Was not this a complete justification of Mr. Buckinghum? Not only was the correctness of the fact mentioned in the letter published by him admitted, but it was stated that Government had taken notice of it. " Had the object of the writer of the letter been (continued the Chief Secretary) to remedy an inconvenience, his addressing himself to the proper department was the ready and legitimate rourse for procuring an immediate correction of the evil." He (Mr. Kinnsird) appealed to any person in Court, which he would consider the course more consonant with proper feeling, to bring an accusation against an individual, or, by a public notice, to call the attention of the Government to the system generully, in order that the evil practice might he remedied? " An accuser's concealment of his name (the letter went on to state) had an obvious meanness in it, which ought to throw doubt upon his representations; when to that circumstance was added the poculiarity of the signature . A Friend to a Lady on her death-bed,' adapted, visibly, to suggest to the minds of the public some brutul slight, the malignity of the disposition was unquestionable." There was, however, nothing of deception with respect to the signature of the letter: it was, in truth, written by a friend of a lady who died. However, from the accusations brought against him in this letter of the Secretary, Mr. Bucking-

ham defended himself in a most admirable manner, in a reply, which was too long to read. He was subsequently informed that this reply had produced no change in the sentiments of the Government, thus the affair raded. The next circumstance to which Mr. Adam alluded, as one of those from which it was to be inferred that Mr. Buckingham's object was to overthrow the Indian Government, was the publication of a letter under the tignature of " San Sobersides," on the 25th October 1821. Mr. Adam complained, that after the Grand Jury had returned a true bill against Mr. Buckingham for the publication of the letter of " Sam Subgraides," on the ground that it was a libel on the six Secretaries, he published a series of articles tending to obstruct the course of justice, by inflavoring the jurymen who were to try him; bow absurd was thi ! Mr. Bockingham, then, was to rest quiet under the imputation of having written that which was faire, lest, by denying the accusation, he might influence the whole of the community in his farour. Mr. Adam mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Backingham's acquittal in a very brief manner. "The indictment," be abserved, was tried on the 18th July 1822, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty " He might have added, that the jury returned their verdict without a moment's hesitation. A criminal information had been filed, under the advice of the Advocate-General, against Mr. Buckinghom, on account of the observations, which Mr. Adam sald were calculated to influence the minds of the jury who were to try bigo. This criminal inflamention was brought before the Court on three different occasions, and on each occasion Sir F. Mornaghten refused to try it, declaring that it was cruel, oppressive, and illegal. Mr. Adam bad dismissed this circumstance very quietly : he merely stated the fact that the judge refused to try the information, but omitted to say that it was because it was cruel, oppressive, and illegal. Injury might sometimes be effected by concerling part of what was true, which the French call retirence, as well as by stating what was not one. The tenth charge made by Mr. Adam, related to some comments upon a paragraph in a Glasgow paper relative to the press in India. The passage which Mr. Adam deemed particularly officier, was as follows :- " Such is the boon of a free press' in Asia, with the praises of which the world has rung for the last three years, and from those, was knew not what awaited it, it is not even yet at an end. Such is the intotary control of public opinion on supreme authority, and such the value of a spirit to be found only in men accustomed to include and express their beneal lenti-ments. The hypoerisy of Mr. Adam pay

this point was beyond all example. pretended to be exceedingly tender of the character of Lord Hastings, " upon whom," he said, "the passage I have read contains a grow personal strack." Why, all that Mr. Bockingham had done, was to quote the language which Lord Havings had used in his answer to the address of the inhabitants of Madras, on the 24th July 1819, complimenting him on his conduct with regard to the press. Mr. Adam said that " Mr. Buckingham, of all men, could least plead ignorance of the meaning of the words which he had quoted; for, besides the clear purport of the speech itself, and the qualification with which the sentiments regarding the advantage of public discussion of the acra of Government were accompanied, he had been repeatedly and authoritatively corrocted for acts, which he had attempted to defend on his construction of that speech, this perversion of it, no that occasion, in a number still more grassly and personally odientive, seemed to demand the most serious notice." It was a mis-statement to say that Mr. Buckinglam had been corrected by the Government; he had, on the connery, always triumphod over it. But he (Mr. Kinnard) thought what he was about to state was sufficient to induce the Court to agree to the motion with which be should cooclude. The members of Conneil, it was known, were bound by outh not to disclose any of their deliberations; but Mr. Adam, to riolation of his, had stated what passed in the Council on this occasion. "These sentiments." says Mr. Adam, " were strongly maintained by two of the merabers of Council, who were only withheld from proposing the immediate annulment of Mr. Buckinglum's licence by the consideration of the pending proceeding in the Supreme Court, already noticed, and the probable miscontruction to which such a measure at that time saight be liable. It was admitted, on all sides, that Mr. Buckingham's conduct was deserving of the serious consideration of Government, and the seriously burtful effect of his writings was acknowledged; but it was observed that the discussion at that time about to take place in the Supreme Court, would exhibit the true quality of Mr. Buckingham's conduct. Should be be acquitted, then the Government, by having reserted to a trial, had avoided the inconvenience of a harsh procedure in a disputable case: should the verdict be against him, then the equity of a sidnequent removal, which it was Enally asticipated Mr. Buckinglam would entail on blimasif by renewed improprietion, would stand manifest in the Judicial decision." What could equal the business and folly of all this? It would not be very surprising, that a man should inform his bosom friend of the curning schemes

which he had devised for the rain of another; but that be should publish them to the whole world, was indeed manufaling. The Jemitical conduct which Mr. Adam muribaned to the Council, was disgraceful in the extreme; and to refute such a charge, the minutes of Council must be produced. The eleventh charge was that Mr. Buckingham published a letter on the subject of a bravet and local rank, written by Colonel Robinson, who, he (Mr. Kinmird) believed, had been thirty years in the service, and was a gentleman of great talents and high character. (Hear, hear!) The letter was published under the eigenture of a " Military Friend;" but, with the authority of Col. Robinson, Mr. Buckingham gave up that gentleman as the author, on the Go. vernment demanding it. The subject was referred to the Commander-in Chef, who wrote what he should always consider to be a basty and ill-advised letter to Col. Robinson, desiring him to remove in very offensive terms. Cel. Hobinson, in the heat of the moment, wrote a reply to the Commander-in-Chief, in which he gave too full a vent to his feelings. For this offence he was tried by a Court-Martial, He opologized for the indiscretion of which he had been guilty, to the Commander-in-Chief, and asked permission to retract the letter; but that was refused. The Court Martial declared the gallant Colonel guilty; but, on account of his previous excellent conduct, recommended but to murcy. The recommendation, however, was disregarded; Col. Robinson was sent launc, and died in the channel. (Hear !) The Conununder here, I believe, confirmed the sentence which had been passed on like. Mr. Buckingham made come observations in defence of the letter from Col. Robinson which had been puddished in his Journal, which called forth this remark from Mr. Admn :- " It is not possible to conceive a more gross and open insult to Government, than the publication of this defence of a paper, which he knew had excited its displeasure." Mr. Adam then let out mother secret of Conneil, for he stated that four of the members of Council proposed Mr. Buckingham's banishment from India, but that it was negatived by the Manquess of Hastings. It was not till the departure of the Marquess of Hastings that these gentlemen were able to carry their kind intentions into effect. (Hear !) The next charge made by Mr. Adam was, that Mr. Bucklogham, in a controversy with the John Hall, called the regulations in Lord Hastings' circular mere " wustepaper." On this subject, Mr. Buckingham received a letter from the Government, of which the following passage was the most important part: "You are now finally apprised, that if you shall again venture to impeach the validity of the

statute quoted, and the legitimacy of the power vested by it in the chief authority. here (the power of banishment), or shall treat with disregard any official injunction, past or future, from Government, whether communicated in words of communical or in the gentler language of intimation, your license will be immediately cancelled, and you will be ordered to depart forthwith from India." Mr. Buckingham wrote a reply to this letter, in which, after stating that he was entirely at the mercy of the Governor-General if he thought fit to exercise the power of banishment, he says, " that I may not again incur the Imputation of 'a mischievous suppression of fact, as tending to betray others into penal error,' I shall rely on his Lordship's justice to permit me the publication of the official correspondence in which I have been involved on the subject of the press, in order that no person may henceforth plead Iguarance as their excuse for not conforming to the wishes now so clearly and finally expressed by Government. It is not only granted to my oppotient, the John East, to publish such portions of the letters of Government to me, as may suit his purpose of bringing my writings and character into discepute; but access is given him to all such documeets sufficiently early to make them a subject of comment in his juges, almost before they reach my lands, and certainly before I have been able to reply to them. These who remember the avowed purpose for which that paper was established, to ernsh and numihilate the Colemtia Journal -those who know the manner in which it had been supplied with every mark of official countenance and protection, being made, Indeed, the channel of information formerly confined to the Government Gamute, as well as a vehicle of the most angry denunciations against myself and my opinions, in letters, written for its columns, and generally believed to be penned by some among the highest functionaries of the state-those to whom all this is notorious (and they include nearly the whole of the British community in India), will not wender at the ungenerous exultation which the babitual contributors to that paper have already displayed at what they, no doubt, deem the immediate harbinger of my irreceverable rain." (Hour') The subject which was alluded to in this paragraph, deserved the serious consideration of this Court. The connexion of the Goverminent with the John Hall had never been dealed; as little can it be decied that the most atracious calcumnies against Mr. Buckleigham appeared in the pages of that paper, Judge Maconghten had sufficiently denounced the libels which the John Bull put forth against Mr. Buckingham, when he said that "be could not speak of them without horror." (Hear!) The circum-Asiatic Johnn .- No. 101.

stance of which Mr. Adam next complained, was the publication by Mr. Buckinglasm of some remarks upon the appointment of Mr. Jameson, the Secretary of the Medical Board, to be Superintendant of a School for Native Doctors. The resnarks complained of wore nothing mera than a piece of good-humoured irony, which was naturally called forth on the appointment of an individual to perform the duties of two offices which were totally incompatible. Mr. Jameson applied to Government on the subject, but they sent him about his business. for they felt that the job was too gross to be defended, and yet Mr. Adam gravely mentioned the transaction as one of Mr. Buckingham's offences against the Government. [The Hon. Proprietor here read the letter, part of the article in question, in which the author ridiculed the idea of appointing Mr. Jameson to these two situations; in doing the duties of which, they had Mr. ameson of Superintendant of the Native School, corresponding with Mr. Jameson, the Secretary to the Medical Board; and Mr. Jameson, the Secretary to the Medical Board, replying to Mr. Jameson, the Superintendant of the Native School. The folly of this system was exemplified by reference to the proceedings of Mr. Manesty, who was formerly the Hoa, Company's resident at Ilumorals, and had the charge of the public disputches, which then passed frequently by that route from Bombay to England. In consequence of this article, a duel took place between Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Jameson, and so the affair terminated. Mr. Adout, in reference to this circumstance, insinuated that Mr. Buckingham, in addition to his other crime, attempted to take away a man's life. (.t hough.) He now came to the last charge, which completed the sum of Mr. Buckingham's offences, and was followed by his banishment from India. There was at Calcutta a Scotch clargyman, a Dr. Bryce, who was an active supporter of the John Hull, and laid writeten some forious personal attacks on Mr. Buckingham. He would give the Court, in his own words, a specimen of the manner in which the Reverend Gentleman thought it was proper to combat Mr. Buckingham's political opinions. The extract he was about to read, was from the pages of the John Rull. "The phenomynon of a journalist venting his rentiments without the aid of a censor, is but new in India; and it was manifest that in this country such a room might prove the instrument of incalculable evil. In looking around me I beheld the cylla that might be feared actually occurring. I use them insinuating themselves into the very strong hold of our power, and possibly paving the way for an event, which the enemies to this power have hitherto attempted in

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Entertaining these views, the conductor of such a press became, in my eyes, a public enemy; and resting his power as he did, as well on his character as his principles, his reputation became a fair and legitimate object of attack, and its overthrow a subject of trimoph to every laver of his country. If, in the course of this argument, I have shaken this reputation, I must, on his principles, have necessarily weakened his arguments, and paralyzad the evil influence of his doctrines, Were I called upon to combat these doctrines in themselves, I should not shrink from the task; nor should I fear being able to prove, that the freedom of the press, which he advocates, is inconsistent with the Government under which we live, and would prove the worst of evils that could overtake us. While the press in India is in the hands of honourable men, Gosdon from censorship must prove a blessing, and it is due, in justice to the gentlemen connected with it, to say, that, with the solitary exception of the Journalist, this blessing las not been abused; he alone has converted it into a curse." Here was the doctrine of attacking private character, to serve pulitical purposes, openly around (Hear!) Dr. Bryce was a clergyman of the kirk of Scotlard, and, for what reason he could nie imagine, he was appointed Clerk to the Commissioners of Stationery. As soon as he had learned the fact, Mr. Hucking. lain published a humorous article on the subject, in which he treated with much irony the nomination of a clergyman to such an office. | For this article vide Anntie Journal for August 1829, p. 191.) In consequence of this publication, the following formal letter of diamiscal was addressed to Mr. Buckingham ;

4. Sir: Referring to the editorial remarks contained in the Calcutta Journal of the 8th (eighth) instant, page 541 (five hundred and forty-one), and to the communications officially made to you on former occasions, I am directed to apprize you, that in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council you have forfeited your claim to the countenance and protection of the Supreme Government.

As if, forecosts, the welfare of India was and angered, became Mr. Buckle glams had shought fit to make above poone remarks on the appointment of Dr. Bryes; an appointment which had excited a feeling of diagnost in Calcutte, and which, he helicred, and consistent of the kirk in Scotland. (Hear!) The letter proceeded things:

you have further directed to transmit to you the risches d copy of an order peased by Government on the present date, by which the liseaux of the Court of Directors, authorizing you to proceed to the EastLudies, is decigned to be vaid from and after the 15th (infecentis) day of April next

"You will be pleased to notice, that if you should be found in the East-Indies from and after that date, you will be deemed and taken to be a person residing and being in the East-Indies without his cente or authority for that purpose, and will be sent forthwith to the United Kingdom."

Thus ended those charges which Mr. Adam had directed against Mr. Buckingham, and on which beattempted to justify the course which he had adopted towards that much injured individual. If the Court admitted them as good grounds for the barsh measures that were enforced against Mr. Buckingham, then, he must say, there was no longer any freedom in India. If such proceedings were allowed, they would have the worst possible effect on the natives of ladia, who could not but view with terror and plann the assumption of a power by which Government could destruy the property of any man, from one end of India to the other. They would feel that the exercise of such an arbitrary and capricious authority, directed specially against the freedom of discussion, would speedily put an end to all improvement. It was the effect of power to produce great alterations in the dispositions of men; and so belp him God, he could not, in his ontocience, courcive a greater transformation (not even that which had been spoken of, from a man to a time?) than that which Mr. Adam had undergone after he was antrusted with authority. He was converted from a plain, hard-working, calculating individual, who had clearly defined duties and good to him, to an arbitrary and peremptory dictator. Mr. Adam was unddenly placed on a pinnacle of power, his brain became dizzy, he could not see his way in the immone harison by which he was surrounded, he totally forgot himself, and in was now, perhaps, conscious of the wickedness and cruelty of the acts which he lad then authorized, and under which individuals were now unjustly suffering. But even his acts were tridling when compared with those of his successor, Lord Ambrest. That nobleman, he had heard, and disgreted his own secretary; so far laid be gone even beyond Mr. Adam.

Mr. S Diam submitted that the conduct of Lord Ambierst had nothing to do with the present discussion.

The Hon. D. Kinneird said, the subject was the state of the press in India, and it was notorious that Lord Amberst had sent Mr. Arnost out of that country, in consequence of his connexion with Mr. Backlingham's journal. This was an oct of injustice superior to any thing that Mr. Adam had ever done; but Lord Amberst was wise enough not to put it on paper. (Hear!) When Mr. Bucklingham was driven from

India, he said, " it is quite impossible for any Briton to invest his property in this publication; it shall therefore be enried on by some other person, a Hindoo-Belon, or half-castdouble will be only subject to the power of the law; but an Englishman may be sent away without any muson assigned." In parameter of this determination, Mr. Buckingham selected Mr. Samly- as editor. The name of that gentleman was regularly given in to Government of editor; but Mr. Arnott was only an assistant in the office. Now it was quite clear to him that the Bongal Government had sent Mr. Arnott Input because they found that they could not touch Mr. Sandya, he being a mative. This stretch of power was really most alarming. The authority assumed by the Government was like a roaring lion, proviing about and seeking whom it might deyear. The doctrine of those in authority seemed to be "if we cannot sche on one victim, we will sacrifice another."

Mr. S. Dirw. —"To order. The case of Me. Buckingham is the subject-matter for consideration, and what was subsequently done by Lord Amberst deep not

bear upon it."

The Hou. D. Kinnsied. I beg to state that Mr. Arnott is specially men-

tional in the requisition."

a The Chairsum.—" I feel it my duty to Inform the Alon. Proprietor that the requisition does at lade to the case of Mr. Ar-

The Hon. D. Linnaird continued - It was determined to remove Mr. Amott from India, although be was acually avowed ast to be the pliter of the paper. The Government could not interfere with Mr. Sandysa and therefore Mr. Arnost was selected as the victim. They took no steps against the journal, but they directed their vongance against him, because he was in their power. The Government said to him, "You, Mr. Arnott, are a native of England remaining here without authority, and we shall send you home to Europe. He would not detain the Court by reading the particular paragraph, for the publication of which Mr. Arnott was ostensibly vent away; but he considered it himself as of no more importance than any of those paragraphs to which he had already called the attention of the Proprietors. It was quite evident, that a determination existed to exercise this arbitrary power on any present, however weak or ilimsy. The Colentia Journal was a unccessful paper beyond any in India, and he had no doubt that its success excited strong feelings of Jestomy. It was attempted, in the first instance, to put it down by another journal, the writers in that journal being the officers of Government. More scurrilous articles never were penned than those which found their way into that paper;

but Mr. Buckingham answered life oppopents with superior talent, and he cunciliated fire respect and execut of all lannontable men. To prove this fact, he would read a letter, which, since the removal of Mr. Buckingham, had been addressed to Sir C. Forbes, by Mr. Palmer, of Calcutta, and which latter Sir Charles had read in the House of Commonh when Mr. Buckingham's petition was presented. The Hon. Proprietor here read the letter, in which Mr. Palmer recommended Mr. Buckingham to the friendly offices of Sir C. Forbes. He observed that he had also recommended Mr. Buckingbant to a few of the Directors, and in doing so, he felt that he was not espousing the cause of an The Calcutta Journal buth incendiary. done much good, and would, he thought, do more. The writer also alluded to the action brought by Mr. Huckingham against the proprietors of The Indian John Bull, on which occasion he obtained a verdict, and observed, that Mr. Buckingham, as the Judge had stated, did not go for great damages, but instituted the proceeding to give the other side an apportunity of prosing, if they could, the statements which they had published respecting him. After such a letter as this, coming from a man in well known and so highly respected as Mr. Palmer, it was impossible for them not to feel that Mr. Buckingham, pretected by the shield of this fiattering testimony, 'calight stand secure against the shafts of malice, let them come from what quarter they might. He know that Mr.1 Buckingham went to India under unforthnate circumstances, for scarcely had be arrived in that country when he published his travels, and he was immediately assailed by the most groundless and the most malleious insinuations. It was asserted that he had been surreptitiously employed in purloining statements from the journal of another gentleman. Mr. Bankes, which statements he had applied to blance itse. Mr. Bockinghum, however, making appeal in vindication of his character to a number of parsons, to wings he was an utter stranger, and be completely sarished them that the charge was false. A friend of his (Mr. Kinnsint) weste a delter to Mr. Bankes, in which he stated disfinctly that the charges were wholly unfounded. Some attempts were made to suppress his publication in India, and for that attempt he was our prosecuting Mr. Bankes. That prosecution was at present at a stand; Mr. Bankes having applied for time to bring from Egypt a certain witness named Mahomet. He firmly believed all that Mr. Palmer bad, from long experience, stated in fasour of Mr. Buckingham: His conviction was, that Mr. Buckingham was a most meritorous man. | The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded to call the appention of the Court to the paragraph, for the

publication of which Mr. Arnott was sent bone. [He here read the paragraph, which related to the removal of Mr. Huckingbaen from India, referred to the article relative to Dr. Bryce which occasioned that event, and contained some observations on the new laws restricting the Calcutta press.] It was for publishing this paragraph that, Mr. Arnott was seized for the first instance illegally seized. It ing brought before the Court by Helyns Carpin, be was discharged. He then removed himself out of the power of this iniquitous Gorcenment. He placed himself under another power, that of the French, at Serampore. But matters were so managed that he was hurried on Loard a ship, taken out of the protection of the law of the land, and the Bengal Government, availtog thenselves of this trick, sent him to Europe by the way of Bencoolen. Why was this done? Was it not done for the purpose of persocuting him? Was not Mr. Arnott made a victim, in order to deter any person who might be willing to act for Mr. Buckingham's befulf? It reight be said, that this was not the direct act of Lord Amberst. He was however, at all events, the instrument of tyronoy, and he had so little respect for the agent as he had for the principal. They might tell him that Lord Ambierst could not have been thus converted into a tiger; he cared not for that, if Lord Ambierst suffrom himself to be made the tool of others, It was intended, by the severity exercised towards Mr. Arnott, to hold that pour man up as a scarecrow to frighten any other individual from acting for Mr. Backingham. (How!) That gentleman had been ruined in his prospects. He had lost a property worth £40,000; for \$10,000 had been offered for a fourth alure in his journal, the value of which was now very much deteriorated, thought it necessary to insprese these difforest points must forcibly on their minds, to induce them to look at this subject with all the pericument it deserved. The state of the press in India was such, that it was impossible it could long remain unaltered. Their Government had assumed a compulsory, an arbitrary power, of the most fearful and the most relions character-a power uturly at tariance with freedom, and which must give rise to continual dis-putes and discensions. Even the crusor Lip was letter than such a state of things. It would be better to put an end to the press entirely, rather than to encounter those entirely, rather than to encounter those entirely better the present system. Could their Government he respected, when it was con-stantly engaged in those pattry and con-tempolate disputes? He had clearly shown, that through the whole of those squabbles between Mr. Buckingham and the Government, nothing but the firmment of

mind which distinguished the Marquess of Hastings, and the determination of that Noble Personage that justice should be done, could have presented the Government from placing itself in a situation the most ridiculous. (Hear !) He had already adverted to the losses sustained by Mr. Duckingham; and, on that enbject, he would now take the liberty to read a a letter from Mesers. Alexander and Co., Mr. Backingham's agent at Calentra, dated the 2d January 1824. [The Hon. Preprictor then read the letter, in which the writers stated, that every exercine tead been made to precure a restoration of the license, but the opposition which they experfenced was too formidable to be overcome; the Government wished the paper to be placed in other bands, and Mr. W. Mustan was selected. The letter then went on to state the great loss which was likely to be experienced by the transaction.] The press (continued Mr. Klammird) which Mr. Buckingham feel established at Calcuma, was, he understood, a monument of enterprize and skill; such an establishment had never before been known in India. It was oh a most extensive scale, and was the admiration of all who viewed it r vet, by the proceedings against Mr. Buckingham, by his reproval from India, its value bad been greptly inipaired. If he mistook not, Mr. Muston was an editor, who would, in a great degree, be agreeable to the Government. Dr. Abel, a surgeon who went out with Lord Amberst, who, as he understood, was a rolld and amiable man, was proposed for the mination of editor but the Civil Government will " no; we must have some one who is not under the control of the Governor-General, we must have a sure mon," and Dr. Abel was accordingly refused, because he was not sufficiently under the control of the Civil Government. Mr. Muston, he believed. was sur-in-law to one of the members of Council. He was allowed to take the situation; the Civil Government, perhaps, thinking that he could get the journal at a change rate, and determining in this way : " If he writes as we like, he may have a license; but if public measures be discussed, it shall be taken from him." Such was the state of things in India; and they had Mr. Adam stating, through the public press, in his appeal, that they had in that country a community of slaves, over which he had complete power; a community whom he despised, and must despise, because, as their fortune was under his controul and command, to raise it or to depress it, it was impossible that their opinions could be free. Mr. Adam was, foctamately, no longer in India; but he denied that the spirit which presulted when he was there had since assumed a milder form. The press was placed under such regulations and restrictions as it was im-

pensible could continue. The Executive Body soemed to keep themselves in ignomade of the figures of the press to effect that moral improvement in India, which stas so desimble, and which, if they were the wheest persons that ever lived, they could not accelerate so, rapidly as by the employment of that engine. Hut it appeared that free dismunsion was to be bunithed from India; therefore, Mr. Buckingham was not allowed to stay there. No one could have an idea of what the views and feelings of the Indian Government were. One thing, however, was certain, namely, that shey could not go back, that they could not recede without orders from this country; and if the Executive Body were not ready to come forward and to discharge the great duty which the Legislature ind imposed on them, let them make up their minds to meet those taunts and reproaches, at the expiration of the charter, which such lukewarm conduct would proroke. Their neglect would not be met with jokes or witticisms; but they would be amaigned in their Court, as the most imbecile body of men that ever deceived the confidence that had been placed in them. He was very sure, if, when the rebewal of their charter was attempted, they spoke of the value of their stock, and other matters of that kind, they would he laughed at as a set of fools, who only looked to their commercial interests, when much greater objects nuglet to have engraved their attention. It was always disregreable and painful, in bringing a question like this before the Court, to appear, in speaking of an individual, to go one point beyond what the justice of the case required; because they all knew that personal observations must have considerable effect on the feelings of the friends of any gintleman whose name was introduced. With this impression, he should be very sorry to any any thing that did not strictly supply to the public character of Mr. Adam. Frem the first moment he came into that Court, the importance of a free press to India struck him most fareibly: by the proms of free discussion, he wished to introduce a letter, a more liberal spirit in the civil service. He was desirous that their civil servants should not merely look to home for the approhation of their conaduct; but that, if they deserved it, they should receive it, in India, through the meredium of a free press. He would not place altered servents in a mere state of slavish a probation: he was anxious, that, before they returned to their native country, the public press should tell the Proprietors who were men of integrity and talent, who a deserved well, and who did not; he would not have them, when they called on the Proprietors for their sulfrages, go sneaking about to every door for testimonies of services: (Hear?) he would not have

them elevated by the influence of private feelings, or of personal exertions; nor by the active circulation of their letters through the town. He wished their public acts to be generally known; and on these he wished their servants to stand or fall. (Hear !) It was the contrary system that became, as in the case of Lord Hastings, the them in the side of Government. proused a nest of hornets in the seat of Government, it excited angry feelings, it caused individuals to make themselves obnoxious to those in power, because, their solicitations turing fulled, some appointment which they desired was given to another. The press in India, it free and unshackled, would, in that respect, effect a complete reform; the Company would re-ceive accurate intelligence of what was going on, and they would no binger be made the scoff of the legislature, on necount of their ignorance of their own allairs. In bringing this question forward, he did not wish to come into personal conflict with any person, or to give offence to any individual; he would, however, fearlessly do his duty. He believed the time had at length came, when the subject of India must be most seriously taken up in that Court. He was of opinion that they were ignorant of the state of improvement in India; and he thought that the soil there was ready to receive much more improvement. He believed, that, on the whole, the raising of that infatuated person (Mr. Adam) to power, would be be-neficial. If his conduct as Governor-General, in sending forth, after the removal of Mr. Buckinglam, such a document as had that day been exhibited, were not publicly algenatized, then he thought the Court would cease to have a well-founded hope of governing India properly. (Heart)
The Hos. Proprietar concluded by moving—1. That there be laid before this Court copies of all minutes, correspond-ence, and proceedings, in and between the Council of Calcuita and the Count of Directors, or say of their Committees, and also the Board of Controll, relating to the press in India, since the commencement of the year 1818." Mr. Home seconded the mother.

Mr Impey observed, that, with respect to one part of the speech which they had just bound, he means that part of it which related to Mr. Arnott, he had a plain and esident nesser to give, which, in his opimion, ought to be satisfactory to every man in that Court. The case of Mr. Arnou, it should not be forgotten, bad not as yet arrived in this country. The conduct of arrived in this country. The conduct of the Government abroad was subject, first to the snimodversion of the Court of Direc. tors, and next to the official notice of the Board of Courrol. It was therefore quite impossible for this Court to take up the case on a more ragle, or percentationant;

ther must wait until the details of Mr. Arnott's case arrived, and until an explanation of the motives and conduct of Government arrived also. The Court must see that, to discuss this question before the explanation arrived, would be highly improper, and most injurious to the Government of India. It was acting calumniously towards any man, to awail his conduct with almose, in the first instance, and to wait for his explanation after censure had been promounced on him The very long speech which they had just heard he must characterize as consisting samply of two parts; the one, the praise of Mr. Buckingham; the other, the abuse of all those who weropposed to him. Putting the case of Mr. Arnolt out of the question, the motion certainly appeared to be connected with two of these was, the alleged removal of Mr. Buckingham from India, contrary to all law, and in defiance of all justice; the other had reference to certain regulations lately framed by the Government of India, for the correction and restraint of the press in that country. In his opinion very short answers high be given, in that Court, to the address of the Hon. Proprietor, on those paints. If must, prima fine, appear to the Court, that, in all probability, nothing had been done in this case enther illegal or inquist, because Mr. Bucking-ham had appealed from the Government of Hengal to the Directors, and also to the Board of Control, for the renewal of his brense, and his appeal had been disallowed. Both those badies had examined his case, and they had refused to interfere, or to renew his license for residing in India. It, however, it were true that he had suffered, either in person or property, in consequence of the conduct of the Goversor-General, that Court was not the place in which he ought to seek for redress, He esight to look for reparation in a Court of Justice : there was not a man who heard him, who did not know, if it were made out to the satisfaction of an English pay, that Mr. Buckingham had been intered by the villalay or injustice of the Indian Government, that simple damages would be awarded to line. The Hon, Mover had stated, that to being an action at law would be a hopeless course, since it would be very difficult to prove malice on the part of the Covernor-General. He (Mr. Imper) believed that it would indeed be difficult to do so. But if that were tied case, how dere the Hon. Propretor impute, malice to the Governor-General, with such considence and buildness as be he had done? (How!). The Hon. Proprietor had asserted that Mr. Buckingham was illegally removed. He would say, if such were the fact, that the person aggrees of hight recover very heavy damages a but he was propared to show that the rewould be a hopeless course, since it would

moral of Mr. Buckingham was perfectly legal, and completely justifiable. With respect to the second point, the snawer was equally short. The law of this country had given to the Governor-Geograf in Council the power to institute rules and regulations for the government of the town of Calcutta, and he possessed the sume anthority with respect to the provinces generally. The regulations complained of had been agreed to by the Go vernor-General in Council; day, were argued in the Supreme Court at Coloutia, and in that Court they were registered. They had afterwards been transmitted to. the King in Council, as was by law directed, and to the King in Council Mr. Free Lingham had appealed. He was called. on for a printed, state of his case; which casa would ultimately be argued before the King in Council : therefore, so far as the Court of Proprietors was concerned, the case of Mr. Buckingham was corner, non indice. That Court had no right to interfere with the subject. The question was in a judicial course before the King ; in Council, and the decision of this Court of Proprieters could have no influence on it, one way or other. In any common case, this short mewer would be quite sule ! ficient: but, as they had been told, that, this was only the commencement of a d series of dicussions on this subject (which, discussions, it appeared, were first of all it to be carried on in that Court, and afterwards in other places), be thought it was right to enable the Proprietors, by a plain statement, to judge how they ought to descide, supposing for a moment that they possessed the necessary jurisdiction. He would endeasour to show that there was no foundation whatever, in law or in justice, for the complaint of Mr. Buckingham; he would show, quite clearly, that, India illegally; he would demonstrate, that Mr. Buckingham was not compelled to leave that country, until he had, over and over again, infringed on the regulations faid down for the government of the , press. Whether those regulations were or were not laws, he would not say; but certainly they had been treated as laws by the Marquess of Hastings in Council, and they had been viewed as laws even by Mr. Buckingiam himself. Refore Mr. Buck and ingham was removed, he had been warned and menaced, over and over again, by the government of the Marquess of Hastings and even in the hand-writing of the Mar-ni quess of Hastings himself, relative to his constant infraction of those regulations. But yet, after all these warnings and remonstrances, after all these threats, after being repeatedly told, that if he did not desist he would be resposed. Mr. Buckinglum complained that he had been ille-gally sent away. With respect to one

point, on which the Hon. Proprietor had argued at great longth, and which regarded the restrictions that had been haid on the press, he thought he could show, in the first place, that there never had been a free press in India; that such a thing never could have entered the mind of the Marquess of Hastings himself; and that its establishment was wholly inconsistent with his awn regulations. It was quite clear that a free press could not exist under a despotic Covermoent. (How, hear I from Mr. Kinneled.) The Government of India always was, and always must be, a despute Government, while it was administered by us. (Hear !) With respect to the case of Mr. Buckingham, it was necessary to call the attention of the Court, in the first place, to the real state of the facts, without gloss or ornament: Mr. Buckingham, as they had been told, was by profession a mariner; in order to prosue tint profession in India, he obtained a license from the Company to go there; with that license he proceeded to Calcutta, in the year 1616; in pursuance of the terms of that license, it was necessary that he abould enter into a covenant with the Company by indicature; that coverant provided, he should conduct and decreare himself according to the regulations which, from time to time, might be put in force at the actilement where he was to reside; and, in order to coforce compliance with that indenure, the following provision was ways, and he it further enacted, that if my pulson, having obtained a certificate or license from the said Court of Directors, authorizing such person to proceed to the East Indies, or other place within the li-mits of the Company's charter, shall ut any time so conduct himself, as, in the judgment of the Governor-General or Governor in Council of the Presidency within which such person shall be found, to have forfeited his claim to the countenatice and protection of the Government of such Presidency, it shall and may be lawful for such Governor-General, or Governor in Council, by order, to declare that the certificate or license so obtained by such person shall be void from a day to be marded in such order, and from and after such a day so to be named in such order, such person shall be deemed and taken to be a person residing and being in the Past Indies, or parts aforesuld, without license or authority for that purpose, any matter or thing to the contrary notwidistanding." Such was the law open which the Government of India had acted on this occasion. Now, it became material to consider how Mr. Buckingham conducted himself while in India: he proceeded there as a morner, but he thought proper to set up a press at Calcutta; with

this, however, he did not quarrel, whatever naght be his opinion so to the manner in which that press was conducted by Mr. Buckingham. It now became important to consider what were the rules and regulations which this gentleman, under his license as a mariner, was bound to alside by. They had been told, on the other side, that every thing which had been done by the Marquess of Hastings, respecting the rules and regulations for the government of the pres-that, in truth, every act which that noblemup had done, relating to Mr. Buckingham, was a more frint; that he did not really mean that which his words and acts declared to be his intention. Was it not, he would sike a gross insult to that Noble Lord to say, that his whole course of conduct betrayed a desire to deceive his Council? (Hear!) Was it not most insulting to him to assert, that the regulations which he promulgated were contrary to his roal sentiments? (Hear !) Was there ever known so comdalons a dereliction of duty, if this charge (for a charge it undoubtedly was) were true? (Henr!) But what authority had the Hon. Proprietor for placing the cluracter of the Marquess of Hastings in this odious light? What right had be to assert. tion the Noble Marquest had acted with insincerity? (Hear!) He (Mr. Impey) had no doubt but the Nolde Marquess was perfectly sincere; and there had been placed in his bands minutes on the subject of Mr. Buckingham's conduct, which clearly proved that the Noble Marquest was quite in carnest. He would produce one of these papers, which the Han, Proprietor had designated as silly, fablish, and contemptible; to which he had applied all the strong and offensive spithets he could think of, which document was absolutely revised by the land of the Nuble Marquess. himself. (Hear!) The letter addressed to Mr. Buckingham, informing him that, if he continued to pursue the course which he had been so often warned to farego, his license would be withdrawn, and he himself, would be removed from India, was written, every word, by the hand of the Marquess of Hastings. What then would the Court say of a gentleman who, on his own que died, asserted that the Marquess of Hastings pursued one line of confluct, while in his heart and in his wind he fa-voired another? (Herr, hear!) The regulations which were promulgated by the Manquis of Hustings for removing the censorship from the press in India, did not give to that country a free press. He would remitted the Court, that when the Marques Wellesley was Governor-G neral in Hangat, be found it necessary to imprise a consurship on the press, which repeated in force until the Marquess of Hastings took it off; but soon after he retained the councilip, he introduced other regu-

lations for the government of the press-This had most erreneously been called the conditishment of a free press in India: it was, however, no such thing. It was very true, that these regulations or restrictions, promolgated by the Murquess of Hastings, were quoted by Mr. Camping In the House of Communis, and that Right Han, Gentleman in talged himself in a longh. And why? He laughed at the idea of such sestrictions being referred to, as a proof of the establishment of a free press in India. (Hear !) That was the cause of his merriment. The regulations adopted by the Marquets of Hastings were conveyed to the editors of the different newspapers. They were there informed, in the way of statement and explanation, what was expected from them in conducting their sevemijerumals; and they were told, that if they did not conform to those regulations, or expressed opinions of the Government, they were liable to be removed from India, under the provisions of the act of Parlia-The following was the circular seep round on that occasion : -

" To the Editor of the ----

48 Sir.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to revise the entring regulations regarding the controll exercised by the Government over the newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the following Hesolutions, passed by his Lerdship in Council.

The editors of new spapers are prohibited from publishing any nester coming under

the following heads: -

"Ist. Animal revious on the measures and proceedings of the Hagourable Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the Government of India; or dispositions on political transactions of the Local Administration; or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Local Bibbop of Calcutta.

2d. Discussions having a tendency to create abren or asspirion among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observ-

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cond. The republication, from English or other nemapapers, of passages estaing under any of the above heads, or otherwise relunitated to affect the Uritish power or republished in India.

marks on individuals, tending to excite

discretion in society.

"Helping on the produce and discretion of the editors for their curviul communications rules, the Governor-General in Compail to pleased to dispose with their communiting their papers to an officer of Government previous to published. The editors will, however, by hild personally

accountable for whenever they may publish in contravention of the rules now computational or which may be otherwise at variance with the general punciples of British law, as established in this country, and will be proceeded against in such manher as the Governor General in Council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

"The editors are further required to lodge in the Chief Secretary's Office one copy of every newspaper, periodical ar extra, published by them respectively.

" Lum. &c.

" J. Anan, Chief Sec. to Gov. " Council Chamber, Aug. 12, 1818."

Such were the regulations for the government of the Indian press, as promulgated by the Marquess of Hastings. It was for the Court to say, whother the title of a " free perm" could apply to a press which was subjected to such restrictions. Now, the next question was, how far Mr. Buckingham, during the time he resided in India, complied with those regulations? The first publication of his which attracted the sttention of the Government of India, and which called for its interference, was what was conceived to be a libel on the Gavernment of Madras, which appeared on the 26th of May, 1819. He did not speak of this production as one that would be deemed a libel in this country, but as a publication that was treated as a libel by the Governor-General and his Council. He would not read that document, but he would state to the Proprietors the latter which the Mafque a of Hartings and the other Manbers of the Government directed to be written to Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of its appearance. The letter ran thus:-" To Mr. Buckingham, Editor of the

Calcutta Journal,

" Judicial Department.

"Sir:—The attention of Government having been drawn to certain paragraphs, published in the Calcutta Journal, of Wednesday, the 26th uit, I am directed by his Exerillency, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Conneil, to communicate to you the following remarks regarding thems.

"The Governor General in Council observes, that this publication is a wanten attack upon the Governor of the Presidency of Port St. George, in which his continuouse in office is represented as a public columity, and his conduct in administration asserted to be governed by despotic principles, and influenced by unworthy motices.

"The Governor-General in Council refrains from enlarging upon the injurious effect which publications of such a natura are calculated to produce in the due administration of the affairs of this country. It is inflicious to injury you, that be considers the jumpraphs above quently to be highly officeasy and objectionable in themsolves, and to amount to a violation of the obvious spirit of the instructions communiested to the Editors of newspapers, at the period when this Government was pleased to permit the publication of newspapers, without subjecting them to the previous revisions of the officers of Government.

" The Governor-General in Council regrees to observe, that this is not the only instance in which the Calcutta Journal has contrined publications at variance with the spirit of the instructions above referred On the present occasion, the Governor-General in Council does not propose to exercise the powers vested in him by law; but I am directed to acquaint you, that by any repetition of a similar offence, you will be considered to have forfeited all claim to the countenance and protection of this Government, and will subject yourself to be proceeded against under the Still section of the 53d Gen. 111. cap. 15% * 1 am, &c.

W. B. Barter, Chief Sec. to Gov. " Council Chamber, June 18, 1819."

It was here very material to consider in what light Mr. Buckinghom, soon after his serival in India, viewed the power which was alluded to in the foregoing letter. To that letter Mr. Buckingham returned the following answer:-

" To W. B. Bayley, Esq. Chief Secretary

to Covernment.

" Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, expressing the displeasure of the Governor General in Council, at the publication of certain paragraphs in the Calcutte Journal of the 26th ultimo, reflecting on the character of Mr. Elliott in his pullie capacity as Governor of Madras.

"I shall not presume to intrude on the notice of his Lordship in Council any observations tending to the extenuation of my conduct in this or in any previous in-stance, as departing from the spirit of the instructions issued to the editors of the public journals in India, at the period they were exempted from the necessity of previously submitting their publications, to the resistan of the Secretary to Governrenert.

" I shall rather confine myself to observing, that I sincerely regret my having given cause to his Lordship in Council to express his displeasure, and the more so, as there remained att ground farbirities en ton el subjects under his bestign government, who is more sensible than myself of the unprecedented liberality which has marked his Lordship's administration in general, and the immense obligation which all the friends of the press one to the measure of the revised Regulations in particular.

The very marked indulgence which

his Lordship in Council is pleased to exereise towards me, in remitting on this occasion the exercise of the powers rested in him by law, will operate as an additional

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incentive to my future observance of the spirit of the instructions issued, before the commencement of the Calcutta Journal, to the editors of the public prints of India, in August 1818, of which I am now fully informed, and which I shall benceforth make HIT BURGE

" I man, Acc.

" J. S. Beceirgnan. " Calculto, June vo. 1819."

Such was the promise made by Mr. Buckingham to the Marques of Hestings, and he would call on the Court to mark how Mr. Buckingham kept that promisebow he conformed to those regulations, with which he was, as he admitted, perfeetly acquainted. Not many months afterwards. Mr. Buckingham renewed his attack on the very same person, the Covernor of Madras. On this second eccasion, it appeared the Marquess of Hastings felt it mecessary to direct the Secretary of the Council again to address a remonstrance to Mr. Buckingham, In the letter which was, in consequence written to that gentleman, the following pursuge would be found :-

"The Governor-General in Connell has perceived with regret the little impression made on you by the indulgance you have already experienced; and I am directed to warn you of the certain consequence of your again incurring the displeasure of Government. In the present instance, his Lerdally in Council contents himself with requiring, that a distinct acknowledgment of the impropriety of your conduct, and a full and unficient apology to the Government of Fort St. Ocorge, for the injurious insinuations inserted in your paper of yesterday, with regard to the conduct of that Government, be published in

the Calcutta Journal.

In the long speech by which this quirtion had been introduced, they had been favoured with a recital of several libely published by Mr. Buckingham, which condered it necessary for the Bengal Goverument to interfere. If he were to go over those libels again, it would only wirmy and disgust the Court. Suffice it to say, that, during Mr. Buckingham's residence to India, be published libera against the Hisbop of Calcutta, against the clergy, and against the whole Government of India, as being actuated by corrupt and unwurthy motives. He described that Government as discouraging merit, while it rewarded meanness and subserviewer, He sent forth libels against the Governor-General, against the Communiter-in-Chief, against the grand jury; who had found a bill against him, and he had attacked prirate individuals in innumerable instances. (Hear!) He must say, in the presence of that Court, that he could not perceive in the conduct of the Marquess of Hanings, during the occurrence of these publications,

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any of that wisdom, promptitude, and firmness, which distinguished other pures of his administration .- (Hear I love I) Certainly the Noble Marques adopted iome means to stop this growing wil, but they were took sufficiently shang to vibrat that object. He undersoured to check Mr. Buckingham; he triou threwa, be tried advices, be tried course-marshal, (Hear ! door !) but it was all in van: Alr. Huck taghour went ou to the last in the name olapsion course. He at length ventured to deny the authority of Covernment altopetter, and to set its mandatos at defiance. In consequence of an article, in which the power of the Government to remove from India any European, not a covenanted current of the Company, was completely detical, the following letter, written by the Marquoss of Hastings' own hand, and signed by the Socretary to the Government, was addressed to Mr. Bockingham, on the 5th of September 1822; -

" Sir: The attention of the Governor-

General in Conneil has been called to a discussion in the Calcutta Journal of the late of the British territories in India of any European not being a covenanted servant of the Honographic Company.

"With a suppression of facts, most mischievers, as tending to betray others into paral error, you have por our of view the circumstance that the residence alluded to, if it be without a licence, is criminal by the law of England; while, if the residence be anctioned by licence, it is upon the special recorded condition, not simply of obedience to what the local government may see cause to enjoin, but to the building a conduct which that government shall sleem to partit its constraines and protection; a breach of which condition forfein the indialgence, and renders it liable to extinction.

"This provision, which the Legislature of your country has thought proper to enact, (Mr. Coo. III. cap. 1555, sect. 36.) you have duringly endeavoured to discredit and matiffy, by asserting that 'transmismission for offences through the press in a power windly unknown to the law;' that a bo regulation exists in the statute book for restraining the press in Theira;' and that 'the more the monstrue deciries of transmission is examined, the more it must saction the abhorrence of all just minds.'

"No comment is requisite on the gross distinguisment of describing as a tyran-mous authority, that power, the legality and justice of which you had acknowledged by your voluntary acceptance of a long, granted on terms involving your express reputation to that affect. Neither is it is the court of particularity to make many minor authorized to the paper charrent upon,

since you have brought the matter to one decisive point.

" Whather the act of the British Legis lature, or the opinion of an individual, shall be predominant, is now at insue. It is thence imperative on the duty of the local government, to put the subject at rest. The long tried forbentance of the Goverpor-General will fully prove the extreme reluctance with which he adopts a measure of hurshness; and even now, his Excellency in Council is pleased to give you the advantage of one more warning. You are now finally apprised, if you shall again venture to impeach the validity of the statote quoted, and the legitimacy of the power vested by it in the chief authority here, or shall treat with disregard any official injunction, past or future, from Govermient, whether communicated in terms of communal or in the gentler language of intimution, your licence will be immediately cancelled, and you will be ordered to depart forthwith from India.

" I um, Sir, &c,

" Acting Chief Secretary to Gov."

During the whole of these proceedings relative to the subject of the press, the Marquess of Hastings was acting contrary to the views of his colleagues, who were maximus that more prompt and efficient measures should be taken. Now, was it to be supposed that the Noble Marquess was the only person in the right? Was it to be innagined that he alone could judge currectly on this subject, and that his colleagues must all be in the wrong? He could not tell what the Directors thought on this point; but it might be inferred, as they had ultimately sauctioned the removal of Mr. Buckinghum, that they viewed the conduct of those who had sent him away as perfectly current and justifiable. Yet the Marquess of Hastings, throughout all these proceedings, had acted in opposition to his Council-in opposition to these gentlemes who had decined it necessary to remove Mr. Buckingham from India. A motion had, long before, been made in Council for the removal of that individual. It was proposed that his licence should be withdrawn, and that proposition was supported by the whole of the Members in Council, though it was overraled by the Marquess of Hastings Would it then have been a wonder, if, when the period arrived which placed at the head of the Government those who had previously declared that Mr. Huckingham ought not to be milered to remain in India, would it, he asked, luve been a wonder, if they had proceeded to remove him for his past transgreenions? They did not, however, do this, No, they waited for that which they were sare to had - namely, another transgression. As to the nature of this fast transgression he would my nothing. He cared not

whether the conduct of the Government was right or wrong in visiting the offence is they had done .- (Hear ! hear !) That Government, in exercising in authority, was accountable to the Court of Directors. These who composed it felt that the article in question was an improper one, and they resented the publication as by law they had a right to do. The opinion of the Members of Council, long before, was, that Mr. Buckingham should be removed; and when that removal took place, neither the Court of Directors nor the Board of Controul censured those who adopted the measure; on the conteary, they agreed in the propriety of the act - (Hear, hear!) As to Mr. Buckinglam, he should be extrendly serry to say any thing disrespectful of him; and he wished the same forhearance had been munifested on the other side towards Mr. Adam .- (Hear! hear!) He should feel that he degraded himself; and insulted the Court, if he applied the same ephiliets to Mr. Bucklingham that had this day been applied to Mr. Adam.-(Henr ! hour !) Mr. Buckingliam, for aught he knew to the contrary, might have acted from the sincere conviction of his own mind. He might suppose that a free press would be beneficial to our Indian empire, and he might, perhaps, feel that he was a martyr to his efforts for the attainment of that object. He understood that Mr. Buckingham was now employing bineed in the production of a very meful work in this country; had he published in England what he had thought proper to publish in India, no person would have found fault with it. (Hear, hear !) Such publications would be here in the right place; in a place where the strictures of a free press would operate with good effect on the Government of India. There was one part of Mr. Burkingham's conduct, and of the conduct of his advocates, which he must utterly condemn: he meant their treating this as a perional question between Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Adam. Mr. Adam. seting on public principles, had removed Mr. Buckingham for the well-being of India, but his opponents accused him with having taken that step from motives of private inalice. It was a very easy thing, when an individual was at the distance of half the globe from his native country, to condemn him at a tyrant, to brand him with the odious chatacter of a molicious man. In answer to observations which had been made on this subject, he begged leave to read to the Court the opinions entertained by tome eminent men in India, with respect both to Mr. Adam personally, and to his all ministration generally. He would lay before the Court certain passages from a letter written by the Governor of Bottebay; extences from a letter written by Lord Amberst (though perhaps some genthemen would object to his testicomy), and the opinion delivered as a public meeting which was held as Calcuma, and which was specially called at the termination of Mr. Adams given? It was given by the gentleman who was actually counted for Mr. Buckingham himself (henr!), and every person who know that individual, must know that he was the last mins who would be guilty of deceit or of injustice. (Harr!) The letter from the Governor of Bombay to a near relation of Mr. Adam, contained this passage:—

" Rambay, As wil 14, 1823. " Nothing can exceed the praise which every body in Hengal bestows on John Adam's administration, which is the more to his credit, as much of his employment has been of an unpopular nature; the restrictions on the press in particulary but the inconsistency of a free press where nothing else is free or intended to be free, is too obvious to escape you. It is our duty, and I am happy to say it is our wish too, to hasten on the time when the prople of the country may take a share in their goterriment. Hut at present nobody would take a part or an interest in political discutsion but the Europeans, of whom more than nine-tenths compone the strength of the army."

The Hon. Proprietor then read a paragraph contained in a letter written by Lord Amberst, on the 14th of August 1822.

He should now call the attention of the court to a public meeting, which was comvened at Calcutta, at the close of Mr. Adam's administration. The very first name which he observed signed to the requisition was that of Mr. Palmer, the gentleman whose favourable opinion of Mr. Buckingtom had been so triumphortly quoted by the bon, mover. Mr. Fer. gueson, who acted as Chairman on the occasion, thus expressed himself in one part of his speech : - " Of such a character (observed that learned gent.) if was needless to say much. Every one who heard him knew that it was impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which he had executed his public and his private duties; and it was indeed to him a source of the highest gratification, to be called upon to propose a public mark of respect and estrem to such a man, whose purity of heart and sterling public worth entitled him to the highest consideration in the power of the meeting to bestow. From his (Mr. Adam's) having present his life among them, they were well qualified to judge of his merits; for his own part, he firmly believed that British India good the resper part of its present prosperity to the ardianus exertions, the indefinigable attention to duty, and the union integrity which had distinguished Mr. Adam in the

execution of the duties of the various and responsible situations which he had filled. He would my further, that he firmly believed that, in every public act of his life, be had been influenced by none but the very best intentions; and he felt assured that it was the lot of very few men to be estemped and beloved as was that excellent and admirable mun. In unassuming bedevolence, small judgment, and purity of heart, he was surpassed by no man ; and he (the learned Charman) was justly proud of his felembhip," Such was the character of the individual against whom the shafts of scurrility had this day been directed in that Court, (Hose!) After the time which had been taken up by the ban, mover and by himself, it was most unwittingly that he tresposed farther on the Proprietors; but the subject of a free press in India was of such extreme importance, that he could not refrain from offering to the Court some observations on that their. The proposition for the establishment of a free press in India, was connature of the benefits that were derivable from a free prevs, and was opposed to that which he had always considered a fundamontal maxim of policy, manely, that when a new institution was introduced into any country, care should be taken that it was suited to the habits of society in that country, (Hear !) because, what might be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the people in one state, might be utterly destructive of the best interests of the community in another. (Hear?) He throught he had sufficiently shown, that nothing like a free press had ever existed in India, and that whatever restrictions were imposed on it, were imposed by the Government. The press had always been subject to the arbitrary regulations of the government in India; a riccumstance which they had beard condemned to-day, as a great impercliment of the good sense and honesty of their Indian servants. But he thought the Court would pause a little on the wisdom of altering that system, when they found that all their servants, men of ability, of integrity, and of experience, were directly opposed to any such innovations as was now contended for, Sich was the opinion supermined by the Government of Bomboy, headed by the Han, Mr. Elphinstone; such was the opltilin entertained by the Government of Bladran, housed by Sir Thomas Munro; and the Government of Bengal, headed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Amberit, were unanimon ly of opin on, that, to introduce a free press in India, would create the utmost confusion and disorder at present, and would finally be destructive of the British coupling there. (Hour !) Such were the calm and deliberate opinions of the gontlemen he had mentioned, and he be-

lieved, if he detailed the grounds on which that opinion rested, they would be found perfectly satisfactory. A free press, according to his notion of the subject, was only valculated for a people who had attained a very high degree of civilization. (Hear !!) He might venture to say, that, until our own revolution in 1888, there was not in the world a free press; and he believed that a free press could not fairly and substantially exist, except under a free government. (Hear !) The privileges of a free press, which were fully exercised at present in this country, were undoubtedly ment advantageous to the people. But why was this so? Because their executive government was responsible for all in acts to a free parliament, and that parliament was responsible to its constituents, a free people. The press in this country enlightened and united the various parts of the state. Every individual, whether governor or governed, was affected by it, and all united in supporting that from which they derived so much benefit. Every man, however, in this country, knew that the primary object of every journal was its own immediate profit. (Cries of No.! and Hear f) No man in his senses could deny the fact. He did not mean to say that profit was the only object sought to be attained; but he would contend, that the primary object of every man who set up is journal, was his own profit. The comequence was, that, as the press furnished the fied institution for the preservation of religion, order, and constitutional sentiments, so also, as they well knew, was it sometimes the source of irreligion, immorality, blamphemy, and sestition. It was occasionally a pander to our worst passides, as well as the supporter of our noblest propensities. Why was it that the falsehoods and calumniles which frequently disgraced the press of this country made no impression, and obtained no credence? It was because society here was enlightened and civilized in a very high degree, and individuals were capable of judging whether a statement was well or ill-founded. The character of a great and good man in this country could not suffer, in the slightest degree, from the slander of senal writers. No disorder was produced by their publications. The versel of the state moved equably un, in spite of the storm which a free press occasionally raised around is: and the law, which was a law of protection to these who abeyed it, became a low of correction to those by whom it was dhobeyed. (Hear!) In India the converse of this proposition was true, and therefore a free press could not exist in that country. The people had no check on the government there through the medium of a free parliament; the only check on the Indian Government was the authority which resided here. The people of India

were not in the habit of judging accurately of the grounds of truth and falsebood respecting government. (Hear !) Whether what find been said this day, in the Court of Proprietors, were truth or fairrhood (a fact that would be canvassed in England) he was quite sure, that the whole of those assertions would be firmly believed from one and of India to the other, without impulry. Let the Court consider of what the population of India consisted, and then they would be better enabled to judge whether a free press was calculated for that country. The population consisted of two very unequal parties, Europeans and natives. Was it for the Europunns that this free press was wanted? The Europeans were chiefly the Company's civil or military servants, in high or low signations. The small remainder were either merchants or shop-keepers, who were allowed to follow their avocations under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Government. Certainly it was not for those latter classes that a free press was wanted. Was it then for the Company's servants? If so, was it fit, be demanded, to place the Government of Bengal (for such would be the effect of a free press) under the control of the Company's servants? (Hear !) All the inferior servants had to do, was to acquire a knowledge of the duties that were entrusted to them, and to discharge those duties faithfully. Was it desirable that they should be called from the performance of those duties, weekly or daily, for the purpose of writing countries on their superiors? (Hear!) Was it for the benefit of India that they should be permitted to state, that these in power appointed persons to office from base and corrupt motives? Was it for the benefit of the Company's empire that writers or castets should set up as cansors of the Indian Government? If these were to be the uses to which it was meant to apply a free press, he must strongly deprecate the introduction of that engine into the Company's territories. In the present day it would perhaps only promote trouble and dissension, but hereafter it would produce ruin. It was quite impossible to have a free press in India, without its effects being extended to the immense maive population. What lesson, he wished to know, would a free press teach that population? It would teach them, in the first place, that they were subjected, by force, to a foreign government; and in the next place, they would be taught the indienable right of all to free themselves from a foreign yoke. (Hear !) This was a lesson that would slowly reach them, but it would reach them at last, (Hear, hear !) and the end would be, the expulsion of the British power from India. (Hear, Acar /) The leason that would be taught to the native army would be much more

quickly learned, and would be far more dangerous. The native army constantly came in cuntact with European officers; and he feared, if a free press were once established, that great insubordination would soon prevail. If the mility troops heard their officers debuting on the messures of government, would they not soon learn to debate those subjects themselves? Would they not be quickly reminded, that the country was preserved and defend-ed by them? Would they not recollect that they were deprived of any participation in the high honours and immunities of the state, and would they not be told, that a participation in those honours and immunities would be the reward of a successful rebellion? This was the last lesson that would be unight in India by a free press. The scholars would undoubtedly find much difficulty in carrying it into effect; but, where there was such an immense disparity of force, the consequence would be fatal. It would be equally eninous to this countey and to India, which would be left a prey to hopeless repine and dreadful devaptation. He should strenuously oppose this motion for papers, which, as it appeared to him would afford no information whatever on the subject. Hut what was the necessity for information, when those who were howile to the motion admitted all the facts? It would be for the Proprietors to decide on this question, after they had heard what sort of a case was made out on each side; he conceived that that which he had submitted to them, met, in the most satisfactory manner, every part of the statement of the Hon. Proprietor: and, therefore, he should move "That this Court du ness adjourn."

Mr. S. Diron said, this was a question of great importance; and, under the expectation that an adjournment would afford the Court an opportunity for a further consideration of the subject, he was ready to second the motion of the Learned Gen-

Mr. Imprey said, as some Hou. Friends near him were of opinion that the question should be met with a direct negative, instead of a motion for adjournment, he begged leave to withdraw that motion.

Mr. S. Diron. " Am I to understand, that there will be a re-consideration of this question?"

The Chairmon. "The Learned Gentleman moved 'that this Court do now adjourn,' which was not seconded. The original question, therefore, remains as it was:"

Mr. S. Dison said, he had been more surprised at the conduct of the worthy Gentleman with whom this question had originated, on the present occasion, than at any other part of his public proceedings in that Court; he never saw any gentleman placed in more embarrassing or distrussing

In alloding to the ad-Circumstances. rulnistration of the Marquess of Hastings, he found out that that noble person had, with respect to the press, been only acting in jake. (Haur 1) With all his ingenuity, he could not disentingle the Noble Marquess from a participation in those very measures of which he this day complained. How did be endoavour to get rid of this dilliently? Why he told the Court, that the Marquess of Hastings, declaring, in his public especity as Governor of India, the laws that were to regulate the press of Inclia, never meant any thing but a jest. (Hwe, hear!) This conduct reminded him of the old saying..." Keep me from my friends | (Hear, hear !) my enemies I can boldly meet." (Hear, hear !) He had always endeavoured to defend an individual against a great public body, if he could conscientiously do it: in this case, however, he could not do so. He could not but say, that Mr. Buckingham went to India under false pretences. (Hear ! He went there as a free mariner; instead of pursuing that avecation, he are down as a policical writer; and, though a man might rules a horner and about his cars if he aftered a word against the doc-trine of a free press, yet he must be al-lowed to say, that, in India, it was one of the most dargerous engines that could possibly be hangle forward. It was asserted, that Mr. Buckingham had been deserwhelmed by the hand of power. He would ask, whether that Individual was not repeatedly cautioned? He might, if he pleased, calarge on this subject; but, when gentlemen had a few atrong points, he thought it was as well to store them at once, instead of taking up a great deal of the time of the Court by observations which tended to divert the attention from those circumstances on which their decision

there was now a pretty general call for

Sir J. Malcolm, Sir J. Malcolm rose and said, "it certainly was not my intention to lare spoken unless personally alluded to in the course of the debate. What the Hun. Proprietor (Mr. Kinmurt) has said regarding my sentleients on publication in England, resolution I had taken; but I caunct sit patiently and hear the abuse (I must call it so) that has been lavished upon Mr. Adam. The Hen. Proprietor has given high categiums to Mr. Backingham, and he has closed them with a profession, that all he thought of that Gentleman's character from his writings and actions, had been confirmed by his present actions, may been confirmed by his present acquaint-ance show his arrival in England. I can speak of Mr. Adam on an infimate know-ledge of thirty years; he is an remarkable for infiliness and humanity as for firminess and judgment; he is from birth and edu-

cation a lover of the free constitution of his country, and all he has done in the case now before us lue, I am assured, proceeded solely from an imperious sense of public duty. It is, however, trifling with the great subject before us, to waste our time in discussing the respective merits of Mr. Admn and Mr Huckingham; but even to understand this small part of the question, we must first consider the scene in which they seted. Let us commence by looking at the character of our Indian Government, and then determine how far such a free press, as that which is the boast of England, can be transplanted to that distant possession. This is the real question, and it should be met openly and decidedly. The facts appear to me only to require to be fairly and boldly brought forward, to convince every reasonable man of the nature of the measure proposed. To enable us to judge of the probable operation of this measure, we must take a near view of the component parts of that body called the Public, in England, whose character makes the good outweigh the evil of a free press. Will the Hon, Proprietor Mr. Kinnsini) who has made the motion, or him by whom it was seconded (Mr. Hume), admit that officers of his Majesty's army and navy, that accretaries, under accre-teries, and clerks in public offices, or men immediately dependent on the favour of Government, or upon that of the paid nervants of the state, are essential parts of that body? Certainly not; but I will go further; I assert that those Nablemen who form the House of Peers, and the gentry of England who sit in the House of Commone, though they are a part, are not the most essential one, of the public of whom I speak. They must, in some degree, be swayed by their connexions, their interests, and their political parties. For less can we number, as men who ought to have superlor weight in this body, the lumest orders of this community, who are too uninstructed to judge political questions, or the demagogues who lead them, or those daily pericultal writers who gain popularity and profit by flattering the self-love and the passions of the lower orders, as well as that of the party feelings and pride of the higher. All these mix with, and are parts of, what I understand by a British public : but the essential component part of that body, that which gives gravity and steadiness to the whole, lies, as the halfast of the vessel ought, in the centre. It is that numerous class who occupy the middle ranks of life, whose education and know. ledge places them above being misled like the lower order, and who are, from their ocempation, free from many of those motives which influence the servents of the state, and all who can be benefited by its farour, or injured by its displeasure; and who are also in a great degree removed from the

pusitions and feelings which pieces so strong a hias to the lowest and highest orders of society. It is the minds, and the character of this middle class, which give them that decided weight they have in a British pub-lic. Though less forward and much less heard than the other classes, they govern them: it is their moderation and good scene, combined with their habits of thinkity and of forming a judgment, on all points connected with the constitution and the prosperity of their country, that enables it to have a press free, in a degree class, it would be a curse instead of a blessing. Now, I will ask, have we one of the class I have described in India? I speak now of the English in that country): there is not so individual. The English community, I will not call them a public (in the sense that term has been total), are almost all in the employ of Government, and the few that are not, are persons who reside there for a period by ligence, under the coverants and legal restrictions which we have just heard read, and the value of which was well explained by an able Proprietor (Mr. Impey). If it is wrong, from considerations of state policy, to deprive these persons of any of the privileges which they would have enjoyed had they remained in their native land, why, it is assuredly the law that Is wrong, not those who act auder its suthories. Let, therefore, this subject be taken up on its true grounds; let an effort be unade to alter the law; but this is not the place. There are present those who have the parent to bring it before the Parliament of the country, where it will be fully discussed; and, in my opinion, the more discussion it receives the better. The good sense of the people of England well not be alow to decide, whether a free press, such as they enjoy, can be established and exist in a country governed, as British India, by almolute power. there are parts of this subject on which I iquet not be mistaken; I have stated that the English community in India neither are or ever can be a body resembling that public in England : but it is a lappy effect of our constitution, that a portion of that spirit of liberty and independence, which gives life and vigour to the mother come. try, is surred to her most distant colonies; and all, even to her assides, particle so much of the blessing as is consistent with their candition, and with the safety of the state. Though such communities may be so situated as to render a free press dungerous hads to themseives and government, Lay have a right to expect from the latter, as much of information and of free cosmquatication as is consistent with the public safety : the tone and temper of an English society can be preserved in no other work. Lump and ever have been, the advocate of

publicity in all affairs of Government ; I hate concealment and mystification; good and wise measures will over gain strongth from daylight. For such reasons, though a decided opponent to a free pressin India, by which I mean one, that, being restrained only by the laws made for the press in England, could publish a series of such articles as we have heard read from the Calcusta Journal; which, though not punishable by law, must, if permitted, prave deeply injurious to the reputation and strength of the local government. Though I am, I say, an enemy to such a press, I am friendly to any publication that refrains from those subjects that have been properly prohibited. We have had these prohibitions read, and the Hon. Mover of the question has depicted them as calculated to degrade all to whom they apply; but this is not their operation. There have been no complaints but those found in the pages of Mr Buckingham's paper, which it has mitted the case of the Hon. Proprietor to represent as the exclusive organ of the public. This gentleman, from the moment he lauded in India, became, according to him, the solitary uphalder of English liberty in that enslaved country, and this arduous task he is represented to have undertaken and performed from the most pure and disinterested motives! He found the office of censor removed, and the restrictions which were imposed when it was done away he considered as waste paper, These restrictions, however, which were orders of Government, were, in my mind, more severs on the press than the censorship. I decidedly prefer the latter; for where it is established, its responsibility rests where it ought, with those who have the actual power to restrain and to pinnish; while, in the other case, it is left to those who may have less knowledge and discretion, and who are more likely, through indiscretion, inselvertence, or from motives of feeling or of interest, to offend against the government. There is something, no doubt, odious in the name of censur; but it signifies not, if it is necessary; and if the law authories with a check upon publication, it cannot, for the good of all parties, be too openly and too decidedly exercised. As for reynelf, I have, from all the knowledge I have of the scene and of the society, no lear of any hards or unwise exertion of this power; but to be satisfied that we are safe upon this and all other matters affecting the rights and privileges of our countrymen abroad, let us pause to look at the actual evodution of those tyrants and despots (us they have been termed), under whose authority they The Governor-General of India, and Governors of the different septlements, are either noblemen or gentlemen sens from England, or persons who lowe valued themselves by their serviers in India, and alle fan iteel eent a sit y proceptier be

the latter fill all the high offices under Government. The race of nabobs, who are said to have once existed (I never knew any of them), are extinct. Those who fill the highest situations in India are seldom, if ever, elevated to any forgetfulnosa of their character as English gentlemen. They proceed to the execution of their important duties, as men go in this country to those of an office; their minds are neither corrupted by intrigues, mor disturbed by dreams of irrational ambidion. They enjoy, it is true, great, and in some cases, as I have said, absolute power ; the situation of the country they govern requires it, and the law of England sauctions it; but there never were men who exercised power under such checks, Leaving out of the question that natural desire to stand well with the community of their countrymon over whom they are tomporarily placed, and not miverting to their views of returning as early as they can to their native land, and of onjoying that fair exteem and consideration in England to which any cruel or unnecessary exercise of arbitrary powers would be faul; leaving, I say, these motives (powerful as they must be in the breast of every Englishman) out of the question, let us examine what are the other checks under which they exercise power: first, their measures in detail are submitted to the Court of Directors; we all know the composition of that Court; assuredly it is not probable it will support despotic acts; but suppose it was to do so, its proceedings, whenever called for, must be laid before the Court of Proprietors, and, judging from the two last meetings of that body, those who exercise power in India must expect rough handling in it. Their next urdeal is the Board of Control, which, though associated with the Court of Directors in the administration of our eastern empire, is, by one of those happy anomalies which characterize every part of our constitution, composed of persons whose situations and views must lead them to judge questions on very different grounds from the Directors; but their confirmation, even, of the measures adopted by the Indian Gurammonta is not final; the vigilance of Parliament, the unbonding severily of the law (should they have offended against its letter), and the freedom of the English press, all hung over them, and form a combination of checks that could exist in no other country. I do not enumerate these checks to complain of them; on the contrary, I recognize their utility, eren when carried to an extreme; they may pain, and sometimes indict temporary injury on an imbividual, but their tendeacy is to benefit the public. Power is always hunricating, and though I will not allow that those who exercise it in India are like sultant of the cust, who

require the flappers (which an Hon, Proprietor mentioned) to remind them they are men, I will readily admit, that the offener they are reminded they are Englishmen the better. But while I admit this, it is with a full conviction, that if these appointed to your Governments abroad should ever permit these checks to have an undue influence on the performance of their publie duties, if they act under dread of rusponeibility, or seek popularity, your danger from their measures will be greater than any that could result even from tyranny i the latter can be checked and punished, but that weakness which, in considering its own safety or gratification, forgets the interests of the state, ecodes all remedy, and the mischievous effect is produced before the cause can be removed. It is useful, may, most essential, that the checks I have noticed should remain in full rigour; but they must dwell in England-they cannot be co-existent with absolute power in India. We have heard much of the press in that country being first restricted by Lord Wellesley establishing the office of censor. To understand whether this is the fact or not, it is only necessary to take a short retrospect of the history of its newspapers. These have been known in India little more than half a century. About farty-five years ago, when his Majesty's Courts of Law had an extended jurisdiction in Rengal (which it was soon found indispensable to limit) some of the judges came in violent coldsion with the local government, and the free press (as it is termed), which in such a society in exactly suited to create and support such divisions of authority, became very licentions. A paper edited by a Mr. Hickey was put down, as that of Mr. Backingham has now been; and its editor, like him, declined to go to law. Many years afterwards, when Secretary to the Marquess Wellesley, it became my duty to peruse and abstract a petition from this individual, who represented himself as a martyr in the cause of liberty, and bu complained, as Mr. Buckingham has done, of Englishmen being rained by oppression and tyranny. Amongst others he charged with having denied him justice, was that wise, moderate, and great man, the late Lord Cornwallis. I applied to the Noble Marquess for redress, said Mr. Hickey, in his petition, 'but he only advised me, if I thought myself aggrieved, to go to law. The Noble Marquess, he added, might, in his condescention, lave as well advised me to tight one of the Company's elephants, so to go to law with their Government. The fact probably was, in that case, as in the present: Mr. Hickey published what compelled the Local Government to suppress his pap. r. and as he could prove no makes or Higgs! exercise of authority, he could obtain no

redress at law. After this period I perer heard of there existing any thing file a free press. Articles were occasionally published, more I imagine through inadverselies than design, which called for consure on the publishers; and it was an imprintence or inadvertence of this character which led to Land Wellesley's orders, that the proofs of the newspapers should be submitted to the Secretary of Govern-ment. But though opinions might differ, as to whether that was the fest mode of attaining the deserved end or not, a le only of very late years that it has been supposed a free press could exist, to any good or useful purpose, in the Europeau community of India. I do not say, that, so far as that society alone is concerned, its existence would immediately endanger the safety of our curpire. I am and shed ordination, and weaken authority, and principes ovils a laundred times greater than any good it could effect. But its effects on the European part of the community is a very small part of this question. Amongst that lacres ing part of the population called laif caste, the sens of I,ure pean fathers and pative mothers, it would do infinite burns. This class must be viewed and regred as an infant society. and all the bopes we entertain of their advancement, through the adoption of gradual measures for their instruction, will be disappetated, if we adopt the free presas the means of effecting that object, baye for many years given all the consideration I could to the unfavourable and depressed condition of this class. I entertain opinions (which this is not the moment to mate), reguding the policy of their introduction to perticular branches of the tervice, but I entermin no doubt as to that of every effort being made for their improvement, of many ave-not that can be opened being opened, for the encouragement of that industry and talent which many of their jos-sess he a very entirent degree. There are men in this class of society, whom I hold as dear as any friends I possess amongst those many in this Cours have the regard I have for Colonel Skinner, who has so long commanded a large body of native horse, with kenour to himself and advantage to Government. But with every desire to see this part of the population encouraged and advanced. I deam it essential for their good that their progress should be gradual, in order that they may be fitted for the place they are destined to occupy in our empire in the rast. Much has been of fate tione for them, and particularly by those regulations which could them to possess but in every part of our territories. There are many of this cit's however, who are prone to impatience and discontent at their condition; and these,

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. But unturally week to make volverts to theld opinion, will be found amongst the founder of the advocates for a five present the both the e classes of the European Inhabitunts of India sink into comparative in ignificance, when we contemplate the effect of such a press upon a native population of eighty millions, to whom the blackings or the evila that it may carry in its train are to be imparted. Passing over the impossibility of establishing, or at least maintaining, for a short period, a press really free, in an empire governed by foreigners who have complement, and who have not and cancert, from the difference of langrange, habits, and religion, amalgamate with the natives. Let us examine the character and condition of the latter, that we may discover what would be the effect of the been it is proposed to grant theht. They are divided into this great clames, Maliame law and Tradons; the higher all India before our rule was introduced, are naturally discantent d with our power. They bear, however, a small proportion to the Himbon, whose condition and characper it is of more consequence to examine. From the most remote period till the pre-sent day, we find the history of this unchanged people the same; and there is one striking feature in it—all the religious and civil classes are relucated, and as prompt and skilful in intrigue as thoy are in business. From their intellectual toperiority they have over influenced and directed the more nurserous, ignurant, and superstitions classes of their countryments These instructed classes (periodially the Brahmins), who have already by a country ration, wealth, and power, by the intrarather, wealth, and power, by the four-disction of our power, fear, and jouly, that its progress with still more deemedy them. They must tropagath cause, have a builtle feeling towards us, and too is no likely to decrease from the may figure are mader of concealing it. They will relie every opportunity of injuring, our power, and many until to afford them. They are, to my keep below, and precaling discontent, and reciting eating on the first of the fourth to water the fourth, to also well have to awaren the fourth, to also the uncerntion and rebellion. To y know well how to awaken the feart, to alarm the upper tition, or to rouse the pride of those Cary address. My attention has been, during the last twenty-five years, particularly iffreeted to this dangerous species of secret war against our authority, which is always carrying on, by numerous, though unseen bands. The spirit is kept up by letters, by exaggurated reports, and by prescude i prophecies. When the time appears for our all the control is now appears to the first the control of this franchism in our arms, from a belian in our arms, from a belian in our arms. provinces, or found musiny in our thoops, circular letters and proclamations and persual over the country with a ceitarity that is incredible. Such documents are read

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with bridity. The contents are in most as usurpers of low caste, and as tyrants, who have sought India with no view but that of degrading the inhabitants, and of robbing them of their wealth, while they seek to subvert their usages and their religion. The native soldiery are always appealed to, and the advice to them is in all instances I have met with the some: · Your European tyrants are few in num-ber, murder them I The efforts made by the part of the Indian population I have mentioned, and their success in keeping up a spirit which places us always in danger, are facts that will not be denied by any man acquainted with the subject. Now I will ash, if we can rationally include a hope, that a dislike and hestility to our rule would not be cherished and inflamed by men, whose consideration, wealth, and power, must beruined by our success? Is it likely to abute? and if not, is it politic, is it wise, to put such means as a free press (such as has been described) into their hands? It could only be used towards one object, that of our destruction; but that, when effected, would be but a prelude to a greater cril-the destruction of themselves. Every thir hope that can be formed of rendering this vast population worthy of the blessings that may be gradually imparted, would perish, and they would be replunged into a worse state of anarchy than that from which we have relieved them. That this will be the result, if we give them, in their present stage of society, the inneful present that has been proposed, I conscientionally believe. But it is here necessary to ask, for what are we to increase such hazards, both to the European and native community of India? The object, we are told, is to pro-mote knowledge. Do we mistrust our Local Governments? do we mistrust those under whose orders they act, and those by whom they are controlled, that we are to take from their lands the accomplishment of that great object, that we should place it in the hunds of editors of papers and of periodical publications? to confide almost exclusively to the latter, and to their anonymous correspondents, the reform of abuses and the improvement of our eastern subjects? The eloquence of the Hon. Mover has been powerfully exerted to make us do so. The general tendency of his arguments has gone to express a belief, that those who are eduexced for public duties in India, and who have accerated, to the early instruction they received, long and approved service. are not the fittest instruments for this great and good purpose. To bring their knowledge and local experience to a local with the compountive ignorance of others, who have not the arms advan-

been thrown luto the scale, and they have been represented as having forgotten all the lessons of their youth, and liaving become dead to the feelings of British liberty, in order to furnish arguments to prove their incompetence to the higher stations of Government, This is a convenient doctrine; it exalts ignorance to a par with knowledge: it has been urged, in the present instance, to suit the case. That high and respectable body of men, the Civil Servants of India (with whom, I am proud to say, the principal duties of my life have associated mel, have been held light and depreciated, that a most distinguished member of their service might be proved units for the station of Covernor-General The prejudices Mr. Adam had imbibed by his long residence in India, were alluded to as the cause of his maltreatment of Mr. Buckingham. But what comes next? Lord Amberst, a pebleman, who is admitted to be as amiable as he is sensible and just, and who all acknowledge to be deeply imbased with the feelings and sentiments of an Englishmen, hardly arrives in India, before he finds himself compelled to adopt the same principle upon which his predecessor had acted, and to send to England Mr. Arnott, who had succeeded Mr. Buckingham as editor of the Calcutta Journal. For this act of authority, Lord Amberst in we are told, worse than a tyrant; he has allowed himself to become the tool of tyrants, who have taken the advantage of his want of experience. What does all this mean? opo Governor-General is declared unfitted for his office because he has local knowledge, and the other became he wants it. It appears to me, that it is the statract name of Governor-General, or rather the person. who exercises, to the best of his judgment and conscience, an absolute power which the law has vested in him, that is the object of the attack which we have beard this day. If so, let the system be arraigned, not the individuals. I have shewn the checks under which they act; their probable motives and their means of knowledge; but these are not, we are told, to be relied upon, to prevent evil or to promote good purposes. No; for such we must look to men like Mr. Buckingham. They are, on their first touch of the soil of India, to start, as if by inspiration, into a virtue and knowledge, which is to controul, to reform, and to improve the society, white and black, of India! Let us inquire the means of the individual who has been brought forword as an example of what has and may be done by such characters. When he came first to India and published the prospectus of his Travels in Palestine, and at the same time commenced a newspaper on an improved plan to say then existing. I dermed him, as many others did, a man of enterprize and talent: but in a sery

alters period, several paragraphs appeared In his paper which satisfied me of the course he meant to pursue, and I early gave an opinion on the probable termination of his career, which has been verified by the result. I shall not go into the desail of the offences he committed, his apologies, and his promises of amendment; ner shall I inquire late the exact character of that offence which compelled Mr. Adam to withdraw his ficense. It was the aggregate of his offences, and the principle upon which he continued to act, that caused the severe but necessary measure of which he complaint. He knew Mr. Adam's sentiments, he knew his reso. lution, but instead of benefiting by such knowledge to avoid that ruin in which we are told he is involved, he persevered in the same bold and contumocious course he half so long followed. He chose, no doubt, for the first trial of strength with the new Governor-General, a popular subject. He judged that Mr. Adam, though pledged to arrest his career on the first departare from the restrictions, would besitate before be acted, in a case where he was or might be thought to be personally interested; but be showed little discernment in his appreciation of the character with whom he had to deal, or he would have known that no personal consideration would induce him to crade a public duty. Mr. Adam, vested with the highest authority in India, was forced, by the course of conduct, to appear in contest with Mr. Buckingham, the self-created champion of British liberty, while not only the Eng-lish community, but the natives, were lish community, but the natives, were lookers on at this trial of strength. the issue of such a contest to be left anobiful for a moment? It has often been said, and it has been repeated to-day, that your empire in India is one of opinion. It is so, but it is not an opinion of your right, but of your power. The inhabitants of India see that limited by law and regulations, and the spectacle increases their confidence; but show them the person who exercises an authority they deem supreme braved and defeated by these under him, and the impression which creates the charm will be broken. This, at least, is my view of the subject; I am, bowever, I confess, rendered fimid by experience. It has made me humble, and I look with awe and trembling at quesfions which the defenders of a free press in India trent as mere bugbenrs, calculated to elarm tions but the went and the projudiced. The Hon, Mover of the resolution now before Court has asked, if the press is restricted in the manner it is at present, how we are to obtain information of the ments and character of our servants. I on the records of the Governments; in the opinion of those under whom officers

acted; but these are, it would seem, imperfect sources, as are all papers of documents published under the restrictions now placed upon the Indian press. It is from the pages of the Calcutta-Journal, and the comments of an editor who has been three or four years in India, and never beyond the precincts of a presidency-it is from his able and disinterested view of mes and measures, and from that of his anonymous correspondents, that we can alone derive full and impartial lutermation on this important point. But enough on this part of the subject. We have heard a petition, said to be written, and I have no doubt it is, by that respectable native Ram Mohun Roy, whom I know and regard. I was one of those who cornestly wished his mind could have been withdrawn from useless schemes of speculative policy, and devoted to giving us his useful aid in illustrating the past and present history of his countrymen; for that knowledge (of which we are yet imperfectly possessed) must form the basis of every rational plan of improvement. We have rational plan of improvement. We have had comments from the Hon. Mover of the question, on those parts of the regulations by Mr. Adam that relate to native newspapers, which might lead to a belief that he had robbed the natives of a freedom they had long enjoyed, of a free press; but there never was, until very lately, any native newspapers printed in India, and they are now only subject to the same license and regulations as those in the English language. I could say much more upon this subject, but feel I have stready intruded too long upon your ledulgence. Allow me, however, to repeat my sentiments of Mr. Adam, who is an individual not more distinguished by lus temper and virtue is private life, than by his zeal, integrity, and talent as a public servant. He is incapable of malignity to noy human being. On the present occaself to obloquy to save the public. The best testimentes to the windom and necessity of his compact will be found in the corresponding sentiments of these he is associated with; in the measure of the same character which Land Amberst has found himself compelled to adopt; in the apparatuation of the Court of Directors; in that of the Board of Control. It only remains that he aboutd receive, as I am moured be will, the support of this Court, who, I can have no doubt, will show by their vote on the present occasion, that abandon in any shape, a public officer, who has performed his duty in an able, faithful, and conseigntions manner.
Sir C. Forbes said, he had already, in

Sir C. Ferder said, he had diready, in acother place, delivered his sentiments on this question. He took occasion at that time to state, that, under the circum-

stances in which they were placed with respect to their empire in India, he was not an edvocate for an unrestricted proces, (War !) India was not, he thought, at present in a situation to admit a free press. (Hour !) If he had been minutelystood on the occasion to which he referred, he took this public opportunity of rectifying the error, (Bear !) What he princi-. pully rue to speak of was, the treatment, the tyranufcal trestment, which thought Mr. Buchinghous had experienced from the Bengal Government, (Henr !) He felt it to be treatment of that nature, which nothing could have justified, as Sir John Malcolm had observed, but the safety of the state, (Hear !) He would not say that there was before him direct prof of malice on the part of the Rengal Government; but if he believed the latters whileh were that day read by the Hou, Proprietor, who introduced this subject with so much ability; if he gave credit to the letters of these respectable men (Messes. Alexander) who had stated the proceedingo which to do place at Bengul subsequently to the removal of Mr. Buckingham from India, he would be very much at a low indeed to discover grounds on which he could acquir the Bengal Government of nullee : (Hear !) grounds which would enable him to come to this conclusion, that they had not been influenced by motives foreign to those which should have actuated there in the performance of a great public duty, (Hear!) If it were indeed necessary for the safety of India that Mr. Buckingham should be expelled from that country, then he would say, that that unpleasant act of power ought to have been performed in the gentlest and most delicate manner. Every possible cure might to have been taken that a measure, anificiently harsh in itself, should not be accompanied by unnecessary severity of one kind. But when did they really find? They found that, after his expulsion, a line of emplact was pursued calculated to bring down on him utter rule. Mr. Hockingham, it was true, was completely out of their reach, es to his person; but even at this distance, he could be assailed through his property. That property was in the power of the Covernment, and be was sorry to say it had not been respected. (Here!) The Indian Covernment had manifested a vindictive determination to cut up his property by the root, and to deprive likes, as far as they could, of the minns of subsistance. (Hour!) He confemed that he regretted very much the couduct which had been pursued in Mr. Buckingham's case; but, at the same time, he unest candidly confian to the Court freel bedand told what he thought to Mr. Buckingham Lineself), that in his opinion that gentleman had acted in imprudent part. (How 5). He would beg leave to

say, that, on many occasions, he believed Mr. Buckingham was made a cot's pur of. He saw that gentleman in Court, and he hoped he would excuse the compilarat. (Laughter.) They had board a great deal about the public in India, but the manner in wideh Mr. Buckingham had been treated spake valueurs with rehad stood forward, not to fight his own battles for the prem of India, but to fight the lattles of mon who were behind the curtain; of individual who had not the spirit to come forward as he had done : and who, the moment he was gone, turned their backs on blim and on the liberty of the press. (Henr!) What was the first thing they did, after Mr. Buckingham was remored? why they called a public meeting to hand and cologine the very man, who, when at the head of the Government, indicted this uncalled for severity on Mr. Buckingham! At the head of the requisitionists by a born that meeting was called, he was astonished to find the name of Mr. Pulmer; be saw, with regret and astonishment, the name of that gentleman promineatly put forth on the occasion to which he had adverted. He had corresponded with him for nearly thirty-five years; and, after the handsome manner in which he land spoken of Mr. Buckingbaso, he was indeed surprised to find him infrequently calling a meeting to prulse the individual who had acted to harshly towards that gentleman. He also found that Mr. Fergusson, the advocute employed by Mr. Buckingham, had taken a similar course on the memorable oversion to which he had alluded. They all were familiar with the name of Mr. Vergussim: he was a man of high respectability, of great talents, and of extensive information; but how he could, consistently with his previous conduct, adopt the course of proceeding which is appeared he had done at this meeting, he was really at a less to comprehend. They. had beard allusions made to the transformation of lambs to tigers; but, in truth, he looked upon this change of sentiment to be equally extraordinary. He must infer from this alteration, that Mr. Buck. ingham, or any one the who chose to fight the battles of the public in India, where once put down by Government, might recken on being forgotten by his former He (Sir Charles) had become Friends. acquainted with Mr. Backingham, and be would state, that that gentleman had done full justice to the opinion which Mr. Palmer had expressed of him in the month of March 1898. He would now advert to that part of the subject, which, in his opinion, deserved the most attention, but which had been too little noticed. The question to which he alluded was 7 to What is the true interest of the natives of India?" He world ask; what ought to be the chief

purpose and object of the Government in India? Ought it not to be the well-being and happine of the people of India? (Hear !) Had it not been declared by the charter (the J3d of tice, III.), that it was the duty of this Company " to provide for the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction of the natives?" He agreed that they ought to exert themselves with respect to the two first points, but he objected most forcibly to any religious instruction being forced upon the natives. He would contend that greater madness could not be shewn, than in an attempt to give religious instruction to the natives. In maintaining that position, he believed he would be supported by many gentlemen on both sides of the buy, and particularly by an Hon. Barnnet, by whose side he had fought when that question was discussed in the House of Commons. At the very last stage of the bill that Hon. Baranet moved that the word "religious" should be truck out of the clause, and he heartily wished that it had been struck out accordingly. had been told that their altuation in India was one of necessity : now he could not admit any such position. (Hear!) What had been the object of every Governor-General, for half a century, but to extend our territory in India, contrary to the policy which the Legislature ordered to be pursued, contrary to the repeated orders of the Court of Directors. (Hear !) But though the Executive Body condemned the extension of the Company's territories, they never thought proper to give up any part of their new ocquisitlotts. | Rear !) like Bonaparte, whatever they got they kept. One conquest followed another in capid succession, because one conquest was assumed as a ground for making another. If Bonaparte had followed the system of the Company, he would at this moment have been in power. Had he retained what he conquered-had he kept princes in dangeons, or bented tigm down like wild bensts, he would still have been on the throne. It was not, therefore, be maintained, a situation of necessity, but of choice, in which they were placed. They had conquered all India; there was not an independent power left there; and having so done, having taken their choice, (and here, be it observed, he was not quarreiling with their policy) they found it necessary to go on, in the same manner as a robber committed murder, in order, if possible, to escape the consequences of the subbery which he had committed. Now, having determined to proceed in this manner, what were they, in conscience, bound to do? They were bound by all the ties of bosour and of humanity, to protect and forur, by every means in their power, the welfare and happiness of the natives. (Hour!) They had been told, that it was wite to prevent the natives from printing

and publishing remarks on this subject; but, he would ask, could they be prevented from talking about it !- (Hour !) They did speak on this topic; and, however themselves with the manner in which things were going on, he could assure them, that if they did not do more justice to the natives than it appeared they did, they would ultimately have reason to repout it. Sir John Malcolm had observed, that the Company held India by the power of opinion. That empire was, undoubtedly, held by the opinion which the natives entertained of our physical force. - (Gear !) They held India, not by the affection of the people, but by the powerful force which they wielded; and whilst they held it by the sword, they ought to remember that that sword was in the lands of the natives; if they turned it against the Company, their ruin would be immediately completed. Now it was better to look this danger full in the face, rather than to seek to concent it from themselves. The whole tenor of the argument this day convinced him that he was right in his opinion-that if they did not turn over a new leaf with respect to the natives of India, and adopt a better policy towards them, their empire would be overturned one of these days. To keep India, they ought to secure the affections of the natives. They ought to allow them to participate in the " loaves and fishes." They should be considered as eligible to fill civil offices, and also to bold a rank in the army superior to that which was now permitted. At present, they could only serve as non-commissioned officers, and a grade above that rank. Let those who were employed be paid well. Let them not be confined to a mere tritle per mouth, on which they could hardly exist; the consequence of thin was, that they were seduced, or rather compelled, to receive usauthorized for and empluments. Almost every day natives were dismissed for taking unauthorized fors; and when that was the case, they were rendered incapable of again serving the Company. These dismiscals were regularly published, in every department, in three or four languages. Now, was this the case when an European was detected in the commission of the same offence?-(Hear!) Did they ever find, when Mr. Such a-one, an e-quire, or a captain, was discovered receiving fees which he ought not to receive, that the circumstance was published in different languages. and that he was declared incligible to bold any situation !- Hear!) Was it to be supposed that this excaped the observation of the natives !- (Hear !) Was it to be supposed that the untives would not use, why this was not done in the case of an European m well as in their own !- (Hear!) . He had not intended to have notered into so many of those topics; but, impressed us he was

with a very different sentiment from that which prevailed generally in the Court, he was anxious to declare his opinion; and he would impress on those who heard blos, the necessity of doing every thing in their power to raid the natives of India, whether buli-castes, Mahommedans, or Hindoos, as far as they could, in the scale of improvement and civilization, (Hear /) He could not, however, consent to the establishment of a free press in India, to the same extent as was allowed in this country, because be considered it to be entirely incompatible with the Government of India-with that Government which existed at present, and which, to a certain degree, must exist, so long as they were masters of that country. On a former occasion, and in another place, he had stated, that some restrictions. were absolutely necessary, but that the present restrictions were not only useless, hat absolutely ridiculous; and to that opiuion he still ashered. On this question he wished to observe to the Court, that he was plodged to mething, and was perfectly free to act just as he pleased. He thought the Court of Directors ought to take up the subject specifity, and to do all which appeared to them to be necessary. At no very remate period, the whole question would be gone through in another place, when the policy of renewing the Company's privileges came under consideration. He hoped most sincerely, that the Court of Directors would turn their attention to this topic, and place the journalists of India in such a situation, that they might know what they were allowed and what they were not allowed to do. He trusted the Court of Directors, and all these who heard him, would feel as he did, that Mr. Buckinghain had been most severely, mont. cruelly treated-that he had been punished far beyond what any fault or improdence which he might have committed could ligra warrented. (Hear !) It was not bowever, in his opinion, advisable that the public press in India should be allowed to make attacks on the Government of India, because such a course of proceeding tended to degrade that Government in the eyes of the natives. He thought, generally, that the exercise of such a liberty would be a great public misfortune, and be, for one, should oppose it. They had heard is stated, as matter of accuration against Mr. Buckingham, that he had only a freemariney's indenture, and that therefore he was not entitled to take the situation which be but been pleased to assume. ! Mr. Buckinghaut's license was undoubtedly in the form of a feed-mariner's license, but by thought he had a right under the statrate, to set as if it had been a free-merchant's license. There was no distinctionas to the powers granted under the two liconsex. The free merchant's license custo twenty-fire guincas - the five-nutriner's li-

cense costs only half the sum; and if he were going to India, he would take the lutter, as the chesper of the two .- (Hear!) What, therefore, had been said on this point, had no effect at all. He could not admit that the statements against the Government of India, which they had beard this day, were ex-parts. - (Hear !) They lad before them. in the most plain and tangible alope, the defence or esperé of the Governor-General whose conduct was complained of. He. had had the permal of that production of the Governor-General, and he confessed it had not at all satisfied him .- (Hear /) He had heard that gentleman spoken of as a most excellent individual-as a man of great ability, and of the most excellent heart; but certainly, he must say, that he formed no great idea of his ability from the specimen which was laid before them. in the shape of a defence for his conduct in Bengal. He hoped amongst the papers moved for (and the motion for papers by thould support), that this defence of Mr. Adam would be included. (Heer!) He understood is had been sent home to the Court of Directors in its printed shape; and, in his opinion, it ought to be faid officially before the Court of Proprietors. (Hear!) He thought Mr. Arnott's case was of a different description from that of Mr. Buckingham. As the law now stood, that gentleman, not laving any license, was liable to be removed at any time; but curtainly he ought not to have been benished to Bencoolen. He had only one word more to say, and that was in behalf of a departed friend of his. He was surry that the name of Mr. Manusty (that excellent-houried man) and been introduced by Mr. Buckingham into his journal. thought, that if Mr. Buckingham had known as much as he (Sir C. Furbes) (lid, he would not have mentioned that individual. The charge brought against film was over-stated very much. He undoubtedly did own a number of these small ressels, which were occusionally employed. in taking down disputches; but any correspondence which took place was not from Mr. Manesty to Mr. Manesty, it was carried on with the commanders of those vessels. That he did not profit much by his speculation was evident from this fact, thut, after forty years service, he died so pane, that he did not have sufficient to defray the expenses of his forerall

Mr. Hame now observed that they had already arrived at a very late hour, and the impostant question which had been brought under their notice was not half discoused; under these circumstances, he appealed to the Chair to know whether it would be fair to decide the question. If it should be touried to vote now, they should be come had to meet again within ten days; he hoped, therefore, that the Chairman would coment to the adjournment of the

discussion till this day week, or any other day that thight stilt the convenience of the Court of Directors, otherwise justice would not be done. He therefore would move, it that this Cours be adjourned to this day week."

General Browns next addressed the Court, but in so low and indistinct a tone, that it was almost impossible to catch his observations. We believe he said that he was incompetent to form an opinion with respect to the present state of the press in India; but after an uninterrupted residence of thirty years in the East, he was decidedly of opinion that a free press, which was so valuable in this country, would in India be attended with great danger.

Mr. Hums requested the Chairman to put the question on his amendment.

The Chairman said, it had been mured and seconded that the further consideration of this question be adjourned. He could have but one wish, and that was, at all times to meet the convenience of the Court. The question which was before the Court was certainly a large question; but it was not now so late as it was when the Court sat a few, days ago. There were, too, a considerable number of Proprietors present; however, it was for the Court to determine the course of proceeding.

An Hon. Proprietor said, he had been for eight years a Proprietor, but had never before presented himself to the notice of the Court. At that late hour he would be very brief in his remarks. He confessed that the speech of the Hon. Mover led him to think that there had been something like tyranny exercised towards Mr. Buckingham; but the statements made on the other side, by the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Impey) had removed that impressing from his mind, and therefore, instead of coming to the conclusion, that the power of the Indian Government had been used in a despotic and unwarrantable manner, he had come to the conclusion that it had been used with great spederation, press in India, as he understood it, was subject to certain laws, and the offender against those laws was Hable to be pu-Taking these as the data of the mislacel. case, he could not but admire the temperate conduct of the Governor-General, in admonishing Mr. Burkingham at the commencement of his erroneous career. If there had been a violation of the law, which the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Impey) proved was not the case, that would have been a good ground for moving for papers to found proceedings on; but it was understood that the question had already been under the consideration of the Board of Control, and that It had been decided that no violation of the law had taken place. Under these circumstances, he saw. no necessity for adjourning the discussion. Mr. Trant said, he should not have pre-

sented himself at that late hour, had it not been that some of the nearest connections of Mr. Adam, knowing that he was intimately acquainted with that gentleman, had requested him to say a few words to the Court, and to read some documents, the first of which was very much to the point, both with respect to the conduct of Mr. Adam and the argument of his Hon. Friend (Sir C. Forbes), who seemed to think that very little had been done for the natives, and that little for their detriment, and not for their good. The document to which he alluded was an extract from a letter written by a Hladoo native of Calcutta, deted December 30, 1823, to the following effect: " It gives me great satisfaction to inform you that we have now the means of promoting the objects of the Hitt-The Hon. John Adam, doo College. late Governor-General in Conneil, To compliance with our application, presented on the 19th of June 1823, was pleased, on the 17th of July last, to consent to become the patron of the Hindoo College, and he further resolved to afford pecuniary assistance for employing a competent lecturer, to use the philosophical apparatus which has been presented by the British Indla Sociery to the Calcutts Hindoo College, and also engaged to supply the cost of the College Buildings, to be constructed for the use of the institution, in the vicinity of the site chosen for the Government Sans crit College (near the new tank at Puttuldanga, in Calcutta); and we have communicated, as we were requested, with Lieut. Burton, Assistant-superintendant of Publie Buildings, with regard to the Peon : for the success we met with in our application, we consider ourselves mainly indebted to Mr. Harrington's Instrumentaliev." All the observations of the Hon. Mover went to show, that Mr. Adam had conducted himself in a very tyrunulcal and oppressive manner, and that he was a man whom Europeans, as well as natives, must look upon with feelings of any thing but regard. He (Mr. Trant) had other very declaive proofs, in addition to that which he laid read, that Mr. Adam bad always been extremely anxious to promote the education of the natives, and to better their condition. He, in common with others, thought that a free press, in the sense in which that plante was understood in England, would be, at the present mement, not a benefit but a curse to India. It was right, however, that it should be known, that Mr. Adam and other members of the Covernment, who were supposed to be occupied only with the desire to amass wealth, were at this moment labouring bord to benefit the Indian population, in the only way in which it could be benefitted, che by preparing it to receive those blesdags which at present it was incomble of appreciating. He should think himself moworthy of the

stunder which be lad held in India, if he wished to shot the door of knowledge on the Indian community. There were many documents which could be referred to, shewing that much had been done by the Indian Government for the improvement of the Indian population; nobody know this better than Mr. Buckingham. They were all agreed as to the principle; they only differed as to time and degree. He did not agree with those, Sir William Jones accounts others, who said that India must always be governed by a pure despotism; he believed that, at no distant period, the Government of India would be conducted upon a more liberal policy; this change could not take place in our time, but our grandchildren might live to sie it. Sie William Jones, than whom there could not be a more enthusiastic lover of liberty, said, speaking of the dectrine of universal liberty, " God forbid that noth a destrine abould be preached in Imita !" Mr. Mills. who was allowed to have written a listory of British India with great ability, uniti who had been raised by his talents along to the distinguished tation which he now filled, had said, that he " would not choose a free press as the instrument of the amelioration of the natives. Considering the throught the unconstrained use of the press would be attended with great cell; the people of India must be prepared, step by stop, for the enjoyment of the full freedom of the press." He quoted these opinions, because he was desirant that fittiself and some others, who entertained the opinion that a free per a would ut present be of no betreft to India, should be set eight with the public. He had been taxed with inconsistency by some of his friends; they said, " You took some trouble, when you were in India, to jurgrove the editorilor of the natives; why do you not advocate a free press?" His answer was, " I do not, because history teaches me that a free press never carried in a country in the tale in which India it." (Hour !) With respect to Mr. Adim's conduct, it was not necessary to add much to what had obready heep stated on that subject. Much had been said to impuge the conduct, of Mr. Adam with regard to Mr. Huckinglam. He might not approve of some parts of Mr. Adam's conduct; but he decidedly dleage. proved of some parts of the Marquess of Hartings' conduct. He could not agree with the Hon, Mover, that Lord Hastings intended the regulations in his circularmurchy as " a tub to the whole," or " he a ratile in amore thildren." He himself Level the Mangague of Hutings deller the speech about which as much had been mid, and he thought as the time it was one of the most improdent addresses he had ever heard: he should ever regard it in that light. The Marquess of Hastings,

he was mary to my, had been in a great measure the taute of all the country and mischles which had taken place. The fre-dom of discussion in this Co at was very uniful to lottin; and whatever the rank of decirate to taken; and whetever as take of an individual ralph; he, he would not shrink from expressing his opinion on his constact. The Marquis of Hactors was the servent of the Company, and he thought his conduct was must indecisions. They had good proof of his afternity with regard to the regulations while he put fouth, for they were informed that the most severe letter to Mr. Buckinghum was written with fits own hand. The was los own act: he was desirous the saddle should he put on the right horse. If he fixed, on the Marquess of Harings, and he could not throw it off. A proof that Mr. Adam's conduct did not preced from malice, might be found in the fact which find been stated, that Mr. Ferrmaning Mr. Bueldin tam's e unell, presided at a meeting where a complimently address was moved to Mr. Adam. It had been mentioned, that Mr. Palmer's name was no sched to the requisition calling that meeting ; but is should after to stated, that thus gentheman proposed that a piece of plate should be presented to Mr. Adam. He knew Mr. Palmer, and he was certain than, if he entertained the same opinion of Mr. Allon's conduct as blut which was held by some persons here, he never would have been blurielf to that act. He did not doobt that Mr. Palmer might differ from Mr. Asam on general principles, because he was the advicate of a free press; but his acts proved that he did not believe Mr. Adam to have been actuated by any had mative. The could not avoid thinking that the Marguest of Restings gave on our cuowns to Mr. Buckingsom, which as that gentleman off in the comes which he had pursued to unfertant say for himself. On the account, he was sarry that Mr. Adv. could not, con broadly with his sens of daily, have delayed the pronouncing of the scalence against Mr. Buckingham. He wished be had, as it were, placed a stool in the way to break Mr. Buckingham's fall. He know Mr. Adam to be is aderhenred, and overflowing with the milk of human, kindness. He had known him for twenty-five years, and this was his character down to 1820, when he saw him hast. His character could not have changed so much tince that time,-

It had been stated, that all the Secretaries of the Government wrote for the John Bull; now one of those gentlemen had requested by it as a secretaries of the contradicted that some of the Secretaries wrote for that journal Mr. Trouer, he contradicted that some of the Secretaries wrote for that journal Mr. Trouer, and others, were procedured by Mr. Buckingham. He thought the conduct of

those gentlemen was exceedingly imprudent. (Hear !) The civil service sometimes mood in need of a " flapper;" they would be all the better for hearing these things stated here. (A longb) They had much to learn, but he did not think them quite so bad as they had been represented. He would not trouble the Court further, but rest satisfied with having performed what he conceived to be a sacred duty to a worthy man.

Abenstem qui radit ambeum, Qui von defendit, ulio cul pante i solutos Qui captar risua hominum, famonique difeciu; Fingere qui non sisa patent; comminas foceso Qui requit; lite niger ent; hune to, Romane, cuvete.

The Caniman then put the question on Mr. Humu's motion, which he declared to be carried in the negative.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, before the question was put on the original question, he begged to make a few remarks. Many gentlemen who had expressed their intention of delivering their sentiments on this question, had left the Court under the impression that the discussion would be adjourned; if, therefore it was incoded to repeat the child's play, which took place on a former occasion, that of adjourning the Court generally, instead of to a specifie day, when it would be convenient to resume the delaste, he was prepared with a requisition to call for a new court, (couched in nearly the same terms as that, upon which they had been brought together today,) which he would put into the hands of the Secretary. If gentlemen supposed that they could put an end to this discussion by any trick, they were much mista-

Mr. Buckingham said be knew that many proprietors, who intended to speak on this question, had left the Court under the impremion that the discussion would be adourned. Under these circumstances he appealed to the justice of the Chairman, rather than to his indulgence, to allow them an opportunity of delivering their sentiments.

The Chairmon denied that any thing like a trick was intended. He had come prepared to speak upon the question, but, like other gentlemen, doubtless he had been prevented became the Hon. Mover had thought proper to occupy the attention of the Court for three hours. It was rather remarkable, that only four of the nine proprietors who had requested that the Court might be convened, had been present during the day. There was now, he should suppose, as many as a hundred proprietors present, alacty of whom seemed to be desirous that the question should be disposed of at once; it was too

much to stignatize the line of proceeding, which such a majority were disposed to take, as a "trick."

After a few words from Sir C Forbes and the Chairman, the original motion was put from the Cluir, and declared to be carried in the negative.

The Court adjourned at a quarter before _

seven o'clock.

East-India House, July 23.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Londonhall-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the press in India, and the late proceedings which have led to the banishment from India of the editors of The Calculta Journal.

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) laving stated the business which the Proprietors

were assembled to consider,

Mr. Hume rose; and, in a speech of great length, advocated the propriety of extending to India the same freedom of the press which existed in this country, and concluded by moving for a series of papers illustrative of the state of the press in India, and the proceedings in the case of Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnott.

The Han. D. Kinneird seconded the

motion.

Mr. R. Jackson strenuously contended, that the Bengal Government could not, with propriety, have acted otherwise than they had done towards Mr. Buckinglann. He moved, as an amendment, " that the Court agree to the resolution passed by the Court of Directors, approving of the couduct of Mr. Adam, and pledging themselves to support him,"

Mr. S. Dima supported the motion. Mr. Buckingham defended the line of conduct be had pursued while in India.

Sir C. Forbes supported the original

The Chairman said, the object of the Hon, Proprietor, who first introduced this subject, was to provoke discussion. That object had been attained; and, he did not think, that if it were again brought forward, any thing new could be elicited. He was happy that Mr. Buckingham had been heard in vindication of his conduct.

The original motion was then negatived, and the amendment was agreed to. The Court adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

", " The great length of the two precoding detaits, compels us to defer, until. our next number, a detailed report of that of the 23d of July.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Cracroft, Judge and Magistrate

of Etawah.

Mr. C. Harding, ditto ditto of Juanpore. Feb. S. Mr. C. T. Sealy; Senior Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Calcutta.

M. B. Tod, Second Judge of do. do. Mr. C. R. Martin, Third Judge of do do-Mr. R. Walpole, Fourth Judge of do. do. Mr. C. J. Middleton, Judge and Magistrate of district of Midaspore.

M. V. Biscoe, ditto ditto of Sylbet. Mr. J. Armstrong, Register of Jungle

Mehaula.

Mr. John Hawkins, ditto of Suburbs of Calcutta.

Political Department.

Feb. 15. Capt. Josiah Stewart, Resident. at Gwalior.

Major Felix Vincent Raper, Political Agent at Jyepoor.

Capt, Abraham Lockett, Assistant to

Resident at Lucknow.

March 3. Mr. Andrew Stirling, Sec. to Government In Persian Department,

Mr. Simon Fraser, Dep. Sec. to Government in ditto.

Territorial Department.

Jon, 17. Mr. G. Lindsay, Assistant in Office of Secretary to Board of Revenue in Western Provinces.

Mr. C. C. Parks, Head Assistant to Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

General Department.

Jun. 29. Mr. John Trotter, Junior Assheart to Sub-Treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS Se.

Fort-William, Jan. 8, 1824. - H. C. Europ. Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Orchard to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. Jas. Matthie to be Ligut from 1st Jan. 1894, vice Hugg, trausferred to Invalid Estats.

Assist. Surg. H. Cavell to perform medical duties of Civil Station at Commer-

Brev. Capt. W. Grant, Mith regt. N. I., temporarily appointed as an Amist to

Barrack Master of 11th or Meerut Division of Barrack Department.

Major P. Starling, 16th N.I., and Lieut. T. Michael, 11th ditto, returned to do duty on establishment.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 25, 1523. Capt. Mackennie, 11th N.I., to perform duties of Major of Brigade at Mhow, as a temporary arrangement; dated 25th Oct.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Bacon to act as Adi. to 1st. bat. 33d regt. during absence

of Lieut, Wilson.

Exchange of Corps between Ensigns C. Graham and C. Basely sanctioned; the former accordingly appointed to 25th regt. and 1st but, and the latter to 20th regt. and 1st lat.

Dec. 29. - Conductor J. Simmons removed from Cawapore to Mhow Magn-

Der. 30.-Ens. Mac Donald removed

from 1st to 2d but. 1st regt, N.I. Lient, H. Jackson, of Arullery, directed to do day with 4th comp. 1st but, at Benares.

Brev. Capt. Hodgson to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 13th rogt, during absence of Lieut.

Lieut, Thomas to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d but. 11th regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. Wood.

Lieut. Fenton to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 54th regt during absence of Brev. Capt. Phillipps

Brev. Capt. Murray to act as Interp. and Quart, Must to 1st bat, 13th regt. during absence of Lieut. Johnston.

Jan. 1, 1824.—Surg. A. Napier, at-tached to 2d hat. 31st regt., directed to join the corps at Berhampore.

Surg. It. Paterson appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 19th regt., and directed to join left wing at Midnepore.

demonsed.

Ensign Hampton, 1st hat 25th N.L., doing duty with Europ. regt. at Dinapore. directed to join corps he stands appointed to at Nusseerahad.

Fort William, Jan. 16 .- 28th Regt. N.I. Ens. War, Peel to be Lieut., vice Cotes struck off, with rank from 11th Sept. 1893. 84th Regt. N.J. Brow. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Grant to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. F. A. Seymour to be Lieut, from 91st Dec 1829, in accession to Gabb,

Mr. A. Conally admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to rank of Cornet.

Lieut. Wm. Beveridge, 18th regt. N.F., transferred to Invalid Establishment.

Lieux, and Sub-Assist. Win. Harnett to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary General of 2d class, in succession to Capt. Littler, proceeding to Enrape on furlough.
Littler, Win. J. Thompson, Supernu-

merary, brought on effective strength of Department as a Sob-Assist. Com. Gene-

ral, ditto.

Lieut, A. Durnford Genion, 19th regt. N.I., to be a Supernumerary Sub-Assist.

Com. General, ditto.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Faller, of Army Commissariat, appointed to situation of Overseer in Half Wrought Material Yard at Cawapore.

Jan. 22. - Officers, Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, promoted to rank of Captain by Brevet from 1st Jan. 1824, vis.

Lieut. G. Chapman, 18th regt. N.L. Lieut. H. G. Nash, 51st ditto.

Licut. H. James, 5th dino.

Lieut. J. Goaldhawke, 30th ditto.

Lieut. J. Hicks, 11th ditto. Lieut. J. L. Jones, 2d ditto.

Lieut. G. Holmes, 4th ditto.

Lieut. S. Hart, 22d ditto. Lieut C. Smith, Artillery.

Lient. C. O. Mason, 5th regt, L.C. Liout T. Sanderson, 8th ditto.

18th Regt. N I. Ens. F. Thumas to be Lieut. from 16th Jan. 1894, vice Beveridge transferred to Invalid Estab.

20th Regt. N.I. Ens. S. H. Bagshaw to be Lieut, from 18th Jan. 1824, vice Ex-

shaw, deceased.

Mesors, C. H. Thomas and C. Cheape admitted Cadets of Inf., and promoted to Ensigns.

Mr. Jasper Wilson admitted Assist Surg.

Head Quarters, Jan. 5 .- Dep. Superintend. Surg. Grant posted to Campore division of Army.

Jan. 5. - Lieut, C. Griffin, Toth N.I.,

posted to 1st hat, of regt.
Enc U. M. Sherer, 29th regt., directed to continue attached to 1st bat. 20th regt. at Prince of Wales's Island until return of that but, to Bengal, Amist, Sorg, W. T. Webb posted to 2d

bot 55d regt.

" Assist. Surgeons C. Renny and Wm. Glass permitted to exchange corps. former accordingly posted to 1st. bat. 9th, and the latter to 2d but. 12th regt.

/Assist. Surg. C. W. Welchman posted to let but. 18th right, vice Assist. Surg. Dearester removed to let but. 24th regt. Amist Surg. J. How re-appointed to

had but Bath regt.

Lieut. Griffin to act an Adj. to 1st bat. . atherege., vice Rind, on leave of absence.

Ensigns R. McMurdo and C. Jorden permitted to exchange corps. The latter accordingly appointed to Europ. regt., and the former to 7th regt. N. I., and posted to Su bat.

Jon T .- Brev. Capt. Barnard, Interp.

and Quar Must, of 1st hat, 25th N.L., to perform duty of Cantonment Staff at Kamptee (in consequence of temperary absence on a tour of inspection of Colonel Aslama, C.B., accompanied by Assist. Adj. General of Nagnore Subsidiary Force), dated 1st Dec.

Jan. 8.—The appeintment (on 1st Nov.) of Lieut. Paton, of Lingineers, to officiate as Major of Brigade to troops in Roullcuad on the departure of Brigade Major Capathent, confirmed as a temporary arrangement, with reference to G. O. of 25th Nov. last.

Jan. 9 .- Lieut. Webster, 30th N. I., permitted to decline appointment of Adjto Simpoor Bat., and directed to rejoin

Gorruckpore Light Inf.

Jan. 10 .- Lieut. Col. Povoleri to be President of Arsenal Committee in mom of Lieut Col. Macmorine.

Assist Surg. R. N. Burnard, doing duty with 1st Light Cave, posted to Rangurh Local Corps, vice Menries, deceased.

Surg. E. Muston posted to 52d regt. N. I., and directed to join 1st bat, at Cownpore, on being relieved from medical duties of Civil Station of Sarun.

Assist. Surg. C. Mackingan, Junior, pested to 1st bat, 19th regt, N.I., but will continue to do duty with 1st bat. 32d regt. until relieved by Surg. E. Muston.
Assist. Surg. W. Hamilton posted to 2d

bat, 90th regt. N. I. Asslet, Surg. J. Leslie posted to Artillery at Saugor, but will continue to do duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. N.L until re-Beved by Assist, Surg. Mackinnon. Assist, Surg. Alex, Davidson posted to

2d bat. Ald regt. N.L.

Fort William, Jan. 22 .- 10th Regt. N.I. Ens. J. Buncombe to be Livet. from 16th Nov. 1825, vice Tolld deceased.

Mr. Geo. Lillis admitted Codet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Mr. R. Smith admitted Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Capt. J. W. Loder, 16th N.L., returned

to duty on establishment.

Jan. 26 .- Stl-Lieunt, Cornets, Ensigns, and Assist. Surgeons ordered to rank from dates attached to their names respectively.

Artitlery. 2d Lients. Francis Dash-wood, George Campbell, W. S. Pillans, Frederick Grote, Ambienso Cardew, G. H. Swinley, W. Ed. John Hodgson, George Ellis, F. R. Basely, James Abbot, and F. B. Boileau, from 6th June 162%.

Canadry, Cornet T. D. Colyer, from 8th May 1823; and Cornet Watkin Wingfield,

from Tlat May 1595.

Infantry. Ensigns Henry Cardy, J .. S. Browne, Edward Meade, E. J. Dickey, Henry Hunter, T. H. Shuldham, Henry Kirke, A. M. Skinner, H. O. Frederick, Hr my Alpe, R M. Hunter, W.W. Blyth

W. F. Grant, Francis Grealy, Charles Chespe, and Ralph Smith, from 11th July

Medical Department. Assist. Surge. John Greig, 24th April 1823; J. S. Sollivan, dato; Robert McIssoc, 8th May 1629; J. W. Grant, 19th June 1829; Richard Shaw, 14th June 1828; and A. W. Steart, 20th June 1823.

Substitution of Rank, Sec. Assist. Surgeons ordered to rank as specified opposite their respective names, in substitution of that assigned to them by G. O. of 2d Nov.

1527, 163,

Austst. Surgs. C. Mackinnon, 9th March 1821; T. C. Harrison, ditto; F. Gold, 21st March 1821; A. Stenhouse, M. D., 4th April 1821; B. Burt., M.D., ditto; J. B. Buchaman, ditto; J. Dalrymple, ditto | R. P. Francis, 15th April 1821; D. Hotter, M.D., 5th May 1891; W. W. Hewer, M.D., ditto; George Hunter, ditto; Charles Dennis, ditto; J. Duncan, 3d June 1821; W. L. Carte, A. B., ditto ; H. T. Harper, 11th June 1821; Henry Cavell, disto ; A. Simson, M.D., 75th Jone 1821; James Barker, 27th June . 1891; George Simms, 4th July 1821; R. N. Burnard, ditto; Gavin Turnbull, 14th July 1821; J. W. Boyd, 3d Sept. 1821; Adam Macdougal, ditto; A. K. Linderny, ditto; Robert Graham, 29th Sept. 1891; T. Forrast, ditto.

Jan. 29 .- Assist. Surg. James Innes, M.D., to be Assist. Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, vice Cavell appointed to medical duties of Civil Station of Con-

mercolly.

Assist. Surg. H. Slaw to be 2d Assist, Garrison Surg. of Fort William, vice

Mr. Geo. Campbell admitted Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.

Mr. J. A. Wood admitted Cadet of Infuntry, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. C. C. Egerton admisted Assist.

Lieut. R. Wronglaton, 32d N.I., to be

a Revenue Surveyor. Brevi Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 28th N. L. and Lieur. R. Wilcox, 30th N. I., to be

Amist. Revenue Surveyors. Ens. K. B. Hamilton, 21st N. I., struck

off list of zresy, from date of his absenting himself without leave from Bengal,

Heml-Quorum, Jan. 13 .- Amint. Surg. C. Mottley, doing duty at Meerat, posted to Artillery at Nusseerabad.

Fort William, Jan. 31. - Lieuts, M. Richardson, 6th N.L. and J. Grainen, 25th N. I., returned to duty on establishment.

Feb. 4,-Capt. C. A. Munco, 7th N. I., to command Europ, Invalida, &c., under orders of embarkation for Europe, on II. C. Ship Minerya.

* P. b. 5 .- Maj. W. C. L. Bird, 2d N.L. to command Bordwan Provincial Bat.

Assist. Surg. W. Hamilton, M.D., to be Surg. to the Political Agency at Bhopaul.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 19 .- Ens. J. T. Boilenu to be Field Engineer to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, vice Lieut. Warlow.

Licut. L. H. Smith, 6th L. C., to be Peat Adj. at Lohargong, vice Catheurt proceeding from station.

Cornet Wingfield to do duty with 1st regt. L. C., at Sultanpore.

Jan. 20. - Lieut. Martin to officiate as Adj to left wing of 1st but 21st regt.

Jan. 21. - Major C.W. Flamilton, Capt. C. A. Munro, and Lieut. C. Commeline, 7th N. I., posted to 1st bat, of regt.
Lieut. W. Foly removed from 1st to 2d

bat. 7th regt. Maj. W. B. Playfair and Lieut. A. S. Singer posted to 2d, and Capt. J. Robeson to lat bat. 8th regt.

Lieut, and Brev. Capt. J. Manson removed from 2d to 1st bat. 8th regt,

Lieut. J. Whiteford, 33d regt., posted to 2d but, of corps.

Surg. J. J. Paterson posted to 22d regt.; and directed to continue with 2d bat.

Lieut. J. M. Heptinstall to act as Adj. to left wing of 2d lat. 15th N.L. at Junepore.

1st-Lieut. H. Garbett removed to Horse Brigade of Artillery, and posted to 2d troop at Mhow.

Jan. 22 .- Lieut. W. Turner, 29th N. I., to be Adj. to Benares Provincial Bat, vice Robeson promoted.

Jan. 28.—Ens. A. Tweedale removed from 29th to 6th regt. N.L., and posted to 1 st bat.

Lieut. Thompson to act as Interp. and and Quart. Most. of 1st bat. 28th N.I., sice Brev, Capt. Simmonds, appointed to Revenue Survey Department.

Jan. 24. - Lieut. J. Turton to be Adj. and Quart.Mast. to detachment of Artillery assembled at Benares for annual practice.

Surg. Jacob posted to 2d tal. of Artillery, and Assist Surg. B. M'Leod appointed to Medical Charge of detachment of 4th or Golundame Bar, of untive details attached to Head-Quarters of Artillery Regt.

Fort William, Fcb. 12. - Rus. W. Dickson, of Engineers, to be an Amistant to Capt. Hutchinson superintending construction of church erecting in Fort William,

tth Begt. N.I. Lieut. and Brev.Capt. G. Snodgrass to be Capt, of a company, and Ens. Matthew Smith to be Lieut., from 21st Jan. 1824, in succession to Oakce, decrosed.

Head Quarters, Jan. 27. - Officers, 6th Ensigns in their present corps, removed to be ith Ensigns in regts, specified opposite to their names: Ens. J. G. Sharpe from 9th to 8th N. I. and 2d bat, at Hansi; Em. W. H. Gould from 22d to 21st N. I. and 1st but, at Etawah; Ens. W. D. Kennedy, from 19th to 20th N. I. and 1st

bat at Prince of Wales' Island. Ensigns permanently posted to regis. and latts, as follows : Ens. Henry Candy to Europ, Regt., Dinapore; Enn. R. M. Hunter to 7th regt. N.L. and 2d bat., Sectapore; Eus. A. M. Skinner to 9th ditto and 2d bat., Lucknow; Ens. H. Kirke to 10th ditto and 1st bat., Daces ; Ens. R. Smith to 14th ditto and 1st but., Pertabgueh; Ens. E. J. Dicky to 19th ditto and lat but, Keitah; Eus. H. Alpe to 91st ditto and 2d bat, Saugor; Ens. W. Blyth to 22d ditto and 2d bate, Benates; Ens. H. O. Frederick to 25th ditto and 2d bat., Neemuch; Ens. T. H. Shuldham to 20th ditto and 2d bat., Dinnpore; Ens. C. Cheape to 26th ditto and 1st bat, Nagpore; Ens. E. Meule to 28th ditto and 2d bat., Delhi; Ens. F. Gresley to 28th ditto and 1st bat, Mhow; Ens. H. Hunter to 29th ditto and 1st bat., Benares ; Ens. J. S. Browne to 33d ditto and 1st bat, Dinapore; Ens. W. F. Grant, to 34th ditto, and 1st bat, Bennres; Eps. T. Shuldlam to continue doing duty with 1st bat, 24th regt. ; Ens. W. F. Grant to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 32d regt.
11th Rept. N.I. Lieut, D. P. Wood to

be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Kiernander, who resigns the appoint-

ment.

Jan. 29 .- Lieut. Burrowes to act as Adj. to Detachment of Artillery under command of Capt. G. E. Gowan.

Limit, and Adj. Bolton to officiate us Interp. and Quart, Mast. to 2d but. 24th regt, during absence of Lieut. Winfield.

Eus. J. G. Sharpe, 2d bat, 8th regt. N.I., directed to join his corps at Hansi.

Fort William, Feb. 19 .- Infantry. Sen. Major R. H. Cunlide to be Lieut.-Col., from 15th Feb. 1824, vice Paton deceased. lat Royt. N. I. Capt. E. Simons to be Major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. R. W. Lane to Capt of a comp., and Ens. 1'. Goldney to be Lieut, from ding, in succession to Cunliffe promotrii.

Lieut Col. J. Shapland, C. B., 2d lat. 13th N. I., to command Chittagong frontier during present service, or so long as his corps may be stationed in that district.

Head Quarters, Jan. 80 .- Lieut. Rowe to officiate as Adj. to left wing of 2d but. 15th regt, until arrival of Lieut, Heptinstall.

Lieur. Wilson to act an Adj. to left wing of 1st, but, 52d regt, during its experation from head quarters of bat.

Lieut. John Fisher, 4th N. L. to be Adj. to Sirmoor Bat., vice Webster resigned.

Light. Hughes to act as Adj. to let but. 22d regt. during absence of Lieut, and Adj. Home.

Jan. 81 .- Cornet J. Jackson, 6th Cornet in 5th L.C., removed to 4th regt, as 4th Cornet

Cornet T. D. Colyer posted to 7th L.C.

at Neemach.

Cornet W. Wingfield posted to 2d disto at Mhow.

Cornet A. Conolly posted to 6th ditto at Keitah.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. Dwyer removed from 2d to 1st bat, 21st N. I.

Feb. S .- Lieut. W. Peel, 98th N.L. posted to 2d but, of regt.

Capt. W. Grant posted to 2d, and Lieut. W. F. A. Seymour to 1st bat, of 54th regt.

Lieut. Warlow to continue until further orders in his situation of Field Engineer und Executive Officer with Nagpore Subsidiary Forces

Capt. Shaw, of Artillery, re-appointed

to 5th comp. 1st bat, at Mhow,

Feb. 4. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. P. C. Humfrays removed from 2d to 1st bat. 18th regt.

Lieut. F. Thomas posted to 2d bat. 18th regt.

Lieut. S. R. Bagshaw, 20th N. I., posted to 2d bat. of regt. Ens. Saurin directed to join 2d bat.

15th regt. Feb. 5 .- Surg. Mackenzie, 54th N. L.

to remain with 1st bat, of regt, at Benares. Assist. Surg. J. P. Steuart to do duty

with troops at Nagpore.

Assist. Surg. A. M. Clark to do duty with troops at Mhow.

Assist, Surg. J. A. Lawrie to do duty with troops at Neemnels.

Fart William, Feb. 26 - Capt. H. Cook, 4th N.L., to be Superintendent of Theroos and Pindaree Chiefs, &c., in district of Gornekpore, vice Stoneham promoted. Capt. J. P. Griffin, Invalid Estab.,

permitted, at his own request, to resign situation of Executive Officer at Cantack,

Hend-Quarters, Feb. 6 .- Lieut. John Buncombe, 10th N.I., posted to 1st hat. of regt.

Lieut. Kent removed from 1st to 2d hat, and Lieut. Lowe from 2d to 1st bat, and regt.

Lient. Wilson to act as Adj. to 1st bat. Sal regt., vice Bignell permitted to resign Acting Adjustancy.

Feb. 7.—Surg. Jas. Grietson posted to 29th regt., vice Mansell, and directed to join 1st hat, at Benures.

Lieut, O. Phillips, 1st lint. 98th N.I., to be Interprened Quart Mast, to corps, vice Summonds appointed to Revenue Survey Department.

Feb. 9. - Lieut. Cooper. 4th regt., and Liout. Hag-haw, 90th regt., permitted to exclaings corpit.

Lieut. Cooper posted to 2d just. Still, and Lilent. Bagabaw, 2d but, 4th regt.

Pro. 10 .- Licut. T. Sewell. Ist but, Sthrogt. N.L. to not as Fort Adj. at Agrachuring Copt. Turner's absence.

Not. 11 .- Ena. C. H. Thomas, lately arrived, appointed to do dury with 1st tist.

Blat regt. at Cawapore,

Capt. Hawker, 5th L. C. appointed an Aide do Camp to Com in Chief from 1st Navi. vice Honeywood removed to General Stail.

Amist. Surg. Belt to have medical charge

of left wing the bat, 2d N. I.

Eds. W. F. Grant removed from 54th to 32d rogt. N.I., and posted to 1st bat. of

latter regt.

Feb. 12. Capt. Stacy, 16th N.L., removed to let but,, and Capt. Thomas to 2d bat .- Capt. Stary to take command of left wing of Int bat, or Shubjehampore,

Ena. Kirke, lately posted to 10th regt., removed to 12th regt, and 1st bat, at his

own request.

Lieux. Mombead removed from 2d to 1st bat, and Lieut. Cobbe from 1st to 2d but 30th N. I.

Feb. 13.- Lieur, T. Saunders posted to 1st compa 4th Int. Artillery, vice Lieut. (Hrev. Cape.) Doordin removed to 2d comp. let bor.

Lieut. Interp. and Quart.Mast. Whinfield to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 15th regt., during alsence of Lieut, and Adj. Payne.

Pro. 16 - Officers appointed to raise recruits for line generally (marine regt. excepted), via-

Capt. J. B. Pratt, 4th regt., Cawapore. Capt. G. Young, 34th regt., Buxar. Lieut, J. J. Hamilton, 4th regt., Dina-

Capt. Wilson, 29th regt., to mise recruits for general service, to fill vacaneles in 20th, 33d, and 34th regts.

Fort Wallam, Pob. 26, -3d Roge N.T. Fur W. M'George to be Lieut, from 11th Sept. 1823, in succession to Jackson struck. off list of army.

Med. Depart. Assist. Surg. H. Beerso. to be Surg., vice Carnegie retired, with rank from 17th Sept. 1828, for the mugmentation.

3d Regt. N. J. Lient, Jes. Servens to rank from 28th June 1821, vice Carnegie retired - Limit. Edw. F. Spencer (now of 16th N.J.), to rank from 11th July 1822, vice Jacob resigned.

Med. Hepari. Surg. R. Headop to rank from 16th June 1828, vice Carnegie re-tired; Surg. H. H. Wilson to rank from 11th July 1823, for the augmentation; Surg. R. D. Knight to rank from 24th July 1853, vice Johnston promoted; Surg. Jaz. Hanken to rank from 19th Aug. 1823, vice Gilson deceased.

Lieut, H. C. Haker, regt of Artillery, to be an Awislant to Capt. Schalch.

Licut, S. Jones, 20th regt, to be Assist. Harrack Master to 18th or Ducca Division. Assist, Surg. T. S. Child to perform Medical Dunes of Civil Station of Agen, during absence of Assist Surg. Burnett, vice Erqui promoted.

Lieut. Heaver, 2d lat. 10th regt,, to receive charge of \$il comp. of Hill Bildars in consequence of indisposition of Capt.

Lorins.

March 4. - Mr. E. Moran, Deputy Commissary of Ordinauce, transferred to Invalid Pension Establishment,

Assist. Surg. W. Jackson to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Selhet, vice Smith.

Head Quarters, Feb. 19 .- Capt. Lloyd posted to 1st, and Capt. James to 2d bat,

Surg. Limond, 15th N.I., attached to

2d bat, of regt,

Assist. Surg. Drover removed from 2d

to 1st hat. 15th regt.

Ens. J. A. Wood (fately admitted) directed to do duty with detachment of R. C. Europ. Regt. at Disapore.

Acting Interp. and Quart Mast. Liegt. Haslaur to officiate as Adj. to 2d but, 20th regt, during absence of Lieut, and Adj. Mac Farquiar on mek certificate.

FURLOUGHS.

To Humper-Jan. 5. Lieux Col. T. Punyion, 15th N. I., for health, - Lieut. Col. W. S. Hentheme, 27th N. L. ditto, -Lieut, H. A. Nawton, 33d N.L. on private allhira - 161 . Licent. Col. J. Paton, 26th N. I., and Aide de Camp to Gov. Gen., on ditto. - Capt. Edw. Fitagerald, note N. I., on ditto. - Surg. Wm. Mansell, on ditto. Livet Jan Burney, 10th N.1, for health .- Aus. A. McG. Skinner, 2d bat. 10th N.L.; for ditto, -Up. Dep. Superintend, Surg. Jan. Johnston, for ditto.- Lieut. E. Wakefield, Sd N.L. for ope year. - Lieut. I. H. Hull, 16th N.I., Adj. of Fort Mariborough Local Corps, for health. - Bray. Capt. W. Aldons, Toth N. L. ditto. - Feb. 10. Assist. Surg. Bick. man, for the year, on private attacks. — 14. Lieut Cok C. Fagan, 22d N.I., on ditto, -19. Assist Surg. S. Curling, for health, -26. Lieut Col. W. Furquhar, Corps of Engineers (Fort St. George establishment) on private affairs.

To Bombay. - Feb. 3. Capt. G. Everest, Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey, for five months, for health, vis

To Proung.-Feb. 12. Lieut. J. M. House, 22d N.J., for eight mouth, for health.

To Mourillias - Jan. 6 Lieut S, Nash, 4th L.C., for twelve mouths, for his fugultile

To Cape of Good Hope, —Jan. 22. Lieut. T. Wilkinson, 6th L. C., for twelve months, for health.—26. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Hamilton, 4th Modras L.C., ditto. ditto.-29. Maj. Clias. Peach, 21st N. I. (eventually to Europe), for health.-Feb. 5. Brev. Capt. R. Burney, 8th N. L. (dino) ditto. - Sarg. A. Napier, for tweive

To Som:—Jan. 16. Lieut. R. E. J. Kerr, 29th N. I., for nine monds, for health, via Hombay —29. Lieut. E. Bushwarth. Europ. Regt., for twelve months, for ditto,

via Bombay.

Cancelled.— Brev. Capt. F. Mackenzie. 32d regt., to Europe, via Bombay.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Hend-Quarters, Jan. 13, 1894,- Fins. the Hon. F. G. Howard, 13th Light Inf., to be an Aide-de-Camp on Staff of Governor-General.

Brev. Capt. A. St. Legger M' Mahon, 16th Lancers, to be an Extra Aide-de-

Camp on ditto.

Lieut. Swayne to act as Interp. to left wing of 44th regt, while in progress from Calcutta to Dinapore, vice Lieut. O'Hatloran ou leave.

Jon. 19 .- Until his Majesty's pleasure

shall be known

54th Font. Capt. R. Williams, from With Foot, to be Capt., vice Campbell who exchanges, ad Dec. 1823.

69th Fact. Capt. J. Campbell, from 54th Foot, to be Capt, vice Williams who

exchanges, 2d Dec. 1893,

Jan. 26. - Lleut. W. Watson, 20th Foot, promoted to rank of Brevet Captain from 28th Sept. 1823.

Feb. 2.- Lieut. A. St. L. McMalion, 16th Lancers, promoted to rank of Brev. Capt. from 16th Jan. 1834.

Lieut, It: Stack, 14th Foot, promoted to rank of Brev. Capt. from 25th Jun. 1824.

Feb. 5 .- Licut. Col. Tidy, C.B., 14th regt., to be Assist, Adj. Gen. to H.M. forces in India, vice Major Croker embacked for Europe.

Feb. 16 .- 4th Light Drugs. Lieut G. G. Shaw, from 17th Drags, to be Lieut., vice Hart who exchanges, 97th Sept. 1820;

FURLOUGHS from H.M. FORCES.

To Europe. - Dec. 29. Brev. Capt. Mogill, 58th regt , for brilth .- Quart. Most. Paul, 87th regt , ditto. - Lieut. Nugent, 51th regt., on private affairs. - Jun. 7. Lieut, Malkery, 11th Drogs,, for health. Ens. Pitts, 20th regt., ditto. - Licut. Makon, 46th regt., ditto .- 15. Cornet Richardson, 4th Draga, ditto. - Limit.

Ralph, 20th regt, on private affairs.—19, Licut. Anderson, 59th regt, for health,— Feb. 2. Capt. Grove, 18th Drogs, for ditto.—Ens. Gordon, 1st regt., ditto.— Licut. Watson, 20th regt., ditto.—Ens. Gordon, 89th regt., for one year, for pur-pose of retiring on half-pay.—9. Capt, White, 20th regt., for health.— Lieut. Smith, 41st regt., ditto.— Capt. Campbell, 54th regt., for one year, dino.-Brev. Capt. Webb, 69th regt., ditto, ditto. -Lieut. Claus, 54th regt., ditto, for purpose of retiting on half-pay .- Limit. Harpur. 69th regt., for health .- Lieut. Maxwell, 14th regt., ditto.-16. Quart. Mast. Kingsley, 50th, and Lieut. Thornbury, 54th regts, ditto. -23. Lient. Sotherland, 46th regt., ditto. - Lieut. Armstrong, for purpose of exchanging to half-pay...

To Son. Feb. 23, Lieut. Pender, 14th

Foot, for six months, for health.

To Caylon .- Feb. 16. Licut, Fenncane, 14th Foot, for twelve months, on private affairs.

To Singapore Jan. 7. Col. Edwards, 14th Foot, for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrando in the Hiner.

Feb. 22. Hengal, Pearce, from Liver. pool,-29. Elin, Skitter, from Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. YJ. Lady Campbell, Betham, for London, and Nepenne, Edward, for Madras and London, -50. Ustay, Holden, and Merborough, Cope, for London, via Madras. - Feb. 2. Eliza, Johnson, for London.—4. Latas, Field, for Liverpool. —6. Patton, Wellbank, for London, sia Ceylon .- 17. Maidand, O'Brien, for London.-16. Royae, Lawson, for London .-19. Mary, Ardlle, for London, -29. Lady dmherst, Clifton, for London, via Madras .- March S. Lady Kennawey, Surflen, for London, via Colombo and Bombay,-5. Commodorr Hayes, Moncriell, and dair, Reid, for London; and Window Castle, Lee, for Madras.-10, Calcutta, Strovan, for Liverpool.

Ship . Indramedo .- We are sorry to nonounce the loss of the Portuguese ship Andromeda, in the vicinity of False Bay. at a place called Burpendah. The Andromeda was from China, and went on shore on the night of the 9th Feb. Ste belongs to Mr. Mannel Pereira. No lives have been lost, and a portion of the treasure and private property of the crew has been saved .- [Ind. Gaz., Frb. 19.

Ship Z mahin .- The Calcutta-built ship Zenobia, of 557 tons, advertised for ale on Werlunday, was bought in for 75,000 ruper __ Lengal Hart. Feb. 27.

Convenient Transports. - We believe the following to be a correct list of the ships taken up by Government to convey troops on the expedition against the Burmese, on the Hydery, Hashmey, Elica, Zenobia, Mermaid, Frances Warden, Ar-Evle, Roberts, Victory, and Eleanor. -At Madras: the Moira, Glenelg, Carron, Helen. George the Fourth, and Heroine. - Ben. Hurks, March 11.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BINTUS.

Dec. 12. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 1st bat. 24th N.L. of a daughter.

16. At Bhangulpore, the lady of Capt. Graham, Hill Hangers, of a daughter.

Jan. 7. At Kumptee, the lady of Dr. A. Ross, 2d but. 18th regt., of a son.

D. At Nuscerabad, the lady of Capt.

Godby, of a daughter.

11. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. John Tritton, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons, of

At Sea, on board the ship Thetis, Capt. Davies, Mrs. C. F. Davies, of a daughter.

13. Mrs. Llewelyn, the wife of Mr. W. Llewelyn, Darrumtollah, of a son,

15. At Kurnwal, the lady of Capt. Cavo Brown, of a son.

17. Mrs. Francis De Silva, of Rombay, of a son.

20. The lady of the Rev. Mr. Hill, of & SCHLL

F1. At Cawapore, the lady of Major J. Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, of a son. 12. The lady of the R. Martin, Esq., of

3 500-23. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, Deputy Judge Adv. General, Meerot Division, of a daughter,

24. At Cossipore, the lady of Capt. Ful-

ton, of a son.

25. At Thughur, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, of a daughter.

28. Chowringhee, the lady of F. P. Strong, Esq., of a daughter.

- At Nusscerahad, the lady of Brev. Cant, and Adj. John Angelo, 3d regt. L.C., of a daughter.

- At Lucknow, the lady of Major F. V. Raper, of a daughter.

27. At Garden Reach, the lady of Capt. Convoy, of a son,

- At Paina, in the house of Sir Chas. D'Oyly, Bart, the lady of A. F. Lind, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

- hirs. Rosely Wischam, of a daughter. 28. The wife of Mr. W. H. Little, of the Custom brose wharf, of a daughter.

- Mrs. II. Butler, of a daughter. 30. The lady of Mr. T. Eastman, of a BOIL

31. The lady of C. G. Blagrave, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

- Mrs. Sarah Delanougerede, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Dum-Dum, the lady of 45. O. Jacob, Esq., of a daughter. 2. Mrs. J. Castello, of a daughter.

n. At Barrackpore, the lady of Licut. J. W. Pation, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Capt. Gavin Young, of

- At Nagpore, the lady of Major R.B. Jenkins, Commanding Nagpore Brigade, of a daughter.

5. At Jessove, Mrs. J. N. Thomas, of a

daughter.
6. The lady of W. F. Clark, Esq., of a daughter.

10. Mrs. T. Philipot, of a daughter.

- At Chunar, Mrs. Charlotte Evans, wife of Conductor E. Evans, of a daugh-

12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Reynolds, 1st bat, 32d regt., of a daugh-

- The lady of J. R. Best, Esq., of the C. S., of a soo.

16. At Saugor, the lady of Major Lo-

gic, of a daughter. 18. At Cassin Bagnun, Mrs. E. Crop-

ley, of a daughter. 20. In Fort William, Mrs. Mountjoy,

of a son. 21. At Sectapore, the lady of Major

Powell Comyn, 2d bat. 7th regt., of a son. 23. At Malda, the Lady of John Lamb, Esq., of a son.

24. At Ghazeepore, the wife of Mr. H. J. B. Godfrey, of a son and beir.

27. The lady of Capt. C. A. Harris, of n 20th.

- Mrs. Nixon, wife of Sub-Conductor Nixon, of a son.

- Mrs. Vallynte, of a son.

29. At Ducca, the lady of G. C. Weguelin, Eag., of a daughter.

Murch 3. The larly of Lt. Col. Blacker, of a son.

6. The lady of P. Jordon, Esq., of a SUTI.

7. At Jessure, the lady of R. B. Francis, Esq., of a son and beir.

- Mrs. J. U. Sheriff, of a son. - Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.

8. The lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq., of a still-linen son.

- At Berhampore, the lady of R. R. Hughes, Esq., Lieut. 2d bat. 31st regt. N. I., of a son and heir.

- Mrs. Thos. B. Scott, of a son.

9. Mrs. E. Gregory, wife of Mr. T. Gregory, Assist, in the General Department, of a son.

- Mrs. Helen Stacey, of a son,

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 22. At Nusserabad, Lieut, J. H. Middleton, of Artillery, to Matilda, third daughter of Major Gen. Sir D. Ochterleny, Bart., and G.C. fi.

- At same time and place, Dr. S. W.

Charters, Assist. Surgeon, to Miss Louisa Scott Smith.

Jan. 7. At Futty Ghur, G. F. Franco, Essp. Civil Service, to Eliza Harrist, only daughter of the late Capt. Fagust, of this Establishment.

19. Mr. J. H. Rienby, to Miss Edica Ward, daughter of Mr. Francis Ward.

29. At the Armenian Church, Vanian Manatsakan Vandou, Esq., of Moorshedabad, to Miss Anna Moses Cachick.

- Mr. Daniel Kitchener, to Miss Char-

lotte Bowers,

28. At St. Nazareth's Church, Mr. C. G. Vardone, to Miss Region G. N. Arratoon, of Madras

At the old Roman Catholic Church,
 Mr. L. Cardoso, to Miss Elizabeth Samuel.
 Fid. 4. Mr. J. W. Suryth, Missionary, to

Miss Mary Ann Lawler, of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

8. At Sectapore, Licut. R. B. Brittridge, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., to Eliza Jane De Courcy, eldest daughter of Richard De Courcy,

Eaq., of Pykeparah,

10. At the Cathedral, the Rev. Jacob Maisch, of the Lutheran Church, and attached to the Church Missionary Society, to Mis. Sophia Harington, daughter of H. H. Harington, Esq., formerly resident at this Presidency, and Nicce of J. H. Harington, Esq.,

12. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. Stralam, Assist. Adj. Gen. L. F. D., Hydrathad Subsidiary Force, to Maria, eldest daughter of Herbert Compton, Esq.

daughter of Herbert Compton, Esq.

— As St. Andrew's Church, W. S. Jap,
Esq., to Miss Louisa Forbes Ross, third
daughter of Cap. D. Ross, of Howrah.

 At Sultanpore Benares, Cornet S. F. Bradford, 1st Cavairy, to Eliza, daughter of Sir Wm. Museley.

- At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. W. Burrows to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Pit-

caire.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, Geo. A. Bushby, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mary Anne Grueber Watson, only daughter of the late John Seuly, Esq. of the Civil Service.

91. At St. John's Cathedral, Francis. James L'Herondell, Esq., to Miss Ann

Dunlop,

- At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Willick to Miss Bridget Keya.

- Mr. Thomas James, to Miss A. Au-

guatin.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Forsyth, H. C.'s Marine, to Miss Julia Twalling.

- At St. John's Cathedral, G. A. Turnbull, Esq., to Miss Maria Daven-

29. At Benares, Goorge Tod, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Bannerman, fourth daughter of the late Col. Bannerman,

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March 2. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. A. Bodrigues, to Miss Catherine Perroux, third daughter of the late A. Perroux, Esq.

- Mr. J. H. Barrod, to Miss Aunc

Putrise.

4. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. P. Mathews, to Miss Anne Verboon.

H. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, Bengal N.L., to Caroline, second daughter of Capt. William Bruce, H. C. Bombay Marine.

DEATHS

Jan. 7. At Chimar, Mrs. Mary Ann Batoman, wife of Lieut, W. Bateman, H. M. 87th Regt., and eldest daughter of Mr. Walters, Moisgange, Nuddea.

14. On the river, near Culnab, Mr. William McCluskie, Sub-Conductor, Ord-

nance Department.

19. At Jubbulpore, the infint son of

Liout. M. Nicolson.

27. Miss E. F. Pourd, eldest doughter of the late Philip Peard, Esq., of Ely-Place, London, aged 19 years.

29. Mr. Lewis Guilleron, aged 60. 31. Master J. F. Kxirangoin, aged 8 years, the only son of Mr. Joseph P. Kai-

rougoin, of Serampore Feb. 1. At Benures, Capt. John Oakes,

4th Regt. N. L.

3. At Chandernagore, aged 75, Mrs. Francalse Coupland, relict of the late Capt. C. Coupland, Madras Army.

9. Mr. Joseph De Ruzario, aged 20

CONTLIFE

- Mr. Conductor Peter Hammood, aged 48. 10. The infant daughter of Mrs. T.

Philpot. 15. Lieut. Col. John Paton, aged 63

with.

At Belaspere, of a fever, Capt.
 Fell, of Benares.

10. While passing through the Straits of Malacce, on board the Ship Jane, Heary Tyler, Esq., Accountant to the Pank of Bengal, in his 38th year.

18. Mrs. T. Philpot, aged 30 years.

25. The infant daughter of Mr. Lewis

Delanougerede.

26. Copt. John Carro, aged 64 years. 28. David Allen, Esq., Surgeon, aged 29 years.

- At Chandernagore, Mr. Michael Al

bert, aged 19.
March L. At Chowringbee, Anne,

daughter of the late Dr. Patch, aged 25 years.

3. Frances Cowley, third daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, aged 18 years.

- Benjamin Fergusson, Esq., of the firm of Tullett and Co., aged 55 years.

 John Bontiey, Esq., aged 67 years.
 John Da Cruz, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, aged 49 years.

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murrage MADRAS

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 12. Mr. W. Lavie, Amistant to Collector and Magistrate of Madure. Mr. R. A. Bannerman, Assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tan-HAPPA O

19. Mr. W. E. Fullerton, Assistant to Secretary to Board of Revenue.

1 29. Mr. J. C. Morris, Socretary to Hourd of Superintendence for College. W A voir am

DECCLESIASTICAL APPOINT-MENTS.

Feb. 19. Rev. M. Thompson, M.A., Senior Charlain of St. George's Church. Hev W. Roy, Junior Chaplain of ditto.

Her. J. Boys, M. A., Military Chaphain at Secundraland.

Hev. P. A. Denum, B.A., Chaplain of Black Town Chapel.

bos sall SHIPPING.

Acrivals.

Feb. 6. Moira, Hornblow, from Portsmonth -9, Lady Nugent, Boon, and Neptime, Edwards, from Calcutta. -25. Udno, Holden, from Calcutta. - Canger, Ford, from London.

Departures. Rockie and Royal George, Reynolds, for London. - N. Neptune, Edwards, for London .- 16. Lady Nugent, Boon, for Gibraltar and London. - March 4. Hope, Plint, for Lundon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Jan. 24. At Bangalore, the lady of Quart. Mast. Contra, H. M. 45th regt., of E SOIL

Feb. 2. At Cuddapah, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Sayers, 2d bat. 4th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

14. At Negapatam, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

3 62 At Telebinopoly, the lady of James Wyor, Eng., Garrison Surgeon, of a son. 9. At Hoyapettah Mansion, the lady of

Stephen Lazar, Esq., of a sou. 11. At the Presidency, the lady of John Dent, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

print In Fon St. George, the lady of Lieut O'Connell, Conductor of Ordnauce, of a sou.

fire. Jarrett, of a still boro child. in 17. In Fart St George, the lady of Capt. E. Stehnlin, H. M., List Rogt., of a

March 1. Mrs. J. L. Gotting, ut a And Surg W Jesteres dwidgish -cities charge of the Opening lands

MARKLAGES.

Fig. 7. At St., George's Church, Fran-

cis Laurelles, Eig., to Gertrude, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Molesworth.

14. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. Charles Goodall, to Elimbeth Ann, youngent daughter of Francis Spalding, Esq., of Middleton Terrace, Pensonville.

26. At Seringaputam, Lieut, T. P. Hay, let but, 11th regt., to Mba G. R. T. Arnaud, daughter of Francis Arnaud, Esq. ,

of Port Louis, Mauritius.

March 1. At the Roman Catholic Church, Chas. Gulchard, jun. E-q., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Henry, Esq., of Madras.

- Mr. T. Innis, to Mias E. Nicholas.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. In Madrae Roads, on board the Ganges, Cumberlege, from Bengal, George Henderson, Esq., aged 32 years. 10. At Cannanore, Capt. T. Cham-bers, 1st bar, 6th regt. N. I.

23. At Poodoocottsh, at the age of four years, the only son and beir of the Ra ah Vajeyan Ragonath Rle Totalintan Berauder.

Feb. 7. In Pursewaukum, Mr. Louis

Chambers, aged 27 years.

9. In the Black Town, of the spasmodic cholera, aged 74 years, the Rev. Aradaten Shemson.

- At Yellamunchnity, in command of a Detectment of European Pensioners, Lient. D'Esterke, Carnetic European Vet. Battalion.

15. At Belliry, of the cholera, Capt. J. Weir, 7th regt. Light Cavalry.

16. At Camanore, Capt. II. M. Coo.

per, 1st hot. 11th Regt.

23. John Pugh, Enq. one of the Barristers of the Supreme Court.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 2, Mr. J. Seton, Third Assistant to Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. W. Mullett, Supernumerary Assistant to Collector at Poons.

Mr. John Steven, ditto to Collector at Almedaugger.

Mr. P. Stewart, ditta to Principal Collector at Dhawar.

Mr. James Erskine, ditto to Collector in Condeish.

24. Mr. Gilbert More, to officiate as Secretary to Government in Territorial and Commercial Departments. 14, 15 March 11; Mr. E. Lloyd, Acting Col-

lector and Magistrate at Kaira, and (a) Indicial Department.

Feb. R. Mr. William: Willes, Register Crouses, to the main money state backlering Mr. W. Chamier, disto, at Ahmydragthe Theorem o take make a live

Mr. W. Richardson, Assistant Register, to Court of Adamiut in Northern Concan, 24. Mrt James Sparrow, Separatendant of Stamps.

General Department.

Frb. 2. Mr. W. Clerk, Assistant Per-

24. Mr. James Farish, Secretary to Government in General, Judicial, and Marine Departments.

Commercial Department.

Feb. 24. Mr. Thomas Flower, Ware-

Mr. Edward Eden Elliot, to resume his office of Deputy Warehouse-keeper:

March 11. Mr. James Taylor, Acting Commercial Resident in Kattywar.

General Department, Jon. 17, 1824.— The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have been pronounced qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service:—

Mr. William Clerk, who arrived in

India on 11th June 1822.

Mr. William Richardson do. do. on 12th March 1523.

Mr. John Steven, do. do. on 6th July

Mr. James Erskine, do. do. on 27th Oct. 1823.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Humbay Contic, Jan. 51, 1824.—Mr. J. Liddell admitted Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lient.

4th Rept. N. I. Ens. J. Cooper to be Lieut., vice Bond, deceased; date of rank

26th Jan. 1824.

Messrs, T. Sewart, M. D., and W. Jeaffreson admitted Assist. Surgeons on stablishment.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. Slordet, 1st but. 10th rgt., to perform Stuff duties of wing of be, under orders to march to Bareda until jurtion of other wing at that smilon.

sicut. H. Jackson, Invalid Bat., to act as lort Adj, at Tannah during absence of Lieu. W. H. Waterfield, on sick certi-

ficate, dated 24th Dec. 1823.

Fet 3. — Infantry. Lieut. Col. Wm. Sandwith, to take rank vice Tharcher retired, 8th May 1822; Lieut. Col. J. T. Salter, to take rank vice Carcellis promoted, both Sept. 1829; Lieut. Col. E.G. Stannus, to take rank vice Keinpe retired, 51st Oct. 822; Lieut. Col. James Sutherland, to take rank vice Edwards decreased, 2d March (823; Sen. Maj. R. H. Hough to be Lieut. Col. vice Smith deceased, 28th Sept. 1823.

European Regiment. Major N. C. Maw, Capt. W. Benderson, and Lieut. R. J. Croxier, to take rank in succession to Sandwith promoted, 18th May 1820; Licen. John Thompson to take rank vice Dardes deceased, 10th June 1827; Supernum. Lieut. J. Thompson to be brought on the strength of establishment, vice Mitchell retired; Major John J. Presno, Capt. S. Robson, and Lieut. A. Cre, to take risk in succession to Stannas promoted, Mat. Oct. 1822.

4th Rept. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.)
W. D. Robertson to be Capt. of a company vice J. J. Barron revived, 20th Feli.
1822; Lieut. J. G. Thompson to take rank vice Robertson promoted, 26th do.; Lieut. A. N. Maclean to take rank vice A. W. Burn deceased, 5th Sept. 1822; Lieut. A. H. Bond (deceased) to take rank vice T. E. Baynes deceased; Lieut. J. Cooper to take rank vice F. Graham deceased; 27th Nov. 1823; Ens. H. Finlay Japhe Lieut. vice A. H. Bond deceased, 26th Jan. 1824.

Sth Reps. M. I. Maj. C.; W. Ellappd. Capt. S. Powell, and Licut. P. Dawney, to take rank in succession to Sutherland promoted, dated 2d March 1825; Major C. Whitebill, Capt. J. H. Bellaus, and Licut. J. Heek, to take rank in succession to Gibson deceased, 20th March 1823; Licut. R. T. Lancaster to take rank vice.

Say dismissed, 28th Sept. 1625

8th Rest. N. J. Maj. W. H. Spanley,
Capt. C. Payne, and Lieut. R. W. Lukin,
to take mak vice Salter promoted. 1872: Sen. Capt. A. C. H. Lainy
to be Major vice. Hough promoted, 28th
Sept. 1823: Capt. M. F. Collis and Lieut.
J. Dawes to take rank in succession to
Lamy promoted, do.; Lieut. J. S. Iredeil to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. B.
Crispin to be Lieut, in succession to Ambrose deceased, 18th Jan. 1824.

Medical Establishment, Surg. J. Mac-Adam to take rank vice Palmer retired, 2d June 1822; Surg. Re H. Kennedy, M.D., to take tank vice W. Hall decessed, 16th Aug. 1822; Surg. John Warmer to take rank vice C. Dawet decessed, 12th Dec. 1822; Surg. George A.T. Staart & Dake rank vice Panton decessed, 22th dec. Surg. Howell Powell to take mak vice Maxwell promoted, 13th Feb. 1823; Sch. Assix. Surg. Alsa. Headerson to be Surg. vice Strachen promoted to Superintend.

Feb. 5. — Messay, T. Cleather and T. H. Heatherte admitted Codess of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Licens. And Justice

Means P. J. Vaillant and W. Mancaty admitted Caders of Infantry, and promoted

Ens. A. C. Pest, Corps of Engineers, to be Assist to Superintend. Engineers the Presidency, in room of Ens. M. Gillistray appointed Executive Engineer in Condess.

Assist. Surg. W. Jenffreson discards to assume charge of the Ophthalmic Institution.

Fel. Saint Surg Brailey relieved

2 F 2

from H.C. Cruizer Tel romouth, and Sub. Assist. Surg. Leggett appointed to Medi-

cal duties of that vessel.

Feb. 10.—Cadets T. Cleather, J. Liddelt, T. H. Heathcore, and Edw. R. Prother appointed to H.C. regt of Artillery, and to rank as 2d Lieuts. from 6th June 1823.

Cadeix R. Fullerton, H. A. Lawrence, and G. C. Stockley appeinted to 4th regt., N.I., and to rank as Ensigns from 19th

May 1823.

Frb. 13.—Lieut. Cooke, 2d bat. 2d N.L., directed to assume charge of Escart attached to Political Agent in Malice

Caunta; dated 8th Oct. 1823.

2d. Extra Bat. Linut. J. Watts, Adjutant of Bombay Europ. Regt., to be Adj. vice Sterling proceeded on furlough to Europe; date of rank 4th Feb. 1824.

Feb. 19.—Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen. to Northern Districts of Guzerat, permitted to exchange with Lieut. Molesworth, Assist. Commissary

at Presidency.

Capt. S. Long, Sub. Assist. Com. Gen., Poundh División of Army, to act as Deputy Psymaster at Sholapore, in absence of Capt. Henderson, on sick certificate.

Feb. 20. -- Let Hat. 5th Regt. N.J. Lieut. J. D. Browne, 2d latt., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast., vice Meldrum resigned;

dated 12th Feb. 1824,

2d Bot. 11th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Wm. Cavaye to set as Adj. during absence of Lieut. Laighton as an officiating Dep.

Judge Advocate.

Lieut. B. McMahon, 2d hat. 8th N. I., to act as Adj. to but; date 5th Aug. 1825. Lieut. G. Mackintosh and Lieut. Alex. Barnes, 11th regt., who stand appointed to perform duties of Interpreters to Extra Bata, directed to exchange Stations. The former will officiate as Interp. In Rindocutance and Mahratta languages to lat Extra Bat. at Presidency, and latter will perform duties of Interp. in Hindocutance to 2d Extra Bat. at Sursi.

Feb. 24.-Mr. Jas. Young admitted Codes of Infantry, and promoted to

Endgn.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Hough to be Military Auditor General vice Lieut. Col. Aitchison, to Europe on furlough.

Capt. D. Barr to be Deputy, and Lieut. J. Hall to be Amistant Military Auditor General, in succession to Capt. Barr, ditto, ditto.

Feb. 26.- Lieut. Col. R. H. Hough directed to take his sent as a Member of

Military Board.

March I.—Survey Depart, in Deckun, Limit J. Campbell, 1st last, Grenad, rogt, N.I., to be an Assistant of 1st Class, and Eur. N. Sharired, 2d bat, 7th regt. to succeed to vacancies occasioned by resignations of Livits. Cunningham and Swarzien. Son. Assist, Surg. F. Shepper to be Surg., and appointed to medical duties of Hastings frigate.

March 9.-Lieut. Waterfield, 1st but. 7th N.L. placed at disposal of Resident at

Nagpore.

March 11.—Lieut. J. H. Bell, 1st bat. 6th N.I., to be an Assist. in Office of Auditor General, in room of Lieut. Hall promoted.

Murch 16.—Capt. Falconer, of Artillery, to Superintend repairs of Hill Forts of Booj during absence of Executive Engineer of Station on duty to Hajcote.

March 18.—Lieut, T. D. Morris, 12th regt., to be Line Adj. at Deesa, vice Cunningham; dated 9th March 1824.

Lieut, H. Jackson, Invalid Bat., to be Fort Adj. at Tannah, vice Waterfield;

dated let March 1824.

Lient, C. C. Rabennek, 9th regt., N.I., to be Line Adj. at Baroda during absence of Assist. Adj. General upon duty; dated 1st March 1824.

Lieut. D. Forbes, 2d bat, 1st regt., to act as Stair Officer to left wing of that bat, at Baroda until it rejoins right wing in Kattywar; dated 1st ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 7. Capt. J. Watkins, 5th Madras L.C., for health.—10. Livut.—Col. B. Kennett, 12th N.L., agreeably to regulations.—19. Eus. G. H. Gordon, 2d bat. 1st Regt. N. L., for health.—25. Licut.—Col. Aitchison, Military Auditor General, for health.—26. Licut. A. F. D. Fraser, 1st bat. 9th Regt. N.I., for health.—March 13. Assist. Surg. R. Liddle, 2d batt. 1th regt., for bealth.—18; Capt. C. Garraway, 5th Regt. N.I.

To Cope of Good Hope. Feb. 26
Assist. Surg. J. Davidson, Bengal estblidgenest, for one year, for health,

blishment, for one year, for health,
To Sen.—March 5. Lieut. R. Pilfigs. 1st batt. Ist Regt. N.I., for three
months.—B. Lieut J. B. Levery, "ioneer Batt., for six months, for ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivols.

Feb. 17. Waterloo, Studd, from London; Charlotte, Stevenson, from Hamlurgh; Charles Forker, Beydes, from China; and Herculus, Vaughen, from London and Ceylou.

Departures.

Feb. 25. Cambrian, Clarkson, for Landon.—Marca 7. James Shbali, Forbes, and Charlotte, Stevenson, for London.—21. Waterloo, Studd, for London.—25. Herenles, Vaughan, for London.

Humbry March 22, 1824 - There is no ship for England lying here. The whole of the shipping are employed at Calcutta and Madray, to convey King's

and Conspany's troops on the expedition against the Durmese."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

alaths.

Now. 20 At Poonah, the lady of Capt.

28. The lady of the Rev. James Clow, Senior Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Satturah, the lady of Doctor Conwell, of a daughter.

a. At Colaha, the lady of Capt. A. G. Waddington, of a daughter.

12. The lady of G. A. Prinsep, Esq., of a son,

16. At Tannah, the body of P. Rick-

eus, Eaq., Civil Service, of a son.
20. At Poonah, the lady of Lieur.
Bell, of a son.

25. Mrs. J. Nimmo, of a daughter.

March 5. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. C. St. John Grant, H. H. Nizam's Horse, of a son.

9c.At Government House, the lady of Capt. Burrows, of a daughter.

MARKINGES.

Feb. 2. At Kairu, at the Adawlut, Brev. Capt. and Adj. Rybot, 2d Regt. L.C., to Miss Physics Richardson.

17. Arch. Young, Esq., M. D., Assist. Surg. on this Establishment, to Miss Eliza Tyler, only daughter of the late W. Tyler, baq., Blackheath, Kent.

18. At Broach, Capt. George Moore, and Regt., N.I., to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Capt. Rebenack, Bombay Engineers.

24. At Magazon, Capt. Frederick Roome, Superintendant of Callets, to Miss Evander Morrison.

March 17. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. C. Bowring, Chief Officer of the Ship Asia Felix, to Mrs. M. Pollock.

DEATHE.

Jun. 6. At Sattersh, James Henderson, the infant son of Doctor Conwell,

aged 1.5 mantle.
19. At Singapore, Lieut. Charles Bernard, Bombay Marine, aged 54 years.

24. At Sunt, Ann, the budy of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d batt, 7th Regt, N.L., aged 25 years.

49. At Sarat, the lady of Capt. Francis Facquingson, Communiting 2d batt. 11th Hegt. N.I.

30. Mary, the wife of Mr. R. Pielding, clerk in the Adj. Gen.'s Office, aged 27 years.

Teb. 21. Drawned in Banday Harbour, having fallen everboard arridentally from the Borentes, to which ship he be-

longed, Mr. Philip Sharpe, aged 1d, con of the Rev. L. Sharpe, of Edmonton.

29. At Bardowlie, Lieut R. Dominicetti, of the H. C's marine, of a fewer, while surveying the Rajpeoply Forests.

March 3. At Stalapore, Augusta, the wife of Major Lamy, Commanding 1st batt. 8th Regt. N.1.

18. Lieut, Col. Warren, C.B., H. M.

CEYLON.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 19. Lieut. Col. Charchill, (Captain Ceylon Regiment,) to be Military Secretary to Lieut, Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, Commanding H. M. Forces in Ceylon.

20. Capt. James Hamilton, to be private Secretary to His Excellency the Go-

vernor, dated 18th Jan. 1824.

Percival Ackland Dyle, Esq., and Montague Wilmot, Esq., of His Majesty's Civil Service on this Establishment, to do duty as Extra Assistants in the Chief Secretary's Office; dated 18th Jan. 1824.

ARRIVALA AT COLORERO.

From English.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Governor and Commander of the Forces; Lieut. Col. Churchill; Captain Hamilton; Lieut. Hutchinson of the Staff; 2d Lieuta Rodney and Vankempen of the Caylon Regiment; Ausist. Surg. Hume.

RINTELS.

Jan. 11. At Jaffrapatam, Mrs. R. Herst, of a son.

17. At Colombe, St. Sebastian, the lady of the Rev. J. H. De Seram, M.A., Colonial Cingaless Chaplain, of a doughter.

Summary.

Is our leading article we have dwelt at secur length upon the military operations. on our eastern frontier. We must now take a glance at the western, where it uppears that Hunject Sing has been extending his conquests into Scindh, and less actually rendered Abdullah Khan, the prince of that country, tributary. During the last few years, Runjeet Singh has been making rapid strides towards extended empire; having conquered Cuchmers, Paishawah, Montian, and Scindb, beddes a variety of petty states in the mountainous districts to the northward. Runject appears to have here very peremptory to his candition, with the Nabob of Scindle; positively insisting upon the payment of a fixed sum within a few days.

The Thakoors, or foudal lords, in the district of Oudipore, have been so restless and predatory in their courses, as to render it necessary that a detachment of our troops should be marched from Neemuch, with field guns, to restore harmouy .- The territories also of the Hajahs of Jypore and Kotah appear to be in such a state as to require our interference.

The kingdom of Oude is still in a state of ferment from the mal-administration to which it has for many years been a victim-Many of the Zemindars have been in arms against the collectors of the revenue. We are not acquainted with the immediate causes of the late disturbances; but at all events we may read one lesson in the state of this unhappy country. It was thrown into a feverish state by a long series of oppressive exactions, and has consequently been disposed, for many years, to resist even the lawful and equitable duties which the Government demanded. On the present occasion, the Zemindars knew that the Britiely commiserated their condition, and calculated upon their not interfering. We are happy in being able to state, that the disturbances were happily quelled without our being called to so prinful a duty,

An ordnance dépôt is about to be established at Dacca for the security of our Eastern frontier. - A new local hattalion is also to be formed for the Silbet and Cachar frontier, to be composed of natives of those districts and of the neighbouring hill triben. The corps is to be styled the Silher Local Battalion. - Five additional companies of Native Artiflery have likewise been ordered to be raised at Cawnpore and Dem Dum.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Coleman, March 13, 1824.

Freming 1 to 40 per cept, nominal,
Exchange
On London, 6 months, sign, per Sir, Ruper—10 Buy, th. fed. 40 in. hinds-in Beb, 1s. 10gd. to The Links

the Bountar, 80 days night, 50 ke, 22 per 100 flore, Repeea, direc, 84, Re, 34 to 95 per 100 Madust Raycer.

Bank of Bengal Bates.
Discount on Private Bills and Bengal Experience.
Dute floweringest Sitisface. 5 & disto.
Integers on Learns of Control Sitisface. Bullyon, Let. 1

Sponish Dallars...S. Ita. 2101 12 to 211 4 per 100 del-

Bank of England Notes to 0 to 11 U each.

Madras, Frb. 20, 1824.

Hemitrable...

pers per 100 Madras Ropers.

Bombay, March. 20, 1824,

Eachings,

On London, x; 6 months sinhs, in, 6dd, per Ruper, On Calcuta, as 30 days' sight, 100 florm. Rs. gar 100 Socia Rs. On Madria, ditto, 90 flore. Rs. per 100 Madria Rapect.

LOSS OF THE FAME.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Sir T. S. Railles. detailing the calamity which occurred to the ship Fame in February last,

11 Benesalen, 4th Feb. 1824.

" We embarked on the 2d inst, on the Fame, and sailed at daylight for England, with a fair wind and every prospeet of a quick and comfortable passage. The ship was every thing we could wish and having closed my charge here much to my satisfaction, it was one of the happiect days of my life; we were perhaps too happy, for in the evening came a and reverse. Sophia lad just gone to bed, and I had thrown off half my clothes, when a cry of first first roused us from our calm content, and in five minutes the whole ship was in flames! I ran to examine whence the flames principally issued, and found that the fire had its origin immediately under our cabin. - Down with the boats. Where is Sophia? - Here. - The children? -Here - A rope to the side - Lower Lady Raffles,-Give her to me, says one; I'll take her, says the captain. - Throw the gunpowder overboard.- It cannot be got ut.- It is in the magazine, close to the fire. - Stand clear of the powder - Skuttle the water casks | - water | water | - Where's Sir Sumford? - Come into the boat, Nelson !- Nelson | come into the bont .-Push off, push off.-Small clear of the after part of the ship,"

All this passed much quicker than I can write it; we probed off and or we did so, the flames were bearing from our cabins, and the whole of the after part of the ship was in fames. The maste and sails now taking fire, we moved to a distance sufficient to avoid the Immediate explosion,

but the fames were now coming out of the main batchway; and seeing the rest of the crew, with the captain, &c., still on board, we pulled back to her under the bows, so as to be most distant from the powder. As we approached, we perceived that the people from on board were getting into appther boat on the opposite side; she pushed off-we halled herr 'Have you off on board?-Yes, all, save one-Who is be? -Johnson, sick in his cot-Can we save him?-No, impossible;'-the flames were isming from the hatchway. At this moment the poor fellow, scorched, I imagine, by the flames, roared out most lustily, havlog run up on the deck. I will go for him, says the captain. The two boats then came together, and we took out some of the persons from the captain's boat, which was overladen; he then pulled undor the bowsprit of the ship, and picked the poor fellow up, 'Are you all safe ?- Yes; we've gut the man; all lives safe, thank God .- Pull of from the ship; keep your eye on a war, Sir Stamford; there's one barrly visible.

" We then hauled close to each other, and found the captain fortunately had a comship. Our distance from Bencoolen we estimated to be from twenty to thirty miles in a S.W. direction; there being no landing place to the southward of Hencoolen, our only chance was to regain that port. The captain then undertook to lead, and we to follow in a N.N.E. course as well as we could, no chance, no possibility being left that we could again approach the slilp, for she was now one splendid flame, fore and aft and aloft, her masts and sails in a blaze, and rocking to and fro, threatening to fall in an instant. 'There goes her miren must-pull away my boythere goes the gunpowder-thank God!"

"You may judge of our situation without further particulars. The alarm was given at about twenty minutes past eight, and in less than ten minutes the ship was in flames; there was not a soul on board at half-past eight, and in less than ten minutes afterwards she was one grand mass of fire.

"My only opprehension was the want of beats to bold the people, as there was not time to have got out a long boat or made a rafe. All we lad to rely upon were two small quarter boats, which fortunately were lowered without accident, and in these two small open boots, without a drop of water or grain of food, or a rag of covering, except what we happened at the moment to have on our backs, we embarked on the with ocean, thankful to God for his mercies! Poor Sophia having been taken out of her bed, had nothing on but a, wrapper, neither show nor stockings; the children were just as taken out of bed, whence one had been snatched after the

fiames had attacked it; in abort, there was not time for any one to think of more than two things: Can the ship be saved?—No let us save ourselves then; all else was swallowed up in one great rain.

" To make the best of our misfortune, we availed ourselves of the light from the ship to steer a tolerably good course towards the share. She continued to burn till about midnight, when the saltpetre, of which she had 250 tons on board, took fire, and sent up one of the most splendld and brilliant flames that ever was seen, illumining the horizon in every direction to an extent of not less than fifty miles, and casting that kind of blue light over us, which is of all others most juridly herzible. She burnt and continued to flame in this style for about an hour or two. when we lost sight of the object in a cloud of smoke

" Neither Nelson, nor Mr. Bell, our medical friend who had accompanied us, had saved their coats; the tail of mice, with a pocket-handberchief, served to keep Sophia's feet warm, and we made treeches for the children with our neckcloths. Rain now came on, but fortunately it was not of long continuance, and we got dry again. The night became serene and starlight: we were now certain of our course, and the men behaved manfully; they rowed incessantly, and with good heart and spirit, and never did poor mortals look out more for daylight and for land, thun we did; not that our sufferings or grounds of complaint were any thing to what has often befallen others, but from Sophia's delicate health, as well as my own, and from the stormy nature of our coast, felt perfectly convinced we were unable to undergo starvation and exposure to sun and weather many days, and, aware of the rapidity of the currents, I fenred we might fall to the southward of the port.

" At daylight we recognized the coast and Rat Island, which gave to great spirits, and though we found ourselves worth to the southward of the port, we considered ourselves almost at home. Sophia had gone through the night better than could have been expected, and we continued to pull on with all our strength. About eight or nine-we saw a ship standing to us from the roads; they had seen the flame on shore, and sent out vessels in all directions to our relief : and here certainly came a minister of Providence in the character of a minister of the gospel, for the first person I recognized was one of our missionaries. They gave us a bucket of water, and we took the captain on board as a pilot. The wind, however, was adwerse, and we could not reach the shore, and took to the ship, where we got some refreshment and shelter from the sun. Hy this time Sophia was quite exhaused, fainting continually. About two o'clock

we landed safe and sound, and no words of mine can do justice to the expression of feeling, sympathy, and kindness, with which we were halled by every mer. If any proof had been wanting that my administrution had been astidictory, here we had it unequivocally from all. There was not a dry eye; and, as we drove back to our former bome, loud was the cry of ' God be praised!"

" But enough,- I will only odd, that we are now greatly recovered, in good spirits, and busy at work in getting readymade clothes for present use. We went to bed at three in the afternoon, and I did not hwake till six this morning. Sophia had nearly as sound a sleep; and, with the exception of a bruise or two, and a little pain in the loins, from fatigue, we have

nothing to complain of.

"The property which I have lost, on the most moderate estimate, cumut be less than £20,000; I might almost say 50,000; but the loss which I have to regret beyond all is my papers and drawings; all my papers, of every description, including my notes and observations, with memoirs and collections sufficient for a full and ample history, not only of Sunatra, but of Borgeo, and every other island in these was; my interuled account of the establishment of Singapore; the history of my own plantdistrution : grammars, dictionaries and vocabularies; and, last not least, a grand map of Sumatra, on which I had been employed since my first arrival here, and on which, for the last six months, I had bestowed almost my whole undivided astention.

This, bowever, was not all all my collections in natural history, and my aplendid collection of drawings, upwards of a thousand in number, with all the valuable papers and notes of my friends Arnold and Jack; and, to conclude, I will merely notice, that there was scarce an unknown animal, total, beast, or fish, or an interesting plant, which we had not on boant; a living topic, a new species of tiger, uplended phonounts, for Acc., all descended for the woyage. We were, in short, in this respect, a perfect Noah's ark.

" All, all, has perished; but, thank God, our lives have been spared, and we

do not repine.

"Our plun is to get another ship as soon as possible; and I think you may still expect us in July. There is a cluster of a ship called the Lady Flora touching here on her way home, and there is a small ship in the Roads which may be converted into a packet, and take us home, as I have a captain and crew at command.

" Make your minds easy about us, even if we should be later than you expected.

No news will be good news.

"." We are happy in being cambled to add, by letter dated the Ulst February, at Bencoolen, that Sir S. Rafiles had sugaged a ship, the Welleyle, Captain Maxwell, to take himself and family home, and that they had a fair prospect of getting away during the whole of March, so that they may be expected in the course of the month of August.

Wome Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS

Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Bosuclerk, K.C.B., to command his Majesty's squadron stationed at Lisbon,

Rear Admiral W. T. Lake, C.B., to command the ships and vessels of war on the Halifax station, vice Rear-Admiral W. C. Fabie, C.B.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrients.

Jame 26. Davis, Roberts, from Singapare; at Falmouth.

30. Jun, Stewart, from the Mauritine; at Deal.

July 4. Curdrian, Clarkson, Bombay; at Deal.

5. Rockington, Beach, from Madras 4th Feb.; and Minerca, Probyn, from Bengal 25th Feb.; off Margate,

7, England, Hea, from Bombay, Cape, and St. Helena; at Deal. 10. Herwick, Jeffries, from New South

Wales; off Portuposch,

15. Elma, Johnston, from Bengal 16th Feb.; duo, Steele, from Bengal 19th March; and James Sibbald, Forber, from Bombay 7th March; at Deal.

25. Hercoles, Vaughau, from Bombay

23d March; at Deal.

26. Marin, Miffet, from Baravia : off Portumouth.

Departures.

July 1. George, Coxens, for Mulianz from Deal.

4. Carn Bres Cantle, Davey, for Bengal; from Deal.

G. Hibberts, Theaker, for the Mauritius; from Deal.

2. Pringras Charlotte, Blyth, for Nan South Wales; from Deal.

10. Ninsad, Spiers, for Bengal, and

Timandre, Wray, for Ceylon; from Deal. 12. Mineres, Bell, for New South Wales, from Deal; and Mangles, Cogill, for ditto; from Portunouth.

15. Elizabeth, Swan, for Bengal; from

Deal.

26. Letus, Field, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

27. Throdonia, Kidson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.

Passengers from India.

Per Mineren, from Bengal: Mrs. L. Turiso; Mrs. Monsell; Mrs. M' Dougall; Mrs. Thomas ; Mrs. Gibnon ; Mrs. Harmsworth; two Misses Monsell; Miss Gibson; H. Prinsep, Esq.; C. C. Hyde, Esq., Civil Service; Capt. C. Munro, 7th N. I., in charge of Invalids; R. Thomas, Esq., Attorney at Law; A. Bateman, Esq. ; R. Gibson, Esq.; two Masters Small; two Masters Thomas; Lieut. H. Burges, Madras Inf.; two European and six native servants; T. Hudson, J. Williarna, charter-party passengers.

Per Rockingham, from Bengal: Mrs. Bosch; Mrs. Reddie; Mrs. Williams; Rev. Mr. Thomas, from Madras; Mrs. ditto; Col. Popietm, Bengal Service; Capt. Magill, 38th regt.; Lieut. Smith, Alat ditto; Lieuta, Mahon and Patton, 46th ditto; Lieuts, Burges, Farron, and Shee, Madres Service; three Misses Glimore; Misa Curcis; Miss Reddie; two Musters Wallis; Master Orr; Capt. Pillen, H.M.'s Navy; eight servants; twenty-one Company's Invalida.

Per Cumbrian, from Bombay: Hon. Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Stokes; S. Money, F.sq., from Mangalore; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alteluson, and four children; Lieut. Col. Kennett; Captulus Watkins, and Babington, Madras establishment; Capt. Edw. Cooper; two Misses Sutherland; Misses Cowper and Gibbon; Master A. Satherland; all from Bombay; Mr. H. Solomon, from St. Helena: (Ensign G. Gordon, died at sex 5th June.)

Por England, from Bombay: Mrs. Reay; Lieut. Ross, Bombay Nat. Inf.

For Pilot, from Bengal (brought home in the Fairfield, Nelson, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Liverpool) : Mr. and Mrs. Currie, and child; Mr. Budden; Mrs. Montgomery and child; Mrs. Roche and two children; Mr. Pearson; Rev. Mr. Sutton and child; Mr. Wooilard; and two servante.

Per Elier, from Bengal: Rear Admiral Mairland; Lieut. Col. Fagan; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; Mrs. Darling; Mrs. Slater; Mr. W. Hayes; Capt. Isanc; Capt. Newson; Lieut. Wakefield; Mr. Livesley; Mr. Howell; Master and Miss Fagan; two Masters and Miss Darling; two Misses Richardson; Master and Miss Brown; Miss Whitehead; Master Barnes; Miss Miller; Master Slater.

Per James Silbuld, from Bombay: Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. and Miss L. Morgan; Mrs. Whitehead; Miss M. Prendergrast; J. Aciatic Journ,-No. 104.

Stewart, Esq., Merchant; Capt. R. Morgan, H. C. Marine; Lieut. W. Gray, 11th M. N.I.; Lieut, A. Fraser, 9th B. N.I.; Mr. G. Hawthorne of H. M. ship Liffey; Mr. Smith, Missionary, from Quilon; Masters A. S. Forbes and J. Stewart ; two European servants; four native ditto.-(Miss Brett, Mr. J. Davidson, Assist. Surg. Nagpore service, and Ens. T. Sewell, 25th M. N. I., were landed at the Cape .-John Campbell, Esq., Merchant, died in Quilon Roads on the 15th March.)

Per Asia, from Bengal ; Mr. Gillander, Merchant; Capt. Broadhurst, Bengal Aztillery .- (Capt. Reid died on the 11th

April).

Passengers Outward.

Per Timandra, for the Mauritius and Ceylon: Col. Brough, and four other officers, Royal Engineers; Dr. Strachan; Mr. Huskisson; three Misses Layard; Mr. Cooper; Mrs. Wray.

Fessels spoken with.

Duke of Bedford, Conynglam, London to Bengal, 4th April, lat. 1. S., long. 25. W. - Earl of Balcarras, Cameron, London to Bengal and China, 5th April. lat. 25. S., long. Sl .- Dunira, Hamilton, London to Bombay and Chins, 25th April, lat. 36, 2, S., long, 25, 20, W.— Derothy, Garneck, Liverpool to Bombay, 17th June, latitude 11., longitude 12. 30. -Neptune, Edwards, and Hope, Flint, from Madras, 2d May, lat. 34. 57. S .. long. 21. 27. E., both bound to the Cape, Orwell, Farrer, London to China, 31st May, lat. 4. N., long. 21. W .- Exmouth, London to India, 27th May, lat. 41, long. 12.-Lord Castlereagh, London to Bombay, lat. 44., long. 10.-Marquis of Hastings, London to Bombay, lat. 40., long. 14.—Almorah, Boyd, London to India, 15th May, lat. 4. N., long. 18.1— Sr Edw. Paget, Geary, London to Hengal, 8th Feb., lat. 38. S., long. 26.—Den-mark Hill, Foreman, London to N. S. Wales, 27th May, lat. 5, 10, N., long. 17, 30, W.-Lord Amberst, Lucus, London to Madras, 12th June, lat. 8, 22, N., long. 22 W.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

Letters have been received from Bataria, dated the 26th Murch. The General Kock, brig, which had been captured by the Malay pirates near Batavia, was burnt at Borneo. Mr. Thornton, supracargo, was still at the island of Retty, and the Malays continued to demand 40,000 dollara as a ransom, but his friends were besitating as to the propriety of giving such an unreasonable and exorbitant sum; and by holding out it was expected be would be soon restored to his friends.

The Pilot, Gardner, from Bengul, was

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to sail from Antigua for London on the 10th June.

The Singapore, Thompson, from the River Kowie, was driven on shore the 3d May, in Algon Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and bilged.

The Suffolk, Endjectt, from Sumstra

24th June.

The Lady Nugent, from Bengal and Madras, was at anchor in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th May, lawing been towed in from her late perilons situation by the boats of H. M.S.

Tarten.

The hurricane, in February, at the Mauritius, bad extended a long distance to the castward. The American brig General Stark, in long 80- lost her mainmast; the brig Avon. Sumnor, was, in about the same long,, on her beam-ends a considerable time, and cut away her topmast and hat her bowsprit: they both arrived at the Mauritius rarly in April. The hurricane was felt as severely at Bourbon the day following; the greater part of the ships riding there just got out of the roads, and about eight or ten were driven on shore and entirely wrecked.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTIS.

June 18. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of Henry Taylor, Esq., Madma Civil Service, of a daughter.

July 2. In Montagoe-place, Russell-aquare, the lady of Major Forrest, of a

daughter.

7. At Devenport, the wife of Lieut. J. B. Collins, R. N., of her twelfile son.

20. At Balcarres, the faily of Copt. Head, Commender of the H. C.'s ship Canning, of a daughter.

21. At Bingham Abbey, Berks, the lady of the late General Vansittart, of a

SOE.

23. At Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, the Counters de la Warr, of a daughter. Lately. At Devenport, the hely of Capt.

W. B. Mends, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. At Tor, Devon, G. Spiller, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Caroline, only child of John Woodgate, Esq., late Captain 24th Dragoons, and grand-daughter of General the Earl of Cavan.

July B. At Cambridge, the Rev. H. G. Keene, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, and Amistant Oriental Professor at the East-India College, to Anne, third daughter of the late C. A. Wheelwright, Esq., of Highbury.

7. At St. Martin's Church, Guermey, Charles Gostling, Esq., R.A., to Mary, daughter of the late Major-General Le-

8. At Kensington Church, Mr. G. J. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon in Hou. East-India Company's Service, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of C. Clarke, Esq., Sub-Cashier of the Bank of England.

13. At Claphan Church, Falward Bird, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Emma, eldest daughter of Andrew Burt, Esq.

20. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Affred Chapman, Eq., son of Abel Chapman, Esq., of Woodford, Essex, to Caroline, daughter of Sir Francis Macinghum, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of

Calcutta.

24. At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, George Owen, Esq., of the Secretary's Office, East-Iodia House, to South Dians, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Browne, L.L.D., of Trinity College, Dublic.

Lately. At Mary-le-bone Church, I. F. Macaire, Eup., to Caroline, second daughter of J. Prinsep, Esq., of Great

Cumberland-street.

— At St. Mary-le-hone Church, Sir Thomas Ormesby, Bart, to Mary Martin, only daughter of Major-General Slawr Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Easex.

DEATHS.

Jiene 18. At Florence, in his 56th year, Ferdinand III., Grand Doke of Tuscany.

23. In her 57th year, Mri. Base, widow of the late George Base, Surgeon, R. N., who, in 1798, first discovered the Straits which separate Van Diemma's Land from the southern extremity of New Holland.

25. At Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, Mrs. Woodhouse, widow of Offyet Woodhouse, Esq.; late Advocate-General of Bombay.

July I. In Duke Street, St. James's, Maj. Gen. Lachlan Macquarie, late Governor of New South Wales, in his 63d year.

- At Walworth, Surrey, T. H. Henderson, Esq., of the Auditor's Office, East-India House, In the S8th year of his age.

3. At Clifton, aged 93, Wm. Compton, Esq., LL.D., Chancellar of the diocese of Elv.

4. In Cavendish Square, the Countries

Brownlow.

— In Berkeley Square, the Dowager

Countess of Albertarle.

5. At his sent, Moor Hall, Harlow,

5. At his seat, Moor Hall, Harlow, Essex, John Perry, Esq., aged 56. 8. At Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, of an

8. At Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, of an inflammation on her lungs, after the meaales, Tametamalu, Queen of the Southwich Islands, aged 22 years; and on the 14th, at the Caledonian Hotel, Robert Street, Adelphi, of the same complaint, Tamelamelia the Second, King of the Sandwich Islands, in his 28th year. 8. George, Earl of Tyrone, eldent son of the Marquess of Waterford.

 At her spartments, in Pall Mall, Ybou Fung Queon, a Chinese lady of distinction, aged about 20 years.

 At Yotes Count, the Hon. Stanhope Frederick Hopwood Byng, youngest son of Viscount Torrington.

16. At Paris, Chas. Magniac, Esq.,

formerly of Canton, in China.

24. At Cheltenham, aged 25, Catherine Mary Richards, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron.

Lut ty. In Hull, aged 80, David Clarkson, Esq., Page to his late Majesty for nearly half a century.

- In Bedford square, aged 81, Sir.

George Wood, Ket., late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Lately. At Lary Green, near Plymouth, Capt. W. Brett, R. N.

- At Malvern Hotel, Colonel Hous-

COMPANY'S CHARTERED SHIPS, 1824.

At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House on the 7th July, the ships Molfatt, Capt. Brown, and Juliana, Capt. Masson, taken up for China and Quebec, were thus timed, sin.—to be affect on 12th July, and to sail from Gravesend on 5th August.

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LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.	Ships' Names. Total	Ruchester (1972) 1-10 Ruchester (1972) 1-10 Martin (1972) 1-10 Martin (1972) 1-10 Ruchester (1972) 1-10 Ruche
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Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July 1824.

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ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER, 1824.

Original Communications,

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WAR WITH THE BURMESE.

Our time and space were so limited when we furnished, in our last numher, an article on the Burmese war, that we were obliged to confine ourselves to a simple relation of its principal circumstances, prefaced with a brief outline of the history of the nation during the last seventy years. We now propose, therefore, in the first place, to dwall with more minuteness upon the events that have occurred, and afterwards to describe the plan of operations which, according to the information we have received, the Indian Government has determined to adopt.

We have already stated that the issmediate cause of the war was an attack by a party of Burmese upon a small British guard stationed in the island of Shuparee, which is the southern extremity of the province of Chittagong. This island, if such it may be termed (for it is separated from the rest of the province by little more than a large ditch, while a navigable river divides it from the Burmese possessions), has always been considered, as the Government records sufficiently testify, as a portion of the province, and has been regard-

Ariatic Journ.-No. 105.

ed by the nearest collector as belonging to his district. Our right to the possession was never questioned until a short time previous to the attack we have just mentioned. This title we repeatedly offered to substantiate; but inquiry was not consistent with the views of the rival claimants, who preferred the more summary course of taking forcible possession. Accordingly, we were long amused with hostile indications, and at length the attack was made.

An insult like this it was of course impossible for us to overlook, particularly as the act of aggression had been attended with the loss of lives. We instantly, therefore, announced our determination of recapturing the island; remonstrated strongly with the Rajab of Arracan, who was the principal Burmese authority in that quarter; and despatched a messenger to the Court of Ava.

Our remonstrances with the Rajah were met by the most insolent behaviour, and the most pompous threats. He affirmed that not only the island of Shuparee belonged rightly to the Burman monarch, but that he lad likewise a just claim upon the critics

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and districts of Dacca and Moorshedaland, and boldly menaced us that be would recover them by force of arms in the event of our re-establishing the grand in the island. threatened also, on the part of the king, that the Burmese would invade Bengal from Assam, and assured us not only that a body of troops had been sent to that quarter, but that the Burmese were ready to invade our territories at every point. Moreover, it was positively declared, that what they had already done was in obedience to strict orders received from the capital, and the King's seal was produced as exidence.

Such being the issue of our negotiations with the Rajab, and no answer to our remonstrances being condescended by the Court of Amerapoora, we proceeded to recapture the island and to re-establish the guard, amidst the threats and hostile preparations of the Burmese.

The menace of invasion from Assum was calculated of course to excite our vigilance; and our troops stationed on that frontier were soon called into active operation. But before we proceed to detail the circumstances of the campaign in this quarter, so far as they have come to our knowledge, we must enter into a brief description of the geographical positions of the several districts bordering on the Silhet frontier, and of their political condition immediately previous to the hostilities in which we are now engaged.

We stated in our last number, that Assum was subjugated by the Burmese about two years ago. Many overtures were made to us for assistance on that occasion by the unfortunate Assumese, but we deemed it inexpedient to interfere further than by affording relige to the fugitives.

We believe Assam to be the only district in this quarter respecting which we possess any copions materials illimitative of its interior geography. It is sufficient, however, for our pre-

sent purpose simply to state, that the only point where this country immediately adjoins the British possessions is at Goalpara on the Boorampooter. Our district of Silbet is separated from Assaua to the north by the mountainous possessions of the Rajah of Jinteenh, who entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government a short time ago. The Mootugool pass, almost due north of the town of Silhet, affords a passage from Assam to Jintecah. To the eastward of Silhet and Jinteenh is Cachar, the scene of the late campaign. This country is about fifty miles square, and is surrounded with mountains, particularly on the north and cast. There is one principal pass in the eastern range formed by the Surmah river, which traverses Cuchar, and enters the Boomupooter in our own territories; this pass leads into the Burmese district of Munnipore. There is also a pass to the northward, formed by the Jetingee nullah, which is tributary to the Sormah river; this is the Bhurteeka pass, which opens a communication with Assam. Cachar is generally a mountainous country. The rocks on each side of the Surumh river are so precipitous as scarcely to allow the passage of two men abreast; the river itself is exceedingly deep, and the low lands in its neighbourhood are inumlated during the rainy season, and covered with a most luxuriant jungle. The miny season usually sets in about the middle of March, when all military operations must be suspended.

Several years ago Govind Chunder Narayn, the Rajah of Cachar, applied to our Government for assistance against several Cassay chiefs, who threatened an invasion from Mannipore. At that time, however, we did not think it proper to interfere; consequently the Rajah was shortly after driven from his dominions, and sought refuge in our territories. A contest for the ascendancy now commenced between the successful chieftains (who appear to have been three brothers), which ultimately terminated in favour of Ghumbeer Singh. These chiefs had been deprived of their rightful possessions in the hills by the Burtnese, and were obnoxious to the Court of Amerapoora. No attempt, however, was made to dislodge them from their new possessions until the Burman momerch began to indulge the ulterior object of invading the British territories.

The threatened inroad from this quarter, which we have mentioned above, awakened our attention to Cachar, on the first intelligence of Burmese interference in the uffairs of that country. The three brothers had never been able so entirely to subdue the state as to prevent occasional attempts for the restoration of the Ex-Rajah, Govind Chunder Naraya, who, as we have already said, had taken refuge in our territories. An attempt for the same object was made at this juncture, when the Burmese were evidently preparing to take possession of Cachar as a convenient outpost. We determined, therefore, after careful inquiry and negotiation, to restore Govind Chunder,-to make a liberal compensation to Ghumbeer Singh and his brothers,-and to take the country under our protection, so as to convert it into an effectual intervening barrier betwirt ourselves and the Burmese.

The Burmese authorities in Assam were immediately warned, that the district of Cachar was taken under British protection, and consequently that any invasion of that state would be regarded as an act of aggression against the British Government. Notwithstanding this warning, however, they immediately invaded the country from Munnipore, and shortly afterwards from Assam, while a third division entered the territories of our ally, the Rajah of Jintecah, by the Mootagool pass.

Here begins the narrative of the campaigr, which we gave in an abridged form in our last number. As we are now about to furnish a more copious one, it is right that we should acquaint our readers, that we were led into several errors, though generally of trifling importance, by the confused, not to say the contradictory statements that appeared in the Indian prints. We have since received an additional supply of papers, and are thus enabled, by comparing them together, to furnish, as we hope, a tolerably accurate account of the whole campaign.

On the escliest notice of the entry of the Burmese into Cachar, Ghumbeer Sing advanced against them, and he is stated in the first instance to have worsted them, though probably not to the extent that has been reported. It seems to have been the Munnipore division with which he was first engaged. The approach of the second division from Assam obliged him to retreat.

A body of British troops, under the command of Major Newton, had been stationed for some time at the village of Buddrepore, which is situated on the south bank of the Surmah river, within our own territories, but close to the frontier. On the 14th Jan. Major Newton sent a detachment of five companies, under Capt. Johnstone, to Telayn, another village on the southern bank of the Surmah, but a few miles within the Cachar territory. The reported advance of the Burmese and the retreat of Ghumbeer Singh appear to have induced him to make this movement. On the 16th, Major Newton crossed the river with a small escort to reconnoitre, and on arriving at the village of Juttrapore, which is situated about half way between Buddrepore and Telayo, he received intelligence that a large body of Burmese had entered Cachar, through the Bhurtecks pass, and stationed themselves at Bickrampore, a village in the plain at the foot of the pass. He unmediately sent orders to Capt. Bowe, at Maddrepore, and to Capt. John-

stone, at Tehren, to join him with all haste at Juttrapore. This object was effected by two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and the whole force immediately advanced towards Bickrampore. After marching about an hour and a holf, the party entered a most formidable jungle. The path was ulong the banks of a nullah, and the reeds were four feet taller than the highest elephant; the ground, moreover, was so soft and miry, that a single heavy shower would have rendered it most difficult for the troops either to advance or recede. About day-break they reached the open country, and found the enemy stockaded on the banks of a nullah, and occupying the adjacent village. The attack was now made in two divisions, Capt. Johnstone assaulting the southern face of the stockade with part of the 23d regiment and Rungpore light infantry, while Capt. Bowe attacked the encmy's lines in the village with part of the 10th regiment. The last-mentioned division was immediately successful. The enemy fled on the first discharge, leaving Capt. Bowe at liberty to co-operate with Capt. Johnstone in the attack upon the stockade. Here the enemy fought bravely behind a low bank of earth, and a stiff fence of bamboos about six feet in front. The stockade at length took fire, and was taken by assault. Our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed nineteen, but the enemy suffered considerably, both in the stockade and in the pursuit; their loss is estimated at about 150. Our troops remained on the field until 12 o'clock, and then returned to Buddrepore, through another jungle as bad as the one they passed through in advancing.

Alter this engagement Ghumbeer Sing joined us with his remaining forces, relimpuishing all claims to the sovereignty of Cachar, and placing himself at our discretion.

It appears that the body of Burmore which we defeated at Bickram-

the second, or Assam, division. The two grand bodies formed a junction shortly after, and advanced to Juttenpore, where they immediately constructed stockades on a most extunsive scale.

Such being the state of affairs, Mafor Newton thought it prinlent to wait for the reinforcements which were known to be advancing under Lieut.-Colonel Innes and Lieut.-Colonel Bowen. This delay emboldened the Burmese to advance to within 1,000 yards of our actual frontier, and to commence the construction of five separate stockades on advantageous ground on the north bank of the Surmah. Capt. Johnstone, who at this time commanded the post in the absence of Major Newton, immediately sought and obtained the sauction of Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's agent, for dislodging the enemy from works, which, if permitted to be finished, would very materially strengthen their position on our frantier. Accordingly, on the 13th Feb., he directed Capt. Bowe to cross the Surmali. On our troops reaching the first stockade, the Burmese fired upon the leading sections, who ascended the height and presently drove the enemy from the szockades with the bayonet, following them up without giving them time to rally, until every stockade was carried. Many muskets and a quantity of ammunition were found in the stockades, A number of spikes and bows had been set in the ground to impede our advance, which occasioned the death of a Jemadar, and wounded forty of our men.-Capt. Bowe and Lieut. Ellis are much praised for their gallant behaviour in this attack.

On the morning of the 14th, Lieut. Colonel Bowen arrived at Buddrepore with a considerable reinforcement from Silhet.

On the 15th accounts were received, that the Burmese had quitted their stockades at Juttrapore, and were in pore was only the advanced guard of full retreat. Major Newton was immeliately ordered therefore to proceed by land, with 150 men, and take possession of the stockades, if found empty. About half-way to that place he destroyed four stockades which the enemy had abandoned. The Burnese appear to have been quite panicstruck by the arrival of the reinforcement under Col. Bowen; for when Major Newton reached Juttrapore he found that the last body of the enemy had left a few hours before, and had abandoned a large quantity of grain.

One of the stockades was 650 feet square, and had regular built lines for 10,000 men.

On the morning of the 17th, Col. Bowen joined Major Newton at Juttrapore, with the whole of the Baddrepore force and three gons, having advanced up the Surmah river. He immediately pursued the enemy, leaving Major Newton with 200 men to keep possession of the stockudes. He proceeded by water as far as the Jetingee pullah, and on the 18th found the enemy strongly posted in the corge of the Bhurtecka pass, to the number of about 5,000, on the left and opposite bank of the Jeringee. The only place where the stream was fordable was completely commanded by one of the stockades, and the bonts had been left at the confisence of the two rivers. The only expedient, therefore, that remained, was to ford the Jetingee on the backs of elephants, under cover of a smart fire from the light company, 1st bat. 10th regt., and a party of the Rangpore light infantry. This arrangement was attended with delay and difficulty, but the object was at length accomplished. Lieut .-Col. Bowen then directed an attack upon the stockades along the bank of the river; but having ascertained that there was a rivulet in that direction that was impassable, the attack was ordered to be made through a very stiff jungle, higher up the bank. The detachment at length arrived at the north-cast corner of the stockade, when it immediately formed and car-

ried it with the bayonet, the enemy dispersing and flying in all directions, pursued by our detachment towards another strong and extensive stockade under the hills, where it was imagined they were prepared to offer determined resistance. It was strongly made with trees of ten feet long, having a ditch behind, the earth of which was thrown up against the trees, the whole serving as a breast-work for them to fire from. Outside of this they had four more breast-works, formed with hamboos about six feet asunder, which space was filled with small and large bamboo spikes fixed in the ground, which made the defence most formidable. The enemy did not, however, make the least stand in this strong post, they merely passed through it and fled to the hills.

Not a single man belonging to our detachment was killed or seriously wounded in this affair. Captains Johnstone and Bowe, who led the attack at the head of the grenadier 1st bat. 10th regt., and Lieuts. Moclaren and Ellis, are noticed as having greatly distinguished themselves. The latter young officer set a most encouraging example, by dashing into the nullah, and fording it neck high, fullowed by such of the troops as had not passed on elephants. A number of standards, and eight gilt chattabs, including, it is stated, those of the communier-inchief and Governor of Assam, fell into our hands, as also a quantity of

Our troops passed the night in the last position from which they had dislodged the enemy, and on the following morning (the 19th) returned to Juttrapore.

This last action occasioned such a dispersion of this portion of the Burmese army (for it appears that the main body had retired in the direction of Munnipore), that the unfortunate fugitives were unable to defend themselves against the hill tribes, who continually disposted us, during the following day, by bringing to our

camp the heads of such of the Burnese as they had encountered and slain amongst the hills.

On the 20th the troops again embarked on the Surmah, and proceeded upwards as far as Doodpatlee, a village situated on the northern bank of the river, a few miles eastward of the Jetingee nullah, which place they reached on the 21st. The division of the Burmese army which had retreated in the direction of Munoipore, had here untrenched themselves most atrongly.

The position and stockade are thus described in a letter written on the spot:

" This uncommonly strong position was north and south across a parrow slip of level country, having hills on its north face, and the river Surmah on its south, with a deep ditch about fourteen feet wide in front of a fortified wall, camon proof, on the front or western face, with a double fonce, thickly planted at the bottom with bamboo spikes, over-topped with longer ones sloping outward, and very strong. The ditch was covered with long grass, and quite hid from view until you arrived at it. The north face was also very strong, having a parapet with a ditch inside, and spiked towards the bills for about fifreen paces. The cast face was much the same as the north, with the addition of sunk redoubts; the south face was by no means so strong, and afforded the only way of entering by a marrow opening; but this so completely hid, that chance only could direct our troops to it; and then the road up the bank was steep and rugged, so that a few determined men might bid defiance to hundreds."

After disembarking, Col. Bowen went forward to reconneitre, leaving Major Newton to follow with the guns and the remainder of the force. The guns, consisting of three six-pounders, were drawn by elephants, and brought up with great rapidity to within 120 pages of the

stockade. Here the elephants were unharnessed, and Major Newton, assisted by Lieut,-Adjutant M'Lean, laid the three guns, and kept up a very sharp and well-directed fire for upwards of three hours. In the mean time Col. Bowen was making his observations on every side, and was wounded* slightly by a spent ball amongst the hills to the northward. At length, however, he joined Major Newton, and ordered a charge upon the west face of the stockade. The attack was made in the most gallant style, but the concealed obstacles, above described, were too formidable. The enemy seem to have chiefly reserved their are until our troops had reached the spikes; it was then poured in with most destructive effect by about 2,000 men behind the breastwork. This caused our troops to hesitate, but not to turn. Notwithstanding the obstacles in front, Lieuzs. M'Lean and Harbaric, with a few men. were nearly succeding at one point; but the fire was so well-directed against them, that they were compelled, however reluctuatly, to fall back. A retreat was now nounded, and was happily effected without much additional loss, for the makets of the enemy were bad, and they were not expert in loading them.

Our total loss in this engagement was severe. Lieut, Armstroog, of the 10th, was killed; Lieut, Col. Bowen, as we have already stated, was alightly wounded with a spent ball; Lieut, Graves slightly in the arm; and Ensign Barbarie dangerously (leg since amputated); about 120 men of the 10th were killed and wounded; Capt, Johnstone, a very gallant and active officer, and who had already greatly distinguished himself, was very severely wounded in the knee; and about forty men of the detachment of 23d Rungpore, were killed and wounded.

The force we had encountered in

^{*} This seems to have been his only second. In our last number so were muched by a confusion of accounts.

this attack consisted entirely of Burmese. This people have doubtless been too much despised, being considered ignorant of modern modes of warfare; but it is worthy of observation, that their position for several perch distance all round was defended with spring gans, as well as with spikes concealed in the high grass. These weapons occasioned great annoyance, and very materially impeded the advance of our troops.

After this unfortunate affair, Col. Bowen determined to withdraw his troops to Juttrapore, leaving 150 men at Telaya to watch the motions of the enemy, and to defer any future attack until reinforced by the expected corps under Col. Innes.

On the 27th Col. Innes arrived at Juttrapore, and assumed, as senior officer, the chief command, His arrival appears to have struck a fresh panic into the Burmese, who had been employed since the 21st in strengthening their position at Doodpatiee. Information was received immediately after that the enemy had abandoned their stockade in great haste, and were in full retreat towards Manapore. The whole army under Col. Innes immediately pursued them. On reaching the stockade at Doodpatlee, and surveying the interior, the effect of the guns that had been worked under the direction of Major Newton were very apparent, and it was estimated that the Burmese had susmined a loss of about 500 men. Other circumstances are thus described in the letter we have already quoted:

"The inside of the stockade was found studded by sunk redoubts, so that an interior warfare was evidently premeditated, and the work of murder would have doubtless been very bloody had we forced a passage here or at Juttrapore. A Birmese orderly book was found, and the names of forty-two Birmahs and a chief, who were killed in the attack at Bickrampore, were struck off the list of the

army. The Assumese, whose loss was the severest on the occasion, were not noticed, and an order was issued in the book, than any officer or soldier heard speaking of the affair at Bickrampore abould suffer instant death."

We have reason to believe that Col. Innes completely succeeded in driving the Burmese out of Cachar, and that after leaving a detachment of the Rungpore light infantry stationed in a central position in the province, he retired towards Silhet, in order that his troops might have the advantage of proper cantonments during the approaching rainy season.

It would be an act of injustice towards Ghumbeer Singh to close our narrative of this campaign without stating explicitly that the most honourable testimony is borne to his gallant behaviour, in the several engagements, in co-operation with our own troops. We trust that a liberal compensation will be made to him for his loss of power.

Such of our renders as have honoured the foregoing pages with their perusal, will not be surprised to hear, that the Indian Government have been making the most active preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Burmese are clearly an enemy that possess the power of annoying us, they must therefore be speedily awed into a proper respect for our political character. At present they know not how to estimate it, and even fancy they can march to Englands with nearly the same facility as to the frontier of our Indian possessions. It is true we have driven them from Cachar. and taught them a little experience; but a haughty nation like the Burmese. practising a style of warfare which, if not formidable, at least is troublesome, are more likely to be gooded on, by what they have already suffered, to the commission of further acts of aggression, than tamely to vield the

This threat was beld out in the course of the negoriations which followed the first objectment at Bicknempore.

paim to those who have worsted them. Our provinces on the Assam frontier are much exposed to hostile inroads; it is necessary, therefore, in that quarter as well as in others, to strike a more weighty blow than has hitherto been dealt.

The manifest unhealthiness of the climate on the Chittagong frontier, and the physical difficulties presented by an almost uninhabited country intervening between that province and the city of Arracan, have induced the Indian Government to confine themselves to defensive measures in that quarter. But there are three points of the empire which are fixed upon for immediate and vigorous attack; these are the province of Assam—the city of Rangoon—and the southern part of the province of Arracan.

The Assamese are a people but just subdued, and are well known to wear the yoke of their haughty conquerors with the greatest reluciance. During the campaign in Cochar they invariably fled on the first encounter, leaving the Burmese to maintain the combut single-handed. This was manifestly not from cowardice, for, in common with mountaincers in general, they are reputed as a bold and hardy race, and are known to have fought bravely before the subjugation of their country. The fact is, they would rejoice in the overthrow of their present rulers, and therefore would engerly embrace the earliest opportunity of combining with any power that might be willing to assist in expelling the Burmese from their country.

The latest arrivals assure us that a large army under the command of Brig.-Gen. Macmorine was then entering the Assurese territory, and was advancing rapidly against Goliatty, the principal post of the Burmese, at which place it was intended to canton for the rainy season after dislodging the enemy. No measure could be more just or politic than the restoration of the former Government of Assam, and

the formation of a strict defensive alliance, for the province is capable of constituting one of the most substantial barriers we could wish for in that quarter.

Rangoon is well known as the principal sea-port of the Burman empire. It is a city which has sprung up of late years, and has risen into great importance from the profits derived from a very thriving trade, which our merchants have greatly assisted in maturing. We believe the town to he little capable of defence. A sudden descent, therefore, upon a point so vulnerable and important, would be well calculated to strike a panic into the whole empire, and to lower the arrogant tone of the court of Amerapoora.

The third point of attack is the island of Cheduba, and subsequently

the province of Arracan.

Arracan was conquered by the Burmese about forty years ago, and the
inhabitants have not yet forgotten
that they were once an independent
nation. If, therefore, we do not meet
with their active co-operation, at least
we have not to fear a spirited and determined resistance. We cannot but
think that it would be very desirable
to render the province of Arracan
again independent of the Burmese,
and to form an alliance with it for
mutual security.

For the effectual accomplishment of the two objects hat named, a large armanent has been fitting out at Madras, to which each of the other presidencies has furnished an ample contingent. The latest arrivals from Bombay announce the departure from that port of four ships of war and seven transports. Col. Arch. Campbell, of H.M. 38th regt., is to command the land forces of the whole expedition, consisting of 20,000 men, with the rank of Major General.

We must now conclude, trusting that the lapse of another month will enable us to lay additional intelligence before our readers.

SCARCITY OF 1794.

As the following belongs to that class of anecdotes which are usually overlooked by the historian, and quickly forgotten by the public, it is perhaps the more entitled to a corner in a magazine. It may not be very pulatable to several of our commercial readers; but it undoubtedly holds up an example of disinterestedness and public spirit which are not unworthy of their attention.

In the year 1794, when the horrors of impending famine aggravated the miseries of war, the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, at the recommendation of his Majesty's ministers, transmitted by express to Lord Teigumouth, then Governor-General of India, intelligence of the calamity that threatened Great Britain, desiring whatever aid the Government of India could supply. On receipt of the dispatch, the Governor-General, with that promptitude and energy which distinguished his administration, exerted the influence of Government with such effect, that 14,000 tons of ship-

ping, almost entirely India-built, were freighted to earry rice to England; and were loaded and cleared from the port of Calentin in less than five months from the date of the arrival of the letter. This supply, with the exception of the casualties of the sea, arrived most opportunely for the relief of the poor of London, and reduced the price of that excellent article of food to three-halfpence a pound. So extraordinary an exertion is neither so widely known, nor so justly appreciated as it merits. It is a circumstance which reflects the highest credit on all the parties concerned, and deserves to be recorded, in order to declare to posterity the vast resources of Great Britain, which was enabled to draw seasonable supplies of provision for the relief of the metropolis, from colonies situated at the distance of nearly two-thirds of the equatorial circumference of the globe.

A similar instance occurred afterwards at the commencement of the present century.

EASTERN SLAVE TRADE.

We record the following documents as containing a most severe rebuke from a Mahometan prince to several of the Christian powers of Europe.

TREATY WITH THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

 Estructs of Letters from Governor Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart., to the Earl Butterest, K.G.; duted Port Louis, Mourities.

" October 23, 1622.

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's ship Menai, arrived here on the 21st instant, bringing with him the highly gratifying intelligence of the complete success of his mission to the Imaum of Muscat, who has fully acceded to the treaty which I proposed to him for abo-

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lishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, in the dominions and dependencies of his power.

"I deem it my duty, on this occasion, to express to your Lordship my great obligations to Captain Moresby for the prudence, Intelligence, and real, with which be has conducted a negociation which required much address and decision to bring it to so happy a termination."

" Nov. 6, 1822.

"In reference to my dispatch to your Lordship, No. 86, 23d October 1822, in which I had the honour to state, that a treaty had been concluded between the Imatim of Muscat and this Government, for abolishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, in his Highness's dominions and dependencies; I beg leave to inform your

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Lordship, that I have lost no time in publishing this intelligence to the neighbouring governments, and to his Majesty's subjects in general in these seas; and I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the proclamation I deemed it my duty to issue to this effect."

" Enclosure.

"In the name of his Majerty George the Fracth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.—His Keectlency Sir Robert Tournand Faryuhar, Burt., Governor of the Island of Manvitus and Dependencies, Captain-General, Vice-Admiril, &c. &c. &c.

"Whereas, by a treaty bearing date the 10th day of September 1898, made and executed by and between his Highness the lunaum of Muscat, at Muscat, of the one part, and Captain Fairfax Morestry, of bis Majesty's ship Menai, C.B., visted for this purpose with full powers by Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Barz, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius and dependencies, Captain-General, Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c., of the other part, it was agreed, umong other things, that all traffic in slaves to foreign countries, about cease and be abolished for ever from the dominions and dependencies of his said High-

"This is to declare, that in conformity to the said treaty, solemnly made by his said Highness, he has issued orders at Zunzibar, and throughout all the dominions and dependencies of the Imaum of Muscat, on the coasts of Arabia, Africa, &c. &c., to all his officers, to probabit the sales of slaves to all foreign nations; and also to seize upon any Arab ressels laden with slaves for the purpose of sale in any foreign countries, together with their owners, captains, officers, and crew, or that may be found transporting slaves to or from Madagascar, or on the seas adjacent; and it is further declared by the said treaty, that British cruisers have authority to seize all Arab vessels that may be found laden with claves to the eastward of a line drawn from the Cape Delgado, passing sixty miles to the castward of the island of Soentra, and on to Dienhead, being the western entremity of the gulf of Cambay; or that may be found carrying slaves to or from Madagenera, or in the seas adjacent; and further, finally, it is by the said treaty agreed, that all vessels from the ports or harbours of his Highmess's dominions or dependencies shall, in future, be furnished with a certificate from the local authorities, stating the part they belong to, and the object of their voyage; and declaring that all vessels unprovided with such certificates, shall be liable to seiture and confinention after the 10th of January next, in order the more effectually to extirpate the slave traffic, of which all persons will take due notice.

(Signed.) * R. T. FARQUIAR.

"Government House, Part Lavis, Manritine, 30th October 1622.

" By order of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed.) "G. A. Barny, "ChiefSecretary to Government."

" November 27, 1822.

"In conformity to the tenor of my letters, Nos. 36 and 37, I have now the booour to forward a copy of the treaty with his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, for abolishing the slave traffic with foreign powers, through all his Highness's dominious and dependencies."

Enclosure.

"Statement of the Requisitions made by Captuln Moredly, of his Mojesty's ship Manai, Commissioner vested with full powers by his Escellency Sir Robert Farquine, Bart., Governor of the Island of Mauritins, &c. &c., to his Highness the Imasson of Musiat.

"1. The Imaum to abolish the foreign slave-trade for ever in his dominions.

• 2. The Imaum to order the witter of all Arab ressels attempting the fareign slave traffic, and to seize and punish the captain and crew as pirates.

* S. The Imaum to punish all persons serving on board ships dealing in claves, who do not give information to the Imaum, or his governors, that they have been slave-dealing.

**4. His Highness to appoint, at such places as his Majesty the King of Great Britain may wish, habitations for the residence of consuls, agents, or others, charged with the suppression of the place trade by English subjects. Such consuls, agents, or others, are to receive the assistance, or application, of his Highness the Imaum, or his lieutenant-governor, or

others, for the apprehension and detention of any English subjects who may attempt the trailic.

"5. The Imaum to authorize British cruisers to seize all Arab vessels that may be found laden with shaves, after the expiration of four months from the present date, if bound to any port out of his Highness's dominions.

**6. The Imaum, or his governors, to provide all Arab vessels with passes (port clearances): any vessels found with slaves on board, who have not such port clearances, to be seized, according to the 5th regulation, by any British cruiser that may meet them.

(Signed) "FAMPAX MORESET,

"Captain H.M.S. Menai.
"Translation of the Answer, in Arabic, under the hand and seal of his Highway the Imaum of Musont, to the Requisitions made by Captain Moresby, of his Mojecty's ship Menai, Camminioner, &c. &c. &c.

" I. I did write last season to all my officers, positively prohibiting the sale of alayes to any Christian nation; and I will

repeat those orders.

"2. I will send orders to all the officers throughout my dominions, that if they find (the owners of) any Arab vessels bringing slaves for sale in Christian countries, they must take possession of all such resacls, and inflict punishment on the commanders (owners) thereof, even though

they be bound for Madagascur.

"S. I will instruct my officers, and publish generally each instructions throughout my dominious, that the crews of any vessels carrying slaves for sale in Christian countries, be enjoined, on their return to the Arah port, to give information to the authority at such port, that he may punish the commanders; and that if they come to be detected in concealing such information, they (the crew) shall themselves suffer punishment.

"4. The authority you require, permitting the settlement of an agent on your part in Zanzilan and the neighbouring parts, for the purpose of having intelligence and watching the traffic in slaves with Christian nations, is granted; and I now give it to Captain Moresby.

"5. The authority you have required, permitting (to you) after the expiration of four mentles, the seizure of all versels

laden with slaves bound for Christian countries, is hereby granted to Captain Movesby.

6. I will write to my governors regarding the statement to be given in writing to all ships departing on a voyage, certifying from what part they had come, and whither they are bound; and you may seire every vessel you may fall in with beround Madagascar, and in the seu of Manritius, after four months from the date of the permission contained in the answer to the 5th requisition above acceded to; and you may carry in to me, for my disposal, any ship you may meet, even on this side (the Mauritius) provided she has not the written statement required from the Governor of the port whence she sailed.

(Imaum's signature.)

Scal of the Imauro.

'a Additional Requisition by Captain Moresby, to the Immum of Musent :

"That it may be understood, in the most comprehensive manner, where Arabships are liable to acizure by his Majesty the King of England's cruizers, after the expiration of four months, the Imaum to authorize that the King of England's cruizers, finding Arab ships with slaves on board, to the eastward of a line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing sixty miles cast of Socotra, on to Diru Head, forming the western point of the gulf of Cumbay (unless driven by stress of weather), shall be seized and treated by his Majesty's cruizers in the same number as it they were under the English flag.

(Signed) "Faturax Moursey, "Captain H.M. S. Menni"

The Imaun's Reply :

"I have permitted captains of thips of the government of the English state to stize all Arab results laden with slaves for the foreign market, that shall be found to the extinction of the prescribed line, after the expitation of four months from the date of the 5th requisition already agreed to; but ships driven by stress of weather without the said line, must suffer no molestation."

(Imaum's signature.)

Seal of the Image.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. HELENA.

(Concluded from page 142.)

First Meeting of the Farmers' Society, Thursday, 17th July 1823.

The President stated to the Committee, that the Honourable Court of Directors, with their usual indulgence towards this island, had sanctioned the granting of premiums for planting, on the scale on which these premiums have been already issued, size.

For	the	first .	£150	0	0
For	the	second	100	0	0
Store	ohen	Seids	70	Ev.	100

£390 0 0

The good effects which have resulted from such encouragement are sufficiently obvious, and display themselves in the rising plantations which now adors and enrich the island. According to the Surveyor's report, the Company have, within these few years, planted 250 acres, individuals about 80, since the premiums were first proffered in the year 1818; of which surface a considerable proportion consists of soil of no value either for tillage or pasture.

A spirit of Improvement was excited by the hope of immediate peruniary rewards; but this spirit soon extended beyond the circle of those who were candidates for the premiums, and there can be little doubt that planning and improvement would now proceed without such a stimulus.

The Governor and Council, nevertheless, deem it expedient to continue this system of encounagement, though on a smaller scale, and to proffer two premiums, one of £50 and another of £25 for the most extensive improvements in planting.

After deducting those two sums from the fund, which, it is boped, the Honouriable Court of Directors will still consider as at the disposal of the Government, there will remain the sum of £245. This, with the addition of the annual subscriptions by the members of the Farner's Society, will, besides remunerating our Secretary, give the means of holding out encouragement to other branches of agricultural improvement, not less essential to the general welfare than planting.

Being thus provided with fueds sufficient to commune an allotment of premiums, it may not be improper to consider what regulations should be observed by those who offer themselves candidates for them.

It would perhaps promote the general good, were the gentlemen connected with the public service not to become competitors for pecuniary premiums with thour who are solely employed in farming, or who depend upon the produce of their estates. It is hoped, therefore, that the Hon. Company's servants and capitalists will exhibit their cattle and produce at the public shows for an example to others, and consider it a sufficient reward to have the decision of the persons who may be appointed judges recorded in the proceedings of the Society. The merits of such Company's servents or capitalists as shall particularly distinguish themselves for good husbandry, may become a subject of separate consideration, either at a meeting of the Society or by Government, and an honorary testimony of their merit awarded, either by a medal, a general vote of approbation, or such other acknowledgment as shall bereafter be deemed most expe-

Premiums were then awarded for the show in December.

Second General Meeting, Monday, 15th December 1823.

The Treasurer, conformably to the existing regulations, laid his accounts before the Society, which were approved.

The Governor then addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen: Every person who witnessed the accuse at Deadwood on Friday last, must have been highly pleased and gratified. The numerous and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, and of all classes of this Society who were present, afforded a strong proof of the interest which it excited.

I shall offer some observations on the

proceedings of the day.

The Agricultural Society of St. Helena is yet in its infancy, and we cannot expect it to arrive at perfection all at once. Every improvement most be progressive, and we can only look for the advancement of our institution after a succession of meetings and trials.

We may affirm with trush and pride, that the ploughing matches exhibited as much shill and dentrity as the art in general could any where display. The Europeans, who were trained and taught in Europe, however deserving of praise, and however high their excellence, have comparatively inferior claims on our approbation to the natives of the island, who exhibited on Friday, and who have never here off the Old Hock. But it was the competition of friends, and not of rivals.

jealous of each other. The prises were

distinct and separately allotted.

It was with particular satisfaction that I saw among the European competitors the first prize for ploughing bestowed on William Illueman, who, from a strong desire of independence, maintains himself by his industry and the regular application of his own labour. Blueman has the mind of a true Englishman. With the meistance of a servant, he cultivated a small farm of a very few acres, and on this spot may be seen a rotation of crops. He produced the best barley in cheaf; though the quantity was too small to entitle him to a prize; but he was adjudged the second premium for the best clean onts. Such a person as this, who is an example of industry, and at the same time poor and honest, is peculiarly deserving of the attention of the Agricultural Society.

It would be invidious to speak of the comparative merits of the four judges, and of the respectable officers who were so kind as to interest the company by their personal exhibition of spectraens of the ploughing art; but they satisfied every one that they were perfectly acquainted with this practical and necessary part of the profession. They held out to the spectators an important lesson of the utility and bosoumble nature of the art.

I am sure, from the kind wishes of the judges, for the credit and prosperity of this island, that it will excite pleasure rather than uneasiness in their minds, when I mention as act of justice, that one of the gentlemen who exhibited his skill in ploughmanship on this occasion was never out of St. Helena, and that his performance was certainly not surpassed by any of the competitors.

The native ploughmen, all men of colour, to whom the prizes were awarded, rivalled, and even equalled the performances of the Europeaus. This affords an encouraging proof that a very long apprenticeship is less necessary to acquire a practical knowledge of the profession than

intelligence and attention.

We saw on the field different kinds of plaughs, and almost all the modes of managing them according to the various practice of Great Britain. The plough it the first and most important instrument in agricultural labours; but respecting the best mode of constructing it, different opinions have prevailed. This must probably depend on the nature of the soil as much as on any particular mode of colisation. Some plaughs are more proper for some occasions than others.

There were on the ground on Friday, the light iron plough, the small wood plough, and the heavy Kentish whicel-plough; the former were drawn by mailes, and the latter by exen. Two of the iron

ploughs and the small wooden one belonged to the Hon. Company's farm,

I was happy to observe, that the Company's small wood plough, and these of iron, were wrought by two mules and one rean, who managed the plough and guided the animals with perfect case and facility. Blueman had three mules and a driver; his three mules were not yoked abreast, but in a row, which must have diminished very considerably their powers of draught.* Each of the Kentish ploughs had six oxen, a driver, and a ploughman.

This short statement, or rather the exhibition we witnessed, may give us some useful ideas of the comparative value and expense of labour. Every successful attempt to lessen the number of men and animals in the operations of agriculture must be profitable to the farmer. The profits of his labour must always bear an exact proportion to the arrangement and exconomy with which it is performed. We observed here two nules and one man performing the same quantity and quality of work, in one case, as three nules and two men; and in another, of six oxen and two men.

The ploughman of one of the two mule teams was first finished with his allotment, and appeared to perform his work with as much ease as those who had more animals and were assisted by drivers. The whole of the ploughing, however, was carried on in a good style, and finished in a work-manlike manner.

This example of the economy of labour was executed before us, and the intelligent farmers of this island will adopt the same method whenever the nature of the soil and the ground may render it practicable.

In the mean time it will be proper that Government should bestow some reward on the ploughmen who have with readiness and cordiality seconded the views of Mr. Brockie, by adopting this economical system.

The light iron plough is the best adapted for the soil and situation of Longwood Farm. By all the different kinds of ploughs, however, the line was well observed, and the furrows were from five to

alx inches in depth.

There is a difference of opinion amongst agriculturists respecting the comparative advantages of deep and shallow ploughing. This must be determined, probably, like many other questions, according to circumstances; in cold soils which are not in general very deep, it may be of advantage to turn up some of the sub-soil; by

This bins has been sufficient; Blowman, a few days after the compatition, was observed ploughing without a driver, and with only two mates yound abreas.

orposing it to the sun and air it will be converted into a substance capable of

nourlding vegetation.

I should imagine that the analogy between the climate and the soil of India, with the same circumstances of this island, may render the practical opinions of that people useful to be known here.

The natives of that country know from experience, that the soll at the surface, which has been well heated by exposure to the sun, is that which yields the best return. It is not an uncommon circumstance to see the lusbundman in Gurerat, before the hos season, plough their more valuable lands roughly, so as to expose as much as possible of the soil to the revivifying influence of the sun. This consti-

tutes, in fact, a fallow.

The show of stock was respectable, and some of the animals were of a superior quality. The exhibition of bulls was in particular good, and some of them would not have disgraced an English show. Sir William Doveton's bull was a graceful and noble animal. Most of the cows were of a middling quality; but Mrs. Dovoton's cow was an exception to this remark, she had all the outward marks of a good cow, such as a large udder, a thin head and neck, a full breast and a broad back; she was of the bornless kind, of which many good specimens may be seen on the island. This well-made animal is not of a large cite, and it is worthy of observation, that Mrs. Doveton's cattle, which feed principally upon the wire grass which grows amongs: the rocks overhanging Friar's Valley, are generally in better condition than any other cattle on the island. This is a strong proof of the superiority of wire grass (the native grass of the island) over all others as food for cattle,

The show of heifers was very fair, both in beauty and condition.

There were only two or three good grass-fed oxen.

There were also several good team of the South Down breed; but the rest, with the even and wethers, had but moderate qualities to recommend them. Mr. Greentree's ram was well formed, and of a good symmetry. The boars and pigs were fair; but nothing remarkable.

There were no stall-feel animals exhibited, which, on the part of the Company's farm, was owing to the progress of the buildings at Longwood, and the want

of accommodation.

It is proper I should remark here, that there are much finer corn, ewes, wathers, and swine on the island than those which were in general produced at the show. The proprietors were presented by several reasons from bringing them forward: Some from their animals having fallen off lately in consequence of the deficiency of food, gave up the context in despair, from a mistaken conception that beasts in a superior state would be preduced, and that they would have no chance on the event of a competition. They were likewise unwilling to show their animals in an inferior condition to that which they attain in the usual dispensation of good seasons. The failure of rain, and the consequently burnat-up state of the pastures, were the causes of this wrong notion.

Farmers in Sandy Bay were prevented by the want of a good read from bringing some fat pigs, and other swine, as also some fine sheep, to the show. I am sorry to say that this impediment exists in that

pastoral part of the Island.

The unfavourable state of the ranges and pastures was the cause that the grassfed animals were not in the highest condition.

The shews of barley and onto, both unthreahed and clean, were excellent, and would have been considered so in England. The prizes for these branches of cultivation were determined in favour of the Hon. Company's farm, Mr. R. Kuipe, and Blueman. The sheaf of barley produced by Blueman was of a very superior quality.

There were also shown some very fine potatoes, yams, and pumpkins; which did not, however, at this time come with-

in the articles of competition,

Some very good specimens of woollen yarn were exhibited: the wool was the produce of the flocks of the hiand, and was span on a wheel made here by our ingenious mechanician, Mr. Adamson. As the wheel was probably the first seen at St. Helena, it was also offered to public view.

The wool of the island, as well as the sheep, consists of several qualities and degrees of lineness the best is of a very good quality, equal to the English South Down; it is suitable to all the common purposes of the bosiery trade. The same returk may be applied to the cotton, which grows spentaneously on several parts of the island, and which, spun into thread, might be made to answer various uses.

There was likewise an exhibition of baskets of different descriptions, made up for this occasion; they were both of European and Chinese manufacture; some were of an ornamental kind, and others for field labour; they were made of materials the produce of this island, etc. the willow, tumbee, mimosa (called here the Botany Bay willow), eak, twigs, and the blackbarry, or bramble. The whole of these, the mimosa perhaps excepted, if out in their acasons and properly prepared, would make very good baskets.

There are other substances on the island which would answer the same purpose. Strong and serviceable, though course mais, may be made from the bamboo; these might answer the purpose, as they do in many parts of India, for covering floors, for ceilings to rooms, and for partitions, where much security is not required. The same uses unight be made of the strong benty kind of grasa, which grows as abundantly in many places. The women and children in the west of Cornwall make mats of a small and fine kind of bents growing there, which serve to cover floors and walls. Why should we not imitate this example of our mother country, and avail ourselves oft he gifts of nature?

Three experiments of making baskets were made in an unfavourable time, as segunition is too for advanced at this sension of size year. The plants are too full of juices, and the twigs, consequently, are easily broken. But these objections were averlooked, as I thought it was desirable to produce the baskets at the show and fair; where they served as examples, and

sold for good prices.

It is in the power of the inhabitants to add to their comfort and convolency by the manufacture of salt, which may be evaporated by the solar rays during the hot season of the very; and to convert their hittes into leather by means of the Bosany itay willow, which is said to convert in a sufficiency of tenning matter. They might also make bricks and tiles; the former would answer better for some of the purposes of building than the present materials, and tiles would be a superior roof to shingles or thatch.

There was another very valuable and interesting article, which though at the time apparently in a favourable state of preparation, was not late for the show on Friday; this was several bushels of make from island barley, grown on Longwood form; this had at first all the appearance of being successful, but I am sorry to say, that the process of germination was

only partially offseted.

I am afraid that this failure is owing to the quality, or rather to the species of harley which is alone cultivated on this island; this is winter barley, and known at home by the name of "bear and big." It is seldem cultivated in the southern parts of England; but as it is much hardier than the other kinds, it is sown in the morthern counties, and in the higher districts of Scotland.

There are two sorts of this barley, the one with four rows of grains, and the other with six, the latter of which is commonty distinguished by the name of "barley big." The grain is large and plump; but the rind and chalf of it being thicker than that of any of the other sorts (eir. spring barley, long-cared barley, and sprat barley), it is less esteemed for making mair. In fact, the brewers at home, I believe, seldom make use of it. This is very discouraging, and I deeply lament that pur cultivation should be confined to this course and inferior grain. Mr. Brockie will still, however, prosecute the experiment, and by varying the process it may be more successful.* This he is enabled to do, as Thomas Murray, though not regularly bred to the profession, has been taught the art of making malt. It was, perhaps, against the late experiment, that the barley with which it was made was fresh from the field: as it is found by experience, that burley taken immediately from the field does not malt so kindly as that which has been some time in the house or mow.

I consider the success of this experiment to be of great importance to the furming interests of the inland, and also to the breweries. It is pretty certain that the soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of barley, and that a much grouter quantity may be cultivated, and of an excellent quality, under favourable sensoon, than has been hitherto supposed

or attempted.

The barley crops, or rather those of hig, have, notwithstanding the unpropitious circumstance of a deficiency of rain, proved remarkably good this year; and there is every reason for helicving, that had the fields been sown with the freer kinds of Norfolk barley, they would have been equally or more productive.

Having been led into these observations from the interesting nature of the subject to the farming, as well as to the general interests of this island, I shall only add, before I proceed to the business of the fair, that these experiments have been all made with a view of contincing the inhabitants how many articles of necessity

These experiments may be considered decisive, as a small quantity of American larley, such as is tand in that country for matring, has, by the sense process which falled with the 8t. Helma barley, been easily and readily converted into

good malt.

The Hon. Company's farmer has secured about two bushels of this American barley for some (being all that could be abrained), and hapen by this means to introduce into the island the gemane sort.

^{*} After a succession of experiments, the uttempt to main the island burley has folicit; the process was suried, but the atme could followed. Not above there-fourths of it perminated, and of this the spring, or openishing, was very unexpeal. The same circumstances, I am hid, happen to the Cape barley, which them that it is nother for main, and that it is the fault of the grain and not lie soil or climate. It is supposed that the latant burley has all been rearral from Cape send.

and comfort they have it in their power to manufacture for themselves. They have abundance of materials for a free and extensive exercise of all the first arts. By a proper use of the produce of the island, and by a little attention, they might make themselves independent of other countries, from which they are at present supplied with every trilling, but necessary article of life. They would not only supply their own wants, but create among themselves new habits of industry and convenience. A man who has not strength for labour, may find support for himself and family in the exercise of these mechanic trades. They would afford employment for wolabouring under all the mischiefs of littlenew. If the prosecution of these plans should not produce great wealth, they would introduce some meful aris into the island, and provide employment for the daily increasing free population, who cannot otherwise be easily supported.

I am convinced that Mrs. Brockie will, with pleasure, teach any well-disposed person the use of the apinning-wheel and the art of knitting stockings and mittens.

Mr. Charlton will also find the means of instructing any of the free population and alaves who may be disposed to learn the trade of making baskets.

These observations may appear foreign to the immediate objects of our meeting on Friday; but as they relate to the improvement and happiness of the island, they are closely connected with the institution of our Society.

I shall now come to the business of the fair. It went on extremely well considering its novelty, and all the circumstances of the case. It was well attended; but as the morning was foggy, and the appearance of the weather unsettled, many were prevented from bringing forward articles which they had otherwise intended.

A considerable quantity of produce was, however, sold, and more would have net a good market had the supplies appeared, or had the sellers and buyers better understood each others' wants. There were furmers who had produce to sell which they did not bring into the market, not imagining that it would there find purchasers, and there were actually purchasers disappointed from the articles not appearing for sale. On another occasion, experience and the mutual interests of the

parties will, no doubt, lead them to a better understanding.

A good number of cattle and sheep, and some implements of husbandry, were cold. Some horses also were exposed. Most of the articles, I understand, were sold at fair prices.

It is necessary to take some notice of the faults we committed. The show was too late in commencing, which allowed too little time for the fair. The business of the show and the fair was too long delayed by the ploughing matches, which were of far too interesting a nature not to attract the attention of every person. It was a spectacle which could not be resisted.

We shall profit by our experience, the best guide we can follow, and improve the arrangements for show as well as for sale.

I would, with this view, propose the following rules to be adopted for the show in June in Junes Town, and for that of Longwood next year.

1st. That the judges should be manued a fortnight before the show, to us to enable them to make the necessary arrangements.

2d. That the competitors for ploughing abould give in their names a week before the day fixed for the show.

the day fixed for the show.

3d. That they should send their cuttle and ploughs to Longwood the night previous, and accommodation will be provided for them.

ith. That all articles for exhibition should be reported a week before-hand to the Secretary.

5th. That the bulls, cows, heifers, and grass-fed animals, both for show and sale, should be picketed in rows, or streets. The extreme docility and gentleners of all these animals, renders this an easy matter. This arrangement will afford the judges, as well as the buyers, more leisure, and a better opportunity of impecting them.

6th. That every article and animal for show shall be numbered or ticketed. This will prevent the necessity of calling for the names of the proprietors.

It is unnecessary, gentlemen, to dwell on the importance of agriculture to the welfare of this island, the comfort and bappiness of its inhabitants. On these points we are all satisfied; but these advantages can only be secured by normmitting perseverance and the industry of the people.

SHIPWRECK.

NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES OF THE CREW OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY'S SHIP ST. NICOLAI, WRECKED ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST

OF AMERICA. BY THE SUPERCARGO OF THE SHIP.

Ona ship was bound for the coast of New Albion. On the 29th Sept. 1808 we were opposite Vancouver's Cape Flattery, in 48° 25' N. lat. followed the coast during several days for the purpose of sketching it. The natives came out in great numbers, and sometimes we were surrounded by more than one hundred of their bonts, which, although small, generally held from three or four to teu people. We never allowed more than three at a time to come on board, a caution which seemed the more necessary, as they were all armed. Several of them had muskets, others had arrows pointed with stags' antlers, iron lances without handles, and bone forks fixed on long poles; moreover, they had a species of arms made of whale-ribs, of the shape of a Turkish sabre, two inches and a half long, a quarter of an inch thick, and blunt on both edges; this weapon, we understood, they used in their night attacks, so common among these savages, killing their foes while asleep.

They offered to us sea-otters, reindeer skins, and fish, for sale. For a large fish we paid them a string of blue beads a quarter of an arshin long, and from five to six wershok of glave beads; but for beaver-skins they would take nothing less valuable than broad-

cloth:

A few days ofter this we had a violent storm which lasted for three days, the wind blowing from the south; at length a sudden calm ensued, but the motion of the waves continued very high. At daybreak the fog, which had till then surrounded us, disappeared, and we saw the shore at the distance of about ten or twelve miles. The calm rendered the sails useless, and the high waves would not allow us to have recourse to the oars;

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the current, therefore, carried us rapidly towards the shore. We thought ourselves lost, when happily a northwesterly breeze sprang up, by the help of which we got out of our perilous situation. Soon, however, a new storm arose, which was again interrupted by a calm; and at last, on the 1st of November, after much anxiety, and still more mayailing labour, our ship was cast on shore in 47° 66' N. lat., nearly opposite the island of Destruction. Happily the ship had run on soft ground, and during high water when the tide, therefore, had receded, we found her still entire, although she had been terribly shaken, and was half full of water. There was, however, no possibility of saving her; we therefore went on shore, taking with us the guns, muskets, ammunition, and every other article which we thought we might find useful in our desolate state. Our first care, when landed, was to clean and load our firearms, as we had every moment reason to expect a visit from the natives, against whose capidity and savage fury we had no other security than our resolution. This being done, we made two tents with our sails, and had scarcely finished, when we saw a bost of savages pouring down upon us. The mate, accompanied by four hunters, had gone on board, for the purpose of taking down the tackling from the ship. They had taken a burning match with them, there being still a few guns left in the brig. The captain, standing near her, gave the necessary orders, while I had the charge of watching the motions of the enemy and guarding our little camp.

Our tent was occupied by Mrs. Bulugin (the captain's wife), an Alcootskian, from Kadjak, a woman of the same nation, myself, and two natives,

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who had joined us without any invitation. One of them, a toon (elder), invited me to his but, which, he said, was not far off; but prudence restrained me from accepting this invitation. I endeavoured to inspire him with a friendly feeling towards us, and he promised that he would not injure us, and would also endeavour to prevent his countrymen from Joing so. In the mean time, however, I was informed that the Koljusher* were carrying off our stores. I cutreated our people to bear with them as much as possible before they proceeded to hostilities, and represented to the toën the impropriety of the conduct of his party, and begged him to induce them to desist. But as we could not converse freely, it took me some time to convey my sentiments to him, and in the mean while the question was decided without our interference. Our people began to drive the savages away, and they in return pelted them with stones. As soon as I was informed of this, I rushed out of the tent, but at the same moment our hugters fired, and I was pierced in the chest with a lance. I ran back for a musket, and on coming out again saw the man who had wounded me; he held a lance in one hand, and in the other he had a stong which he hurled as my head with such violence as to make me stagger to the ground; I fired, however, and he fell down dead. The savages soon took to dight, leaving two dead behind, and carrying one dead and a great many wounded with thom. On our side there were few who had not received some hurt or other, with the exception of those who had been on board. Our caprain had been stabbed in the back. A great many lances, clouks, and hats,

We spent a comfortless night, and

which strewed the field of battle,

formed our trophics of this sad vic-

in the morning went to examine the country, with a view of finding a spot where we might winter in safety; but we found the whole of the coast covered with thick forests, and so low that at high water it would be overflowed; it was, consequently, in no way adapted for our purpose. The captain therefore collected us together, and informed us, that by next spring the Company's ship Kadjak would touch upon this const, in a harbour not more than sixty-five miles distant from the spot where we then were, to which harbour he proposed that we should immediately proceed. As there was neither bay nor river marked on the chart which could impede our journey, he thought it might be very speedily accomplished; and that while the savages were engaged in plandering the vessel we should have nothing to fear from them, since they could derive no advantage from annoying us. We all, therefore, ununimously replied, " be it as you propose, we shall not disobey

Thus we entered upon our march, each of us armed with two muskets, one pistol, a quantity of ammunition, besides three barrels of powder and some provisions which we carried with us. Previously to our departure, however, we had taken care to spike the guns, destroy the muskets, and throw them, together with the remaining gaupowder, pikes, batchets, and other iron tools, into the sea. We crossed a river in our boot, and after advancing about twelve miles through the forest we stopped for the night, and linving set our watches, passed it without being disturbed.

In the morning we continued our route, left the forest, and again approached the coast, where we halted, in order to clean our fire-arms. About two o'clock rot, we were overtaken by two savages, one of whom was the town who had visited us on our first landing. They gave us to understand that by following the coast we should meet with many impediments, both

^{*} This is the pains of one of the American tibes, the Bassier bunters, however, benew it we all the nations of this coast.

1824.) from its sinnosities and from the rocks, of which latter they reported that some were impassible. also showed us a beaten track through the forest, which they advised us to follow, after which they prepared to leave as. Before their departure, hawever, I endeavoured to give them a more formidable idea of the power of our fire arms, by firing with a rifle at a small ring marked upon a board, at a distance of 120 feet. The ball pierced the board where I had marked it, and the savages, after having examined the aperture and measured the distance, departed.

Daring the night a violent storm arose, accompanied by rain and snow; and the bad wenther continuing through the following day, we were obliged to wait in a cave till it was over. During all this time we were beset by the savages, who frequently rolled stones upon us from the top of the hill. The weather clearing up the next morning, we pursued our journey till we reached a stream of some depth, which we followed on a beaten path, in the hope of meeting with a shallow part where we might ford it. Towards evening we arrived at a large but. The inhabitants had left, but a fire was still burning near it, and it contained a large supply of dried kishutches (a species of sulmon), and opposite to it poles were fixed in the water for the purposes of fishing. We took twentyfive of these fish, for which we left about six yards of boads by way of payment; after which we encamped for the night, about 200 yards from it in the forest.

In the morning we perceived that we were surrounded by a troop of savages, armed with lances, forks, and arrows. I went forward and fired my piece over their heads, which had the desired effect; for they immediately dispersed and hid themselves amongst the trees, and allowed us to proceed. In this manner we had continually to contend against the savages, whom we endeavoured to avoid,

but who were constantly besetting us, watching for a favourable moment for annihilating us.

On the 7th of November we met with three men and a woman, who gave us some dried fish, speaking at the same time very ill of the tribe among whom we had hitherto suffered so much, and extelling their own, They followed us till the evening, when we reached the mouth of a small river, on the opposite side of which stood a village consisting of six luts. Here they advised us to wait till high-water tide, which would come on during the night, when they would get us boats to pass us over, adding, that it would not be safe to cross at low water. We felt, however, no inclination to trust ourselves in their hands during the night, and therefore retired to some distance, where we encamped till the nest marning.

When we came again to the mouth of the river we saw nearly 200 savages near the buts; but us we could obtain no answer to any of our questions respecting a passage, we proceeded upwards in search of a ford. As soon as the natives perceived our intention, they sent us a bout rowed by two men who were completely naked. As this bout could not have held above ten people at a time, we begred there to send us another, that we might all cross at the same time. They complied with our request in scuding a second boat, but so small a one that not more than four persons could sit in it. It was attended by the woman whom we had met the day previous. The small boat was assigned to Mrs. Bulugia, a male and a female Alcootskian, and a youth who had been apprenticed on board the ship, whilst nine of the boldest hunters embarked in the other, the others remaining on the bank. As soon as the great boot had reached the middle of the stream, the savages who pulled it drew out a piece of wood which closed a hole which had been purposely made at the bottom of it, threw themselves into the water, and

swam on shore. The bont was carried along by the current, and came at one period so near the opposite shore, that all our people in it were wounded by the darts and arrows which the savages threw at them; but fortunately the current took un opposite direction, and they succeeded in landing on our side at the moment when the bont began to sink. Those in the small boat, however, all fell into the hands of these treacherous barbarians, who, justly supposing that the muskets which had been in the boat must have become useless by the wet, now crossed over in order to attack us. We, on our part, intrenched ourselves as well as circumstances would admit. After they had placed themselves in a line opposite to our position, they began shooting their arrows at us, and once even fired a musket; luckily, however, we had a few muskets left dry, with which we ultimately succeeded in driving off our enemies, after having wounded several of them and killed two. We on our side had one man mortally wounded; and as we would not allow him to fall a victim to those barbarians, we carried him along with us; but before we had advanced one mile his sufferings became so great that he begged us to leave him to die in the forest, since our carrying him with as could not save him, and would only impede our flight; we therefore took leave of our dying companion, and proceeded onwards for some distance. At length we encamped in a convenient spot in a hilly part of the forest.

Now that our immediate danger was over, we began to reflect on our horrible situation. Our poor captain, in particular, who had lost a wife whom he loved more than himself, suffered an anguish beyond description. We could not conceive whence all the savages we had seen could have come, and how they could possibly be the inhabitants of those few huts. But we afterwards learned that they had assembled from all parts of the coast

for the purpose of intercepting us, and that there were amongst them above fifty of those who had made the first attack upon us on our being cast on shore. Some had come even from Cape Greville, in 47° 21' lat.

During the 9th, 10th, and 11th, it rained incessantly, and we wandered about the hills, searcely knowing where, but only arxious to hide ourselves from the natives, whom we dared not meet in such unfavourable weather, our fire-arms having become perfectly useless. We suffered drendfully from hunger, and were compelled to feed upon sponges, the soles of our boots, our furs and musket-covers. At last, however, even these wretched means failed likewise, and we again approached the last-mentioned river ; but discovering two huts, and fearing to encounter the savages, the weather being still wet, we again retreated into the forest, where we passed the night. On the 12th, our last morsel of bread being consumed, and the quantity of sponges found not proving sufficient for sixteen men, we killed our faithful companion, a dog, and shared his flesh amongst us. Our distress had now arrived at such a pitch, that our captain resigned his command into my hands, with the approbation of the whole crew, declaring himself unable to conduct us any

On the 13th the rain continued. On the 14th the weather cleared up, and we resolved to attack the two buts which we had noticed. We found them deserted by all their inmates, except a lad about thirteen years of age, who was a prisoner. This lad informed us that the owners of these buts had basuly crossed the river on noticing our footmarks.

After taking twenty-five dried fish for each man, we again retreated to the woods. We had not proceeded far, however, when we saw one of the natives running after us, apparently with the intention of making some communication but as we were ap-

prehensive lest be should discover our retreat, we aimed at him with our muskets, and thus forced him to retreat. We then advanced until we reached the edge of a rivulet, where our party balted. I then went, with one of the hunters and an Aleootskian, to a neighbouring hill, for the purpose of reconnoitring. The hunter led the way, but had scarcely reached the aummit, when I saw an arrow pierce his back. I immediately called out to the Alcootskian to draw the arrow out of the wound, but at the same moment he was wounded himself. I immediately looked round, and perceived a number of savages on a hill on the opposite side, and about twenty others running towards us with the intention of cutting us off from our comrades. The arrows fell about us like hail. I fired my rifle and wounded one of the savages in the leg, which induced the whole party to take to their heels, carrying the wounded man with them on their shoulders. The wounds of our two men proved slight; and we remained on this spot for two days, in order to recruit our strength.

Finding it impracticable to reach the harbour this season, having no means of crossing the river, we resolved to follow the stream upwards, till we should reach a convenient spot for fishing, where we intended to intrench ourselves for the winter; after which we might act according to circumstances. This march was a very laborious one, for we were frequently compelled to leave the banks of the river on account of the thick underwood and rugged precipices with which they were lined; the rain, moreover, was incessant. After several days' journey, our progress in a straight line did not exceed twenty wersts. We were fortunate enough, however, to meet occasionally with some of the natives fishing in their boats on the river, who consented to sell us a few fish for beads and other trifles. At last, worn out with fatigue and hunger,

we reached two buts, and necessity again compelled us to make a forced purchase of fish, as the inhabitants were at first unwilling to sell us any, alleging that the high water allowed the fish to pass over the frame-work which they had laid across the river, and rendered them scarce.

We encamped at a short distance, and on the following morning were surprised by the arrival of two of the natives, who, after some general conversation, desired to know whether we were not inclined to ransom Anna (Mrs. Bulugin). Mr. B. instantly offered his last cloak, and every one of us adding some part of his clothes, we soon formed a considerable heap, which we cheerfully offered for the ransom of the unfortunate captive. But the savages insisted on having four muskets in addition, declaring that their conntrymen would not part with her for a lower price. Not wishing to give them an absolute denial, we demanded that we should be allowed to see the lady before we took further steps. savages consented, and she soon appeared, attended by a great number of them, on the opposite shore. At our request, two men accompanied her in a boat, till within fifteen or twenty fathoms of us, where we again began bargaining for her. It would be in vain to attempt a description of the ensuing scene. The unfortunate couple were melted into tears, and their convulsive sobs almost deprived them of utterance. We also wept; and none but the unfeeling natives remained unmoved. The lady told her husband that she had been humanely and kindly treated, that the other prisoners were also alive, and now at the mouth of the river. In the mean time, the matives persisted in their demand of four muskets; and finding us unyielding on this point, they at length carried their prisoner back again to the opposite shore. Mr. Bulugin, upon this, assuming the air of a commander, ordered me peremptorily to deliver up the muskets. In vain did I urge the impolicy

of such an act, representing that having but one serviceable musket for each man left, the giving up of so many, which would be immediately employed against us, would lend to our certain destruction. He persisted in his demand, till the men all declared that they would not separate themselves from their muskets at any price. In thus determining, we all felt deeply for the distress of the pour man; but when it is considered that our lives or liberty were at stake, our conduct will be judged leniently. After this sail event we pursued our journey for several days, till we were suddenly stopped by a heavy fall of snow; and as there was no appearance of its melting speedily, we began to clear a spot, and collect materials to build a house, residing in the mean time in temporary buts. We constantly saw boats with natives on the river; and one day, a youth, the son of a Toen, with two other men, landed with his canoe and paid us a visit. He told us that their but was not far off, and on our offering to send one of our men with them, for the purpose of purchasing provisions, they seemed highly pleased, expecting, no doubt, to obtain another prisoner; but in this they were disappointed: the man went with them, but the young Toen was detained as a hostage till his return. He came back empty-handed, for the savages, whom he had found to the number of six men and two women, would not sell him any thing. Having thus been cheated by these savages, we now detained them all, and dispatched six of our men, armed with muskets, in their boat to the hut, whence they soon returned with all the fish they could find in it then made some presents to our prisoners and dismissed them. Soon after, an old man brought us ninety salmons, for which we paid him with copper buttons.

A few days after this we entered upon our new habitation; it was a square but, with sentry-boxes at the

angles. Soon after we were again visited by the young Town, our neighbour: we asked him to sell us some fish, but receiving a rude answer, we put him under arrest, declaring that he should not be released till he had furnished us with our winter store, ris .- lour hundred salmons, and four bladders of enviar. He immediately dispatched his companious, who returned to him twice in the course of the week, holding secret conferences with him. At last he asked as for a passage for his boats, which being granted, we soon saw thirteen boats, containing about seventy people of both sexes, going down the river; these people soon returned to us with the articles required. We also obtained of them a boat sufficiently large to carry six persons. We then dismissed the young man, after presenting him with a spoiled masket and a few clothes.

We frequently sent our boat up the river, and wherever we found any fish in the hats, seized upon them as lawful prizes. One day, when our bont was absent on one of these excursions, we had occasion to stop several boats full of savages, who were rowing in the same direction. As soon as our boat returned, we allowed them to proceed; they declined, however, saying that as our boat had taken away their fish, they had no farther business. I endeavoured to make them understand, that having been driven to this spot by their cruelty, we had no other resource for the preservation of our lives, than seizing upon their stores. I assured them, however, that we would content ourselves with what we could find up the river, if they would leave us unmolested for the winter, nor would we ever, in such case, send our boat downwards. This diplomatic point having been agreed to, we remained undisturbed during the whole winter, and in possession of abundance of food.

Being informed that the savages were gathering in large numbers at the mouth of the river, and preparing to obstruct our progress along the coast in every possible manner, it was resolved to build another boat, with which we might, in the ensuing spring, ascend the river as high as possible, and then, turning towards the south, endeavour to reach the river Columbia, about which the natives are less barbarous. The task was difficult, but it was executed; and we only waited for mild weather to enter upon our hazurdous expedition, when an event occurred which frustrated the whole of our

Mr. Balugin resumed his command; and having embarked in our boats, we left our barrack on the 8th of February 1809, and sailed down the river. We stopped at the same spot where, the year before, Mrs. Bulugin had been produced to us. We now clearly perceived the object of our captain; but so great was our compassion for his sufferings, that we silently resigned ourselves to the dangers to which he was about to expose us.

Here we were visited by an old man, who presented us with an ishkat (a water-tight basket made of branches), full of a species of root of which mariners brew a kind of acid liquor. He showed himself very attentive, and offered to pilot us down the river, the navigation of which was rather intricate, on account of the many trees that were floating in it: we accepted his offer, and he acquitted himself honourably. Having reached a small island, he ordered us to come to, and he went on shore. He returned soon after, informing us that there were many people on the island, who would shoot at us if we attempted to pass; he offered, therefore, to take us through a narrow channel, where we should be safe. We had nothing left but to trust to his bonour, and we were not disappointed. We reached the mouth of the river in safety, and landed on a spot opposite an Indian village. Here our guide, whose mine was Ljuttjuljuk, left us, after we had

presented him with a shirt, a neckcloth, and a tin medal, cast for the occasion, and which we requested him to wear suspended about his neck.

Next morning we were visited by a great many natives, and among them we recognized the woman who had deceived us, and drawn Mrs. B. and her companions into captivity. We immediately seized her, together with a young man, and, having fastened logs of wood to their feet, we declared that they should remain our prisoners till our people were restored to us, Soon after the woman's husband made his appearance, and assured us that they were not among them, having been allotted to another tribe; but that he would go in search of them, and bring them to us in four days, if we would only promise not to kill his wife in the interval.

We now intrenched ourselves on a neighbouring hill; and about a week after, a number of sayages appeared on the opposite shore of the river, expressing a wish to enter into treaty with us. I immediately west down to the water's edge, attended by several of our people. An elderly man, dressed in the European style, appeared as the leader of the opposite party, amongst whom was Mrs. B. She immediately told us that our female prisoner was the sister of this chief, that they were both kind people, to whom she owed the greatest obligations, and demanded that we would instantly set ber at liberty. On our telling her, however, that her husband would not liberate her, unless she herself were first restored to him, she replied, to our horeor and consternation, that she was very well contented to stay where she was; at the same time advising us to deliver ourselves also to her present protectors. Their chief, she said, was a candid and honourable man, well known on this coast, who would, without the least doubt, liberate, and send us og board two yessels, now lying in the bay of St. Juan de Fuca. As to the other prisoners, she said, they were dispersed among the tribes in the vicinity.

I tried for some time to persuade her to a different determination; but finding her immovable in her resolution. I returned, and reported her answer to her husband. The poor man thought at first that I was joking, and would not believe me; but after a little consideration he fell into a complete fury, took up a musket and swore he would shoot her. But he had not gone many steps when he releated; he stopped, and bursting into tears, begged me to go by myself and try again to bring her to reason, and even to threaten that he would shoot her. 1 went and did as he bade me, but the woman resolutely replied: " as to death, I fear it not; I will rather die than wander with you again through the forests, where we may fall at last into the hands of some cruel tribe, whilst now I live among kind and humane people; tell my husband that I despise his threats."

This cruel answer almost deprived the unfortunate and doating husband of his senses: he leaned against a tree and wept bitterly. In the mean time I reflected upon his wife's words, and ultimately determined to follow her advice. I communicated my resolution to my companions, who at first unanimously declared against it; but on Mr. B.'s declaring that he would follow my example, they begged to be allowed to consider till the next morn-

The morning came, and the savages appeared again, renewing their demand for the rentoration of the captives. This was immediately agreed to, and at the same time Mr. Bulugin, myself, and three others of our party surrendered ourselves to their discretion. The remainder of our comrades, however, obstinately refused to follow; having taken, therefore, a hearty farewell of each other, we departed with the tribe to which we now belonged.

The next day we reached the village of the Koonichtshati (a tribe in the vicinity of Cape Flattery), where my host, the above-named chief, Yootramaki, had his winter residence. Mr. B. went to the master of his wife, whilst the three others fell into various hands.

The remainder of our companious attempted to reach the Island of Destruction, but foundered upon a rock, and after losing all their gunpowder, had some difficulty in escaping with their lives. They tried, therefore, to overtake us; but being intercepted by another tribe, they were all taken prisoners and dispersed along the coast.

At the end of about a month my master returned to his village near Cape Flattery, taking with him myself and Mr. B., whom he had purchased from his master, with a promise of purchasing his wife also. We lived for some time very comfortably; but afterwards our situation frequently changed; the savages sometimes selling, sometimes giving us to one another. The fate of poor Mr. and Mrs. B., who had become reconciled to each other, was truly cruel; sometimes they were united together, sometimes they were separated, and in constant fear of being so for ever. At last death kindly released them; the lady died in August 1809, and in February of the following year her disconsolate husband followed her, but not to the grave, for his wife had been at her douth in the hunds of such a barbarian, that he would not allow her a buriel, but had her exposed in the forest.

In the mean time, I passed the greater part of my captivity with the good Yootramaki, who treated me like a friend. These people are like children, and pleased with every trifle; I found, therefore, no difficulty in ingratiating myself with them, and the construction of a paper kite and a watchman's rattle, spread my reputation, as well as that of the Russian

nation in general, far among them. At last their veneration for my abilities was carried so far, that in one of the general assemblies of the Toeas, it was resolved that they would henceforward consider me as one of their equals; after which I always enjoyed the same honours as my master, or any other chief. They often wondered how Bulugin, who could neither shoot birds flying nor use the hatchet, could have been our chief.

During the ensuing wieter, so great a dearth of provisions ensued, that one beaver was paid for ten salmons. With some chiefs the want was so great, that three of our countrymen took refuge with me, and my master was kind enough to support them till the next spring, when they were demunded back by their owners, and I had influence enough to ensure them immunity for their flight.

In the month of March we again removed to our summer village, where I built for myself a but with embrasures for defence, and of so nevel n construction, that the chiefs came from great distances in order to see and admire it. In the mean time, however, God had heard our prayers, and provided for our deliverance. On

the 6th of May, an American brig, the Lydia, Capt. Brown, visited this coast. I went on board, and found one of our companious, whom the Captain had released near the river Columbia. This honest tar immediately offered to ransom the whole of us. The savages, who thought this a good opportunity for obtaining large quantities of European goods, made such exorbitant demands, that Capt. Brown, to cut the matter short, took one of their chiefs into custody, and declared that he would detain him till all the Russians were delivered up to him for a moderate price, for which several of us had already been ransomed. This proceeding had the desired effect; in less than two days he liberated thirteen of us. Seven had died during our esptivity, one had been sold to a distant nation, among whom he remained, and one was ransomed in 1809, by another American vessel, near the river Co-Intubia.

On the 10th of May our vessel weighed anchor, and after touching at several points of the coast, for the purpose of barter, we were safely landed on the 9th of June, at New Archangelsk.

Y. Z.

THE SERPENT AND THE FROGS.

(A Fable freely translated from the Hestopadesa.)

Is a deserted garden lived a superannuated serpent, named Mandavisar-Worn out with age and want of nourishing food, he approached one day the edge of a marsh. He looked at the frogs with a longing eye; but how was he to get at them? One of the frogs espied him, and keeping at a prudent distance, called out, "what ails you? have you lost your appetite?"-"Leave me, leave me," said the serpent, "do not waste a thought upon such a wretch as I am." The frog griuned with malignant joy at this speech; he came nearer, and

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modelling his vacant countenance into a grotesque expression of pity, begged carnestly to know the particulars of his unhappy fate. The scrpent, ventiog a sigh, thus began:

" A sage of Brahmapour, Kaundinya by name, had an only son, twenty years of age, endowed with every virtuous quality. Fate decreed that he should fall a victim to my venomous fangs; I bit him, and he died. The brahmin, at the sight of his lifeless son, dashed himself on the ground in a paroxysm of grief. His relations, his friends, all the neigh-

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hourhood of Brahmapour, assembled round him. Kupila, a man of experience and wisdom, approaching the spot, thus expostulated with the meaning brahmin: 'How, Kaundinya, whence this folly? whence this subjection to grief? Tell me, what has become of the monarch of the world, the lords of nighty armies and innumerable chariots? Does not every object within the vast limits of their empire remind us that they are dead?

'The body perishes by death as the vessel of clay, unhardened by fire,

dissolves in the stream.

Youth, beauty, wealth, power, the society of those dear to us, are blessings which continue with us but for a day: the wise man does not owe them one sigh of regret.

"As two planks borne upon the mighty lake touch and then part for ever, so men meet in this world and then suffer an eternal separation.

'Is not the body a compound of five elements? why then mourn that one of them should return from whence it emanated?

'As many dear friends as a man hath; so many stings does he allow grief to pierce into his soul.

'Thou knowest that our birth is but the beginning of death: we are united for a moment, and separated for millions of ages.

When the bond of tender friendship is sundered, the stroke is as terrible as that which changes light into darkness.

Torrents hasten to the great rivers; who can arrest their course? so also flies the life of man; so glide away his days and his nights.

Where is happluess enjoyed below, but in the society of a virtuous man? alas! this good is poisoned by the torment of separation.

* Segara, and other mighty princes, canobled themselves by spiendid actions. They are dead; and their actions—where are they?

When death prematurely strikes our children, and grief pierces our

soul like a sharp sword, memory becomes our foc; the only cure for our disease is foreetfalness.

"Kanndinya, at these words, roused himself as from a trance. 'Yes,' he exclaimed, 'I will fly this fatal place, where I feel the torments of hell; I will retire into a forest.' But Kapila resumed:

Evil follows the sinner into the forest. Man can triumph over his passions without quitting his abode.

'He who avoids evil, and can vanquish his passions, need not retire into a forest: his dwelling becomes a place of penitence.

'The man of sorrow fulfils his duties when he maintains a tranquillity of soul, wherever he may be; for every place is proper for the exercise of religion.

Man, the miserable sport of misfortune, disease, old age, and death, can only find happiness in detaching himself from the world.

'Happiness 1 do 1 say? it exists not; misery alone exists: we conceive an idea of happiness only by opposing it to misfortune.'

'Alas!' cried the sorrowing brahmin, 'it is too true!' Then turning towards me, he cuesed me in these words: 'From henceforth shall thon bear frogs on thy back.'

"Nevertheless, the lessons of Kapila, falling like nectareous dew, lenified the grief of his soul. He retired, after having taken the stick (i. e. performed the duties required by the law); and here am I (wretch that I am) condemned to the office of carrying frogs!"

The serpent had no sooner finished than the frog leaped away to communicate the extraordinary circumstance to the monarch of the marshes. His majesty soon appeared, waddling with great dignity towards the serpent. The latter received him very meekly on his back, and cantered away, giving him a long and delightful ride. Next day the king again appeared, and mounted his courses; but the serpent

was not so brisk as before. makes you so lazy?" asked the king of the frogs. "Why, my lord," said the serpent, "under favour, I am exhausted with hunger, and can eat nothing but frog-ment," - " Well, well," rejoined the king, " you may eat a few frogs;" and accordingly commanded some of his subjects to approach and be devoured. The serpent's agility returned, the king was more and more delighted, the pond became thioner and thinner of inhabitants, and when it was depopulated, the sement swallowed his majesty.

TRADE PEPPER

Or all the produce of the eastern islands, and of the countries immediately in their neighbourhood, in demand among strangers, black pepper is the most important, both in value and quantity.

The pepper countries extend from about the longitude of 96° to that of 115° east, beyond which none is to be found, and it reaches from 5° south latitude to about 120 north, where it again ceases. Within these limits we have Sumatra, Borneo, the Malayan Peninsula, and certain countries lying on the cust coast of the Gulf of Siam.

The whole produce of the island of Sumatra is estimated not to fall short of 168,000 pikols; the south-west coast being said to produce 150,000, and the northgast coast 18,000 pikuls.

The pepper ports on the north-east coast of Sumatra are Lankat and Delli, with Sanlang. The two first produce 15,000 pikola; and the latter 3,000 annually. The cultivation is carried on by the Batta mation in the interior.

The ports on the south-west coast, and the amount of their produce, as given on a recent estimate, are as follow, mit-Port and district of Trumah 40,000 District of Pulo Dun 4,000 Ditto of Clust 30,000 Coast from Tampat Tuan to Sum, 33,000 Port of Susu Kualla Batta 20,000 2,000 Analabu Districts to the north of Analabu, 20,000

Total pikols 150,000

Here it is of importance to remark, that the culture and production is extremely fluctuating, a circumstance arising partly from the character of the culture, partly from the nature of the soil, and perhaps in no inconsiderable degree from the cha-

racter of the cultivator. All the suitable lands in extensive districts are put at once under pepper culture when the price is high, but on these lands when the vines are exhausted, no fresh vices are planted, cluber because the soil has been actually impoverished, or the cultivator thinks so, or at all events never attempts to apply any dressing for the purpose of renovating it. From this cause the ports and districts which one year are the most productive, are found in a short time afterwards to yield a very inconsiderable quantity, or are totally unproductive. Thus Trumah, by far the most considerable pepper district, was a few years ago unknown to European traders even by name, and yet its produce is already decreasing; an is that of Pulo Dun district, and still more rapidly that of Kualla Batta. On the other hand, the production of Clust, and the districts to the northward of Analaba are capidly increasing, while that of Tumput Tunn, Susu, and Analabn is stariomary. During the last pepper season there obtained eargoes on the west coast of Sumatra twenty-seven American ships, six country traders, four large French ships, besides the ships belonging to the East-India Company, which generally take away 500 tons. Nearly the whole of this trade is in the hands of Europeans or Americans, and finds its way to Europe, to America, and in a small proportion to China. No trade can be more perfectly free than this is, the natives selling their produce to the best bidder, without distinction or predilection. The cultivators are members of numerous petry and independont tribes, and the increased value and extent of the trade is a noted proof of what commercial freedom is capable of effecting, even among so rude a people.

The north coast of Sumatra, from Pe-

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dier down to the Carimons, is estimated, as already mentioned, to produce 18,000 pikols. Prince of Wales' Island is the principal dépôt for this, from whence the greatest part is exported to India and China. The produce of Prince of Wales' Island itself is about 15,000 pikols.

Of the islands at the mouth of the straits of Malacca and Singapore, Bintang, on which Rhio is situated, and the adjacent islands, produce 10,000 pikels; and Lingga about 2,000. A large proportion of this is brought to the emporium of Singapore, which exported last year about 91,000 pikels; some part to Bengal and China, but principally to Europe direct, in free-traders.

The west coast of the Malayan Peninsula produces no pepper, with the exception of about 4,000 pikols afforded by the territory of Malarca. It may be remarked that no country which is rich in tin, also affords a large produce in pepper. Whether it be that the existence of tin points out a sterility in the soil unfavourable to the growth of pepper, or that the capital which each state can afford is insufficient to conduct both these branches of industry at once, is a matter on which want of local information disqualifies us from deciding.

On the east coast of the Peninsula, the production of pepper is very considerable. The ports of Patmi and Calantan, chiefly the latter, yield about 16,000 pikols annually, and Tringanu about 8,000. A portion of this is brought to Singapore and Penang; but we believe the greater proportion goes direct to China in junks, of which three large ones frequent Tringanu annually, and one Calantan. The Americans too, occasionally visit these parts. In the year 1821 three vussels of considerable burthen obtained cargoes.

The east coast of the gulf of Siam, from the latitude of 10½ to that of 12½ north, affords an extensive produce of pepper. This coast is scarcely known, even by name, to the traders of Europe. The principal ports here are Chantibur, Fungyai, Pongsom, and Kampod, the two first being under the dominion of Siam, and the latter under that of Kamboja. The whole produce is estimated at not less than 60,000 pikola, 40,000 of which are brought at once to the capital of Siam as

tribute to the king, and the whole finds its

It remains only to estimate the produce of the island of Borneo. The state of Borneo, properly so called, the most populous and considerable of that vast and almost tractiess region is, we believe, the only part of the island which now yields any supply of pepper worth mentioning, for that of Banjermassin has long ceased to be of any consideration. The whole produce of Borneo is estimated at about 20,000 pikols, of which a large share is carried to China direct in junks, some by Portuguese vessels; and about 7,000 pikals are now annually brought by the native craft of the country itself to Singapore in the course of that free trade, which is happily flourishing at this settlement.

The flats which have been stated, will enable us to estimate the whole production of the Malayan Archipelago, including that of the Peninsula of Malacca: and that of the cast coast of the Gulf of Siam at 308,000 pikels; and as there is no other part of the world that suffords pepper, excepting the western coast of the Peninsula of India, and this affords but 30,000 pikels, or less than one tenth part of what the places we have enumerated produce; we have, accordingly, at one view, the whole production of the earth, being 335,000 pikels, or 45,066,666 pounds avoirdupoise, and two-thinls. The average price of pepper has been lately about nine Spanish dollars a pikol; so the whole value drawn into India from Europe, China, and the New World, on account of this single commodity, is 3,042,000 dolars.

Of all the articles on which the industry of man is exercised, and of which the production is, at present at least, limited to a comparatively small extent of the globe, pepper is the most universally in use, being in very common demand among men of all conditions, the civilized and semi-barbarous, the rich and the poor. The taste for it is no affair of caprice or fashion, and we may be sure that its consumption will always keep pace with the very improvement of man himself, and increase in the ratio of the facility and cheapness in which the cultivator and merchant shall be able to supply it. The quantity given in this statement may indeed appear enormous, but a very simple.

experiment may satisfy us, that instead of being so, it is really the contrary: when meted out to the consumers, that is to say, to the whole population of the globe, or to one thousand millions of people, it will be found that the average annual consumption of an individual amounts to no more than 323 grains; less than a grain a day; and upon an average less than the four-fifth part of a peppercorn a day.

We have but to add a word on the qualities of the different varieties of pepper. The best is that of Malabar, the pepper of the east coast of the gulf of Siam is considered next, then follow those of Calautan, Borneo, the west coast of Sumarra, and at the bottom of the list is the pepper of Rhio. With respect to this last, the fact is, that the avidity of the cultivators and dealers to bring it to market has tempted them to place it before it is ripe, and from thence it turns out light, hollow, and ill-coloured.—
[Singapore Chronicle.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SELECTION OF BENGAL RAW SILKS FOR THE EUROPE MARKET.

The importation into Hritain of rawsilk from the East-Indies, has been progressively on the increase for the last few years, and is now become of such manitude as to constitute one of the leading branches of eastern trade; about this increase continue with a proportionate improvement in quality, there can be little doubt, but that in a short period of time, the necessity of drawing supplies from Indy (which at present easts the belance of our trade with that country, greatly to our disadvantage) will be nearly, if not altogether, removed.

As the principal cause of the imperfection of private investments of this article appears to be the want of knowledge in the purchase in India with regard to the several qualities of silk; it may not be superfluous to uffer such observations as may present to the boyer such points as are desirable to be attended to, and induce a more attentive selection than has hitherto, either from want of sufficient information or care, been effected.

The loading point which determines the value of Bengal raw silk, is the cleanness, or, being free from knibs or knota known amongst the manufacturers by the appellation of "foul;" evenness of thread is also most essential, but silk free from foul, will very rearly be uneven, and if foul, cannot be even; indeed, the terms foul and uneven in this case may be considered synonymous.

To judge if all the clean, the best mode is to open the skein, and stand with your back to a window, so that you look down the extended silk in the some direction that the light falls; by this means you will easily perceive any foulness that exists, and a very little practice will enable any person by a mere coup d'aid to judge accurately upon this most essential quality of Bengal raw silk. The skein being well shaken should not exhibit any dust or loose ends.

The different degrees of fineness and coarseness are denoted by the letters A. B. C .- Silk of 4-5 cocons is called A. No. 1; of G-B cocons A. No. 2; of 8-10 cocons B. No. 1; of 10-12 cocons B. No. 2; of 12-14 and 16-15 cocons B. No. 3; of 18-20 cocons C. No. 1; of 20-22 cocons C. No. 21 and of 22-24 cocons, &c. C. No. S .- All filature silk or that which is reeled in factories, is included within the above-named letters and numbers, but silk which the natives reel by hand is much coarser, and is marked by the letters A. B. C. D. E .- It must be understood that the A. I silk of one district in India will importantly differ in fineness from the A. I silk of another district, dependent upon circumstances of climate, culture, &c. &c., thus Baulash filature silk is inferior in fineness to Radnagore or Cossimbasar filature silk of corresponding letters, and Commercelly filature silk exceeds these, and so on.

Each skein of raw allk should be gunmed in one part, but not so much as to occasion it to adhere too strongly; a sufficient gunming causes the skein to preserve its regularity of thread, too much will cause the thread to break in the winding, during the operation of throwing or preparing for the hands of the consumers. The skeins should also be banded, or bound round in various parts with threads,

The value of the Bengal raw silk is by no means to be estimated by the lustre or trilliance of colour. Many have been deceived upon this point, it therefore becomes the more necessary to guard against similar errors. That these qualities are not exertial, appears when we consider that the silk will be dyed before it is manufactured, when both will be necessarily changed. Silk of indifferent colour is often clear and even, which the manufacturers most regard in their purchases, while allk of superior lustre is sometimes deficient in these desirable points; still colour and lustre are not to be overlooked; when combined with cleanness and evennen they give an additional value to Ben. . gal raw ailk. Foul silk in the winding is continually liable to break at the knibs or know, which renders the workmanship both unpleasant and expensive.

The demand in England for the several letters continually varies, and it seldom occurs that their value is regulated in ratio with their respective fineness: coarse silk often obtaining a higher price than the finer sizes, the demand being regulated by a limited supply of a particular letter, or by an extra consumption in some particular species of manufactured goods, or by some other accidental cause.

The distance of India is too great to allow speculation upon contingencies at home, and consequently prevents special directions being given as to the regulation of sizes for an investment; but no n general rule, the letters B, and C, should predominate over the letters A, and the proportion

of skein silk aboutd be very trifling; if a domand for exportation exists in England, it constantly rons on the lower priced silks, and such has been for the last few years the restriction of foreign houses in this respect, that the export trade has dwindled to nothing.

When, owing to the above-mentioned enoves of limited supply or extra consumption, a particular letter has secured an exorbitant price, upon the accounts reaching India, all the silk that can be procured of the same size, is immediately horried bone, in the hopes of realizing the same extravagant profit: this expectation has been invariably disappointed, a glut being occasionest, while the cause of the consumption has long since ceased, and the neglected letter of the former season, now meets a ready sale with the same advantage of price.

In closing these remarks upon Bengal raw rilk, we must note that the greatest care is requisite in packing it for the royage; if loosely packed the outside skeins will rub against each each other, and the silk will be cut as if by a knife. Silk in this state is of no value whatever. To prevent the possibility of friction, the bales must be packed exceedingly tight and compact.

The various sizes must on no account be mixed in the same package, silk so confused will never obtain a due price. Private investments are generally faulty in this respect, and the Company's bales, though generally tolerably correct, are not altogether unexceptionable in this particular.—[Hen. Hurk., Dec. 23.

Review of Books.

Mémoires du Chevalier D'Arciena,
Envoyé Extraordinaire du Roy à la
Porte, Consul d'Alep, d'Alger, de
Tripoli, et autres Echelles du Levant.
Contenant ses voyages à Constantinople, dans l'Asie, la Sgrie, la Palestine, l'Egypte, et la Barbarie, la Deseription de ces Païs, les Religions, les
Maurs, les Coutumes, le Négoce de
ces Peuples, et leurs Gouvernemens,
l'Hutoire naturelle et les événemens

les plus considérables, recueillis de set Mémoires Originaux, et mis en ordre avec des Réflexions. A Paris, 1735. 6 tomes, 12mo.

The Chevalier d'Arvieux is one of the best, both in point of accuracy and extent of information, of the travellers of the seventeenth century; we may regret that neither the succeeding, nor the present age has produced many similar examples; we can boast of some indeed who have enlarged the sphere of our knowledge, and as Englishmen, may rejoice that the most meritorious and useful of those of later times have been our countrymen; but yet the names of Della Valle, Tayernier, Chardin, Herbert, Sandys, and Lord, recall to our minds travellers so acute, so indefatigable, so eager to gain information, and so copious in the communication of it to the delighted reader, as to leave far behind them the great majority of their more modern successors.

If our renders participate with us in these sentiments, they will certainly require no apology for an occasional retraspective notice of these early travellers. We have mentioned but a few of the most renowned of them; for the age of Elizabeth was as fruitful in intrepld and curious voyagers, as in heroes and poets. The age of Sidney, Shakespeare, Johnson, and Spenser, was that of Raleigh, Drake, Cavendish, and Middleton, the age, in fact, of the founders of that Indian empire which new distributes the blessings of justice and moderation over seventy millions of our fellow creatures.

Among these early voyagers, Chardin will ever be pre-eminent for his honesty, his impartiality, and his minuteness of detail; always instructive, never tedious, the worthy jeweller has left us a work, the high value of which has been much increased by the copious and learned notes of his latest editor, M. Langlés.

The humble culogium we are about to offer to the memory of the Chevalier d'Arvieux is scarcely needed, perhaps, after the testimony of the learned editor we have just mentioned; but we can never think of any of

these old travellers without recalling the pleasure and instruction they have so often afforded us, or without adding our feeble tribute to the general testimony of approbation which has been justly borne to their truth, their varied learning, and we may also say, their solid and unshaken piety. How much is it to be lamented, that too many in later times have passed through countries still so calculated to excite their warmest feelings, though

"There the Turk has spoiled the land, And Zion's beauties are no more,"

merely to cavil at the ways of God, and cast a heartless sneer at revelation!

The Chevalier was born on the 21st June 1635, of an ancient and noble family, from which his biographer, P. Labat, affirms the English one of Harvey, as well as several other branches in Italy and France to be descended, giving us as the armorial bearings of all, "d'azur au griffon d'or, armé langué et vilainé de gueules."* He was placed at an early age in the college at Marscilles, from which he was soon compelled to remove by the breaking out of the great plague. On retiring to his paternal domain, he employed himself in his favourite study of the mathematics till the death of his father, who was assassinated in the year 1650. He was then, at the age of afteen, desired by his mother to undertake the management and direction of the estate, which destination of our future traveller was, however, prevented by her imperious and wasteful conduct, and his own ardent desire to visit the

[&]quot; Le Chevolter d'Arvicux înt charge, par Louis XIV., le différents missions (rés.-importanter imprés du Grand-Ségneur, de différenchéle Arabes et des puissances barbaresques) son bitéliègeme, sa rare probléé, et ses profundes conmissances dans les hauges Arabe et Torque, lui practièrent prissipse par-taut des succès plus ou nomin brillage. La collection de les swinges, rédicés sen vol. m. i.e., par le P. Labat, et il coèt le plus grand intérêt; cile est remplie de fatte

cutiena, instructifs of tremunthentlesses." Nate of M. Laughin in his relition of the "Voyages du Chrestier Chardin," col. i. p. 64.

^{*} The aupposed costern origin of hersidity may perhaps be considered to derive some support from the elymology which has been given of each of these two terms. See Nisbet, "Hersidity of Scotland," vol. 1, follo 14, who derives again from, at he says, " an Arabic or Perwan word hanned, or haselfo, blue; and gules from an Arabic word gule, signifying a red rome." We are not awarer of any European derivation so probable as them Peralen ones.

Levant, where at that time the noble families of Provence, when in reduced circumstances, were accustomed to send their younger sons, that they might procure by commerce the means of supporting the honour of the family; a course which at that period was not thought inconsistent with the aristocratical pride of the nobility.

Having an opulent kinsman settled at Smyrna, he set sail for that port 6th October 1653, on board the Postillon, Capt. Grimand. After touching at Genoa, the vessel proceeded to Leghorn, and here an effectual stop was very nearly put to our traveller's figther progress by a perfidious attack made upon the vessel by a Dutch ship within the mole. This attempt, to which the history of the Hollanders presents many parallels, was repulsed. After successfully weathering a tremendous gale, and stopping for a few hours only at Malta, the vessel reached Smyrna on the 4th December.

The Chevalier's abode at Smyrna offers nothing particularly interesting to the orientalist, although his observations on the state of society are characterized by all the liveliness of his nation, and are interspersed with the most curious anecdotes. Etiquette and politoness could scarcely be observed with greater nicety than he describes them to have been towards the Sharèis when detected in any delinquency; a system, indeed, which might have satisfied the old court of Spain itself.

On sçait qu'un appelle cherifa tous ceux qui descendent de la famille de Mahornet; on les regardo comme des saints, et ils le desvuient être, ayant l'honneur d'appartenir à leur prophète. Ils portent pour se distinguer des autres un turban verd, et une seste de la même couleur, que les Musulmans respectent ai fort, qu'il n'est permis à aucun autre qu'un cherifs de porter ce turban.

Ces cherifs no sont pourtant pas toujourn si sainta et si honnêtes gens, qu'ils le devroient être; ils tombent dans des fautes comme les autres, et vendent à faux poids et à fausse mesure; mais quand ils sont surpris, on les châtie comme ils le méritent. Il est vrai qu'on le fait avec décence et d'une façon toute respectueuse. Ayant de leur donner les coups de baton auxquels lis sont condamnez, on étend par terre un unuchoir brodé, on leur ôte avec respect leur turban verd, ou le pose sur le mouchoir, et on le couvre d'un autre mouchoir, ofin que cette, couleur minte ne souffre point du châtiment que l'on va faire à celui-qui l'a profance par sa muevaise conduite.

We would willingly transcribe the tale he gives us of the grateful Turk, and the Knight of Malta, whom he cured of the gout, but the limits of this notice will not permit us. We must content ourselves, therefore, with simply stating that his patients received four or five hundred blows on the soles of their feet, which were afterwards scarified and then anointed with balm of Mecca: "voilà la remede," says the Chevalier, " il est libre à tous les goutteux de s'en servir. A l'égard de la bâtonade il y a assez de Turcs à Marseilles pour la recevoir de leurs mains. S'il y a de la douleur dans cette opération, il semble qu'il y en a bien plus à souffrir toute sa vie celles de la goutte."

The unimpeached veracity of the narrator gives double force to the following anecdote, which, for the beautiful example it affords of strict justice combined with filial feeling, equals, if it does not surpass, any thing to be met with in the histories of the vaunted heroes of Greece or Rome.

L'histoire que je vais rapporter s'est passée sous mes yeux, et marque l'exactitude des Turcs à faire observer la police.

Le Naïb de Smirne étoit fils d'un Marchand Epicier de la même ville, qui l'avoit élevé avec soin, et l'avoit fait étudier auunt qu'on le peut faire dans le Pais. Il étoit parvenu à être Naîb do Cadi, et en ceue qualité il visitoit les marchez, et examinoit les poids et les mesures des marchands détailleurs. Un jour qu'il faisoit sa teurnée, les voisins avertirent son père de cacher ses faux poids. Mais cet homme ne pourant s'imaginer que son fils soulut lui faire un affront, se mocquoit de cet avis, et demeuroit tranquillement sur le pas de sa porte. Le Naîh étoit cependant bien averti que son pere trompoit le peuple, et avoit résolu d'en faire justice. En effet, il s'arrèta devant sa houtique, et lui dit : bon bomme apportez vos poids, et ves mesures afin qu'on les vérifie. Ce marchand ne fit que rire de cet ontre. Mais le Nails ayant commande à ses gens d'entrer dans la boutique, et de vérifler les poids et les mesures de son père, ils furent trouvés courts, et comme tels brisez, et le Naih condamna son père à rocevolr cinquante coups de biston sur la plante des pieds, et à cinquante piastres d'amende. Cela fut exécuté sur-le-chemp; après quoi le Naib descondit de cheval, se jetta aux pieds de son pire, les lui baisa en plement, et en lui disant : mon père, l'ai rendu à Dieu, au roi, au peuple, et à ma charge ce que je leur devois ; souffrez maintenant que je vous rends par ma unimission et par mes regrets ce que je vous dois comme à mon pere; la justice est avengle, elle est la puimance de Dieu en terre, elle ne distingue point le père d'avec le file : Dieu et le droit du proclain sont nu-dessus de la matare; vous avez abusé do ses loix, your mérities ce châtiment, vons l'aurier à la fin reçu d'un autre : je suls malheureux que vous l'ayez eu de moi; ma conscience me défendeit d'en user autrement; faites mieux à l'avenir, et plaignes mol, au lieu de me blimer de m'être vû îmlispensablement obligé à cette nécessité. Après cela il remonta à cheval, et poursuivit sa route. Tout le peuple qui s'était assemblé à cette esécution le combloit de lounnges, pour cette action d'une justice si extraordinaire. Le Grand Seigneur en fut informé, et l'en estima tellement, que le Cadi étant mort quelque tems après, il le mit à sa place, et le fit manter pur degrez jusqu'à la charge de Mufti, qui est le chef de la religion et de in justice.

Towards the end of the year 1657, M. Bertandié, of Marseilles, having, in partnership with M. Souribe, of the same city, engaged in a large mercantile concern for Sidon, sent orders to his brother, the patron of our traveller, to proceed thither on the first opportunity. The auxious desire of young D'Arvieux to add to the knowledge of English and vulgar Greek, which he had acquired at Smyrna, that of Arabic and Turkish, which was to be effected with greater facility in Syria, induced him to enter with great ardour into the proposed plan, and he gladly accompanied his relation and friend on board an English vessel bound for Alexaudria, intending to proceed from thence to their ultimate destination in a country ship. They embarked on the 7th February 1658.

Aciatic Journ .-- No. 105.

The cargo of the vessel must not be passed unnoticed—it is described as follows:

Ce valescau étoit beau et grand. Des marchands Turcs l'avoient frété pour purter en Egypte, quantité de marchandises, et un grand nombre d'esclaves des deux

sexes qu'ils y alloient vendre.

Les brincipaux de ces marchands étoient logés dans la grande chumbre, et ses dépendances, et avolant avec eux les jeunes garçons esclaves qu'ils alloient vendre, ou qu'ils gardolent pour leur service. Les autres occupaient les deux ponts avec les filles, et les cunuques qui les gardoient. He leur avoient fait des cabannes dans l'entre deux des canons. Ils y conchoient pele-mèle, no les perdoient jamais de vue, ne leur permettoient pas de prendre l'air sur le pont ou sur le gaillard, et en étaient si jaloux, qu'il y en avoit toujours nuit et jour qui faiscient la ronde, pour empêcher que quelqu'un n'en approchât ou qu'elles ne se dérobassant des fleux qui leur étoient assignez. Au moindre bruit, ils étoient éveilles, ils étoient sur pied, ils comptolent leurs malbeureuses brobis. S'il s'en trouvoit quelqu'une qui fut éveillée, et 'qu'lls soupçonnassent d'avoir causo du brult, ils la maltraitoient, et la contralgnoient de se bien couvrir, et de dormir, ou d'en faire semblant.

Ces précantions leur étaient nécessaires, pour les vendre plus cher; cur ceux qui les achetent les veulent avoir vierges, et quand cette marque, toute équivoque qu'elle est, ne se trouve pus, ils sont obliges de reprendre leur marchandise, et d'en rendre le pris. Pour les filles elles étoient à peu près de même age, la plus vieille no paralssoit pas avoir dix-huit aus ; c'étaient des Polonoises, des Moscovites, et des Circaesiennes que les Turtures avoient enlevées dans leurs courses, et qu'ils étoient venus vendre à Constantinople on a Calia. Elles étoient bien faites et parfaitement belles, sur tout les Circussiennes. Les Polomoises et les Moscovites étalent Chrétlennes. On avoit eu soin de leur apprendre la langue Turque. La plupart des Polonoises sçavoient la langue Françoise, aussi blen que les garçons qui étoient du même pais.

Malgré tout notre crédit et nos recommandations, nous n'avions pû avoir pour notre demeure que la Sainte Barbe, encore nous trouvions nous heureux. C'étoit en allant ou en revenant de la Sainte Barbe que j'avois occasion de voir et de parier à ces panteres filles, dont je commençois à entendre et à parler le langage, mais il falloit pour cela bien prendre son tente, et observer que leurs cerbères fusion éloignez. Elles une représentaient leur misère dans les termes les pius touchans, et me prioient de les acheter, afin de leur

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conserver la foi, qu'elles avoient rêçue au Baptême; mais je n'étois pas asses riche pour faire des charites de cette force, quoique j'eusse le ceur penérie de dou-leur de voir des Chrétiens que l'on me-not au marché comme des bêtes.

The Chevalier in Egypt is as entertaining, instructive, and cheerful as he is elsewhere, and the picture he draws of the Arab navigators of the Nile, affords a fair specimen of his humour in description.

C'est la plus plaisante chose du monde que d'entendre les complimens que les matelots se font, quand ils se rencontrent. Du plus loin qu'ils s'aperçoivent, ils se levent, ils étendent la main droite, hattent l'air, et crient de toutes leur forces Alla; après quoi ils se demandent des nouvelles de leur santé, de leurs enfans, on cou, des poules, du chat, et de nous les autres animanz de la famille. Ces complimens n'ont garde de finir; car ils les recommencem sans ceuse jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient hors de la portée de la voir, et de la vue.

Mais ils se g rdent bien de parler des femmes et des ülles ; ce seroit une incongruité et un manque de respect. Ils les comprendent avec les animaux qu'ils ont nommés, ou tout su plus sous le nom de maison et de famille. A l'égard des garcom ils s'en informent particulièrement. Ou dit que comme ils sont tous extremement jaloux de leurs femmes et de leurs filles, il ne faut jamais leur en parler, et cela a observe de part et d'autre fort ponctuellement. On remanque même que quand un Turc ou un Araba est obligé de parler de sa femme ou de sa fille à quelqu'un, comme à un médecin, ou à quelqu'autre personne pour qui Il a du respect, il ajocte toujours avant ou après le mot de femme ou de fille : sauf votre respect, ou bien, reverence parler, comme on fait dans quelques lieux d'Europe, en parlant des myethers, des apotiquaires, des vuidangeurs, et semblables geus, ou autres choses qui portent avec elles de l'horreur ou du dégoût. Il semble que cels coufirme asser ce quo j'ai dit qu'ils pensent de ce pauvre sexe dont ils se servent iei, et qu'ils ne veulent pas admetire dans tour paradis.

His remarks on arriving at Tyre, to which place he next proceeded, respecting the carelessness and apathy with which the Turks regard the decay of the finest and most useful works, are just and striking. To what can such spathy be attributed? The fact, however, is notorious: not only do they build their houses of wood (as Sir William Jones, in a feeble attempt to vindicate them from the charge of barbarism, admits) but, let us remember, they do it in countries filled with the remains of marble palaces. A few fountains, and some vast and splendid mosques, almost all in the capital, constitute the whole list of Turkish public works; while deserted villages, rained towns, and decayed buildings cover the land.

But the inveterate antipathy of the Turks to innovation, however necessary, and however little tending to interfere with their religion, is not to be solely, or even chiefly attributed to that religion itself; indeed some of the most pernicions of those prejudices, which have brought the Ottoman empire into its present degraded state, are in direct opposition to the principles of their faith; I need only refer to their. attachment to judicial astrology, When we look back to the picture of wealth and power exhibited in India in the flourishing days of the Mogul empire, and consider the splendid monuments yet remaining of it; when we contemplate also the superiority of the house of Timur to that of Bayazid, of the Moguls to the Turks, we must be convinced that their Tartarian origin, their despotic government, and their religion, are causes insufficient to account for the present state of things, although they have doubtless contributed in some measure to the gradual decay of the empire.

We shall pass over the description of the towns and country of Palestine, after selecting from this portion of the work the following account of the Dervish Ali.

En soriant par la porte de la ville (de Scide) du chié du chaisas, on trouve un cimetière des Turca, avec quatre petites mosquées conventes en dôme. Ce sont des sépultures de quelques personnes de considération. Dans une de ces mosquées est celle d'un nommé abou Reich, c'est-à dire le père de plumes, à cause de la quantité de plumes dont il chargeoit sa tère. Il est mort en opinion de sainteté, et

les femmes vont en pélérinage à son tombeau. Si la dévotion ne les y conduit pas, elle est du moins le prétexte de leurs promenades : car qu'ont elles besoin des saints de ce pais-là, poisqu'elles n'ont rien à espérer de bon dans l'autre monde?

Celui qui a succedé à ce saint emplumé se nomme Dervich All, et par les Français, Frère Joan. A l'imitation de son prédécesseur, il a la tête toute chargée de plumes de différentes sortes, et une veste composée de tant de pièces de différentes couleurs, que c'est un vrui mascarade. Sa ceinture large d'un bon pied, est agraphée par un grand numbre de boucles de cuivre. porte tonjours une douzaine de longs bâtons, dont les bouts sont ornez de quantité de guénilles, de comes de biches sauvages, de haches, de marteaux, d'armes, et de banderolles. Tous ces batons sont passer entre la veste et la ceinture, et lui environnent le dos et l'estornac. Dans cet êtat, il se fait connoître de loin, marche gravement, et marmotte continuellement sur un gros chapelet de deux à trois brasses de longueur. Il a toujours les pieds nus, et tous les doigts des mains charges d'autaut d'anneurs qu'ils en penvent contenir, et ses orellles percées en plusieurs endroits, babiolies. Il est grand, bien fait, robuste et bel bomme. Il étoit autrefois fort riche, et allié de l'Emir Fekhreddin. Les Tures la depouillèrent de tous ses biens, après la prise de l'Emir. Pour se garantir de la mort qui lui paroissoit inévitable, il contrefit le fol, et se mit dans l'équipage que je viena de décrire, et sauva ninai sa vie : car les Turcs n'eurent plus garde de lui Ils le respectèrent des-lors, et le respectent encore comme un saint. Plus'les extravagances sont grandes plus Ila ont de vénération pour ceux qui les font.

Ce sage fol aime les Français, les visite souvent, et pourvû qu'ils soient seuls, il boit du vin avec ents. l'aime, et le trouve bon. Il les paye par des contes les plus plusans du moude: car il a l'esprit naturellement enjoué, et par des bénédictions qu'il donne aux coins des chambres, qu'il touche de ses mains et de sa tête, avec des postures grotenques; après quoi il reprend en cérémonie son équipage, et

CH VIL

In our days, when the military ardour of the Osmanlis has so much, cooled and that military skill which they once possessed has utterly disappeared, it may be worth while to read the account given by our author of the soldiery under the pachas, at a time when they were yet the terror of Christendom.

La milice des pachas et des autres officiers qui gouvernent les provinces et les

villes éloignées de Constantinople, est composés de cavaliers et de fantassins. Ces troupes ne demeurent guères dans des garnisons fixes; elles sont le plus souvent à la campagne au services des pachas, qui les entretienment à leurs dépens pour leur garde, ou pour faire exécuter leurs ordres, chanc absolument nécessaire, surtout dans des endroits éloignés de la capitale de l'empire, où les peuples ne portent le joug qu'à regret, et où lis sont toujours porter à la révolte.

Ces troupes sont bonnes, bien armées, bien aguerries, endurcies au travail et fort braves. Ce sont pour l'ordinaire les pachas qui les payent, et qui, outre la paye journalière leur fournissent le pain, la viande, la beurre et le ris, et l'orge pour leurs.

chevaux.

Le capitaine de chaque compaguie donne le caffé à ses soldats; muis sans source. Cette délicatesse ne convient pas à des gens de guerre. Si quelqu'un en veut mettre dans son caffé, en ne l'en empêche pas, pourru que ce soit à ses dépens; muis il est assez rare qu'ils employent leur

argent à cette marchandise.

Le pourroyeur de chaque compagnie, va tous les matins au marché et au magasin du poche, ou ses commis lui font distribuer ce qui est règlé pour la journée. Il le porte su chaoux, ou lieutenant de la compagnie, qui le donne au cuisinier, et celui-ci distribue la vlande, le beurre et le ris dans différentes marmites. Il y en a une pour le capitaine, et une mitre beaucoup plus grande pour les cinquante hommes dont la compagnie est composée. Le capitaine et ses soblats logent et mangent ensemble dans une même chambre; leurs armes sont attachées autour des murailles; ils en ont un très grand soin; rico n'est plus chir ni plus poli. grandes nattes de jonc de six à sept pieds de largeur font une estrade autour de la chambre. C'est sur ces nattes qu'ils couchent tous ensemble, sans matelats, sans convertures, et sans creillers, que ce qu'ils s'en fant avec leurs hardes et leurs

Mantenux.

Les chevaux des cavaliers sont dans les cours de ces khans, ou dans des écuries, selon la saison. Ils y sont attachez par les pieds de derrière avec des cordes ou des chaines à des piquets de bois ou de fer plantes dans le plancher. Its les font panser en leur présence, ou les pansent eux-mêmes; et bien loin de se croire desbonorez par cet exercire, ils s'en font un honneur qu'ils ne cédent pas volontiers à un autre.

Lorsque l'heure de diner est venne, on étend un long pièce de toile au milieu de la chambre. Le capitaine se met à un bout, et le chaoux à l'autre : les acidats, assis des deux côtez, mangent en grand silence, ce que le cuisinier a servi. Le repas achevé le chaoux se lève et remercie

3 M 5

Dien et le Grand Seigneur du bien qu'ils en out roçus; il fult aussi une prière pour la santé et prospérité du pache, et il la fait d'une voix si haute, qu'il faudroit être bien sourd pour ne la pas entendre; les soldats y répondent sur le même ton par un grand cri, et so levent tous à la fois pour aller boire de l'eau et se laver les mains et la bouche. Pendant cela on dessert, et on balaye la place. Le capitaine se remet à sa place, les soldets en font aumat, et on leur doone à chacun une tasse de caffe, et puis chacun allume sa pipe pour fumer pendant la conversation. Le capitaine prend ordinairement ce toms pour leur denner ses ordrest, et pour les chatier quand ils ont fait quelque faute. Quand cela arrive, il les fait mettre à terre par leurs compagnons, et leur donne de sa propre main sur la plante des pieds, on our les feures, tel nombre de coups de bâton qu'il juge à propos, et l'exécution achevée, celui qui a été châtié ae relève, et vient baiser la main de son capitaine, le remercie de la peine qu'il a prise, et lui promet d'être plus sage.

Du reste ils vivent ensemble dans une grande paix et dans une union parfaite. On ne les entend jamnis se quereller, encore moins jurer, on blasphèmer le nom de Dieu on du Prophète. Ce crime seroit irrémissible. Ils se secourem dans leurs besoins fort charitablement, se traitent tanjours de frères et de compagnons.

Ils su piquent d'avoir de helles armes, et de les tenir fort propres. Leurs hobits ne le sont pas moins. Ils n'out point d'labits uniformes; mais ils aont propres, on pourroit dire magaliques: c'est la passion de totes les Tures. Ils aiment les draps, et les étoffes de sove de couleur. Ils en out un grand soin ; ils sont toujours bien chausen; ils ont de belles cointures, des poignards et des grands couteaux à manches d'aguthe, ou d'autres pierres, ou l'argent doré et ils employent la plus grande partie de leur paye, et ce qu'ils penvent gagoer d'ailleurs, en ces sortes de choses, et pour lours chevaux et leurs harnols.

Du reste on ne peut soulmiter dans des troupes plus de discipline, d'obéissance, de ponetanlité, et de respect pour leurs officiers.

The striking picture of discipline and good order here presented to us by the Chevalier, compared with the present condition of the Turkish army, is quite sufficient to demonstrate the hopeless degeneracy of the whole system. Surely there can be none who yet believe, with M. D'Olasson, and others, that a few enlightened men could reform all. The vices of the Turkish government require for their corresponding to the correspond

tion more than the genius of an able sultan, although sided by as able unit calightened a multi. They are the consequences of, and are maintained, strengthened, and aggravated by the errors and prejudices of the people themselves.

Could any sovereign have accomplished the reform of the national institutions, Salim III, would have done it; he was eager for the improvement of his people, he was anxious to adopt the best means for invigorating his empire, and introducing the arts, sciences, and general intelligence of Christian Europe: all this he attempted, and the attempt cost him his throne and his life; the prejudices of the people were too deeply rooted; and the faithful ministers who assisted in his noble plans were cut off with him.

The little pamphlet of Sayyid Mustafa, "Sur l'état actuel de l'Art Militaire, du Génie et des Sciences à Constantinople," affords sufficient evidence, did no other exist, of the deplorable and wilful ignorance of the great mass of the nation, and at the same time gives an almost affecting nurrative of the exertions of the unfortunate prince to whom we have just alluded, and of the small number of those who laboured under him in the cause of improvement.

We may be told that this decrepitude of the Ottoman empire is a good thing; that had it not been thus, the Greeks could never have had that prospect of independence which every good and humane man must rejoice to see before there. That the Greeks have been for three centuries crushed beneath a most brutalising tyrauny, and have been treated by the Turks as the Helots were by the Spartans, is unquestionable; and where is he who does not rejeice at the political, we might nearly say corporeal resurrection of such a nation as the Greeks? Let us remember, however, that Greece is not the whole of Turkey, that it is indeed but a very small

part of it, and that vast countries yet remain, of the establishment in which of free and enlightened governments we can entertain no hope. Could we so far forget that we are Englishmen, and become such complete cosmopolites as to rejoice in Russia becoming mistress of Thrace and Asia Minor, and plucing her garrisons so far eastward as Erzeram, Van, or Sulaimaniyah; should we even in such case beable to congratulate the inhabitants of those countries on having obtained by the change of masters a free, mild, and equitable government? Such an extension of the power of Russia may be supposed impossible; but let those who consider the Russian Government as harmless and unambitious, reflect

whether it is the strength of the Turks themselves, or only the certainty of English and French interference that has hitherto protected Constantinople itself. When we deprecate this extension of the Russian empire, as adverse to the interests of England, it is not that we tremble for the safety of our Indian possessions: we have endeavoured to point out, in a former number, the almost insuperable obstacles that intervene. Such extension, however, would doubtless oblige us to maintain a most imposing force on the north-western frontier of our Indian empire, and would certainly occasion serious inconveniences as respects our commercial relations in the Mediterranean.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

OMITTARY OF CAPT. FELL.

WE regret to observe that Oriental literature has metained a sovere loss by the death of a scholar, enment for his acquirements and scal. Captain Fell, of Benares, died at Belsapore on the 15th of February last, of a fever caught upon his return from Nagpore to Benares. Private business had called him to the former city, but with the alacrity that ever distinguishad his studies he had offered his services in exploring, on his route, those monuments of antiquity which are found in the district of Chutteesghur, especially in the form of ancient and undecyphered inscriptions. These, it was his intention to copy and convey to Benares, where he would have examined and translated them at leisure, and communicated their contents to Government. We believe that he had made some progress in the collection, but the unfortunate event that has depriced the public service of this valuable officer has disappointed the hopes which his known activity and abilities impired.

Captain Fell was well known to possess great merit as an orientalist. He had some knowledge of the Persian language, and a very thorough familiarity with Hindec. It was to Sanscrit, however, that his attention had been principally directed, and in which his proficiency was un-cipalled. He had studied the intricate grammar of this venerable speech, agreeably to the rative method, with peculiar success, and was excelled by few Pundits in the command be exercised over the sys-

tem of Panini, in the readiness of his recollection, and the facility with which be cited and applied the numerous technical rules of that school. This knowledge, and that of the language resulting from it, qualified him in a disgular manuer for the situation he held as Superintendent of the Benarcs Sanscrit College, and his literary fitness was enhanced by the good-humoured vivacity and the anxious attention with which he discharged the duties of his station. Indeed the flourishing condition of that institution during the last few years has been his own work.

The early period at which Captain Fell has been cut off will in some measure account for his having had no opportunity of communicating his knowledge to the public. We believe, however, that as a translator he has been very industriously engaged, and that he has left manu-scripts of considerable value. Several interesting inscriptions have been for-warded by him to the Asiatic Society, and are, we understand, in the course of publication. He was an industrious contributer to the Benares Literary Society. A very interesting account of the Benddha monument at Bhilm, published in the Calcutta Journal a few years ego, was from his hand, and some translations from the ninth, or genealogical chapter of the Bhagavat, published in the Oriental Magazine last year, are also by him. An abstract account of the Raghu Vansa was noticed by us some time since as presented by him to the Asiatic Society, and we

understand that he had been for some time employed upon a translation of the Mitakshars, and of an important work on Hindoo Law, attributed to the Sage Gantama. Had his life been spared, the public would no doubt have resped the burvest of these silent, but not less assiduous and meritorious exertions .- | Cal. Ger. Gaz.

CHINESE COLLEGE IN STALT. (Dy M. Vierneaux.)

I went lately to visit an institution in Naples, which is the only one of its kind in Europe-the Chinese College, where young natives of China are brought up to the ecclesiastical profession, and whence they return afterwards to their country, to propagate the Christian religion. The founder of this establishment was D. Matteo Ripa, a Neapolitan Missionary, and a companion of the Besto Alfonso de Liguari, a name well known in the annals of the Catholic church. Rips went to China, and resided several years at the Missionary House at Pekin, where his skill in painting recommended him to the Emperor and Court While living in that remote land, he conceived the plan which he afterwards executed, of establishing a College in Europe for the education of young Chinese. Several trials were made, and at last Naples was fixed upon for this institution, as the climate appeared to be the most favourable and congenial to these children of the East. The youths destined for this place are smuggled out of their country at the age of thirteen or fouriern, by means of the Missionaries, who send them first to Maino, whence they are conveyed to Europe, generally in Portuguese vessels bound to Lisbon, from which place they proceed to Italy. The expenses are defrayed partly by this institution, and partly by the College de Propaganda Fide at Rome.

The Chinese College is situated on the slope of the bill of Capo di Monte, in a quiet retired spot, which communits a fine prospect of the bay. The house and the adjoining church are simply but neatly constructed; the apartments are comfortsble and airy, and the whole place is kept remarkably clean, and in the best order, so as to form an agreeable contrast with the generality of Neapolitan establishments. The roctor, a Neapolitan Missionary, and a sensible well-informed man, politely showed us every thing deserving attention. We entered first the ball, which is bung round with the portraits of the Chinese who have resided in this house since its estahillsliment; they are about forty, and among them is that of Rips, the founder. It is the custom before any of the inmates of this College depart, to have their likenesses taken. They are dressed in the numerity of the institution, a loose dark

robe, with a red sash round the waist; and they held the crucifix in their hands. There is a strong national likeness among them. Under every portrait is an Inscription, which states the name of the individual, the province he was born in, the year in which he came to Naples, that in which he departed again for China, and the epoch and mode of his death, when known. These who have suffered martyrdom are represented with the instruments of their death; others have chains round their necks, as a sign of their luving suffered imprisonment. Such a collection, in such a place, is apt to make a solemn impression on the mind, and to raise a train of new and awful ideas,

There were six Chinese in the College when I visited it, one of them was insune, and another blind. I had a long converention in Italian with the latter, who appeared a very sensible man, and superior to the others; his address was genteel and prepassessing, his disposition appeared easy and obliging, his coawers to my questions were appropriate, and he shewed hunself well informed of European affairs. I was told afterwards by one of the attendants, that he was the son of a Mandarin of rank at Pekin. He said that his voyage from Macao to Lisbon bad lasted nine months; that the vessel was a very long time in clearing the Straits of Malacca; that his sight suffered severely during the voyage, and that latterly he had the misfortune of losing it entirely. He cannot therefore return to China; he will never see again his country, his home, or his kindred. Still be did not seem dissatisfied; he was cheerful, and resigned to his lot; he spoke of his country with calm, but affectionate remembrance, and mentioned with respect the names of the great Kang-hi, and of Trien Long; he talked of the present Emperor, and of his Court. I asked him about the diversity of dialects in his own country; he said that every province, and almost every district, has a particular one; that the further he travelled from Pekin, the more difficult it was for him to understand the common people; that the language of the Mandarins is the same throughout the empire; and he asserted that it is not very difficult. He appeared to have correct notions of geography; among other questions he asked me whether the differences between America and England were entirely made up. He said that Pekin, although under the same latitude as Naples, is much colder than the latter city, which he attributed to the plains that surround the former, and to its distance from the sea. I was much pleased with his convenation; he spoke pure Italian, with a very good accent. felt towards him that sympathy which approximates all persons of feeling, whatever be the spot of their birth. The bour for

starting the gates of the College was appreaching; I parted with regret from Padra Giovanni, the blind Chinese, and his remembrance will remain impressed on my mind as long as I live.

COMET.

A comet has been seen for several mornings past, from three o'clock till daylight. Its situation, when seen on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, was about E. 30° N., and its right excension about 230°. We have not been able to ascertain whether any observations of importance have been made in Bombay as to its movements. By a paragraph in the Madras Government Gazette, we find it has been seen at that Presidency also.—[Rombay Courier, Jan. 17.

NEW DISCOVERY DETWEEN PORT JACKSON AND PUBLIC'S STRAITS.

(Extract of a letter from Capt. Samner, of the Avon.)

in The Axon, in her passage from Port Juckson towards Toeres Straits, discovered two islands and a chain of reefs, which appear not to be laid down in Flinder's chart, or any chart of the South Pacific in my possession, and probably of recent formation. I enclose the following extract from our log of the 17th, with such remarks as the subject seemed to suggest.

"Sept. 17, 1823.—At 5 half r.m. saw a range of breakers and coral reef from the mast head, extending from S.W. by S. to N.W. as far as the eye could discern, with an islet or rock to the N.E. hauled on a wind to the S. S.W. Two islands resembling sand banks, with trees, were seen bearing S.W. by S.; stood on towards them until the coral bottom was discerned under us, when we tacked to the E.N.E., sounding in stays two coats eighteen fathoms.

"Sent the gig to explore the island; distance off them four miles, and stood on and off until her return; her report was that reefs extend from both islands in an E.S.E. direction, that they are otherwise steep to approach; not finding a good landing on the northward, they pulled to southward; soundings between them twenty fathoms and not less than nine. Landed on the N.E. side of the island; found it covered with various sea birds, many sitting on their eggs in the sand, and others in the shrubs.

At 5 saw a range of breakers from the must hoad bearing S. E., distance off them supposed eight or ten miles, with an apparent clear sea between them and the islands. Bore up to the S.W.W.

"Water discoloured in passing the bank, but apparently not less than ten to twelve fathoms, which we had previous to the boat returning.

"At sur-set no soundings and a clear sea a-head, resumed our course to the W.N.W.

These islands bear from each other E.S. E. two miles S. E. end of Boropton's Shoal and one in lat. 19, 30, S, chr. I.S.

13. by lunar 158, 10, 50, E.

" Should a slup bound through Torres" Strait meet with light variable winds from N.W. with casterly currents, as she prohably may at an advanced season after leaving the coast of New Holland, I should advise her, on reaching this parallel, and she be desirons of regaining her ground to the westward, without the delay of sounding Bompton's Shoal to the morthward (provided the wind be favournble), cross this extensive range of reefs and breakers in lat. 19. 40, to, 45, by which means she will avoid the risk of fatting in with many unsurveyed and growing reefs which are known to lay between the lat. of 21, 30, S. and 20, 40, S. a centinuation of which I suppose to be the reefs seen in the S.E.

"The Aven's Islands may be made and passed to the anothward within two miles or less, if preferred. In case of emergency I should not besize, with a communding breeze, to run between them before noon, as the coral bottom may be dis-

tinetly seen in eight fulloms.

"The weather was clear and fitte during the whole of the afternoon, during which time we were standing off and on; had there been any broken water between these islands and the reefs, seen to southward of them within the distance of ten miles, it must have been seen, as a strict look out was kept by myself and a man at the mast lead."

NEW ROUTH WALES MISCELLASEA.

Mr. McAdam's system of paving has been introduced with much effect into Sydney.

A bank is about to be incorporated in Van Dieman's land. An Agricultural Society has been already established there.

A presbyterian church is to be creeted at Sydney, and subscription papers have been in circulation in the colony for that purpose since September.

Tasmania is the new name given to Van Dieman's Land. This title restores to Tasman the homour of having first discovered it, of which he has so long been deprived.

A religious tract society was formed in

Sydney in September last.

A new almanac, calculated for the meridian of the island, is expected to make its appearance, under the anction of the Government of Van Dieman's land, this year. It will contain the civil and military departments with a directory, comprising an alphabetical list of the names, resi-

dences, and professions of the most respectable persons on the island.

A stage ceach was set up in October last, to run from Sydney to Paramatta.

On the 12th of October last, a severe storm visited Sydney, and at the seat of Mr. McArthur, out of three thousand sheep in the folds, seventy-seven were killed by the lightning.

The colonists of New South Wales and Tasmania are using every exercion to improve their breed of sheep by importations, and in other ways. Forty-four pure Merino sheep, part of the flock of the late Marquess of Londonderry, were imported in the Mariner lately.—[Sydney Gaz.

PROPRIETAN MANUSCRIPT.

A letter from Mousieur Champollion, jun., sumounces, that among the papyrus collected by M. Drovetti, in Egypt, is a Phaenician manuscript. Mousieur Champollion intends soon to publish an account of the rich collection of monuments which at present form the Royal Egyptian Museum at Turin.

COAL MINES IN POTET.

A mercantile house in London, which is much connected in the Levant trade, has received intelligence that large mines of genuine coals have been lately discovered in Egypt, and that the Pacha is resolved upon having them worked.

WATER TELESCOPE.

A new optical instrument of very considerable ingunuity has lately been invented by a Mr. Wu. Leslie, of Lauslatenigh, United States, for seeing though water, and these exploring the bottom of rivers, It consists of a tube that may be varied in length as occasion shall require, about an inch broad at the top, where the eve is applied, and regularly enlarging to the bottom, which bears a proportion to the other end, about ten to one in diameter. Each end is glassed. The great reason why one cannot look through water to the hottom, is the reflection and refraction of the tays of light upon arriving at the surface. This glass overcomes that difficulty, by extending the eye, as it were, into the denser medians, and making use of the light which is in the water, where the rays pursue right lines, as well as in the rarer medium of the air. For use in the night, it is litted with lamps suspended near the bottom in a shorter cylinder, which goes on over the top of the tube, and descends till the bestons of the cylinder is as less as the bettern of the tube, and there it is secured. In a space between the cylinder and tube. lomps are suspended; the mouth of the cylinder, as well as the tube, being glared. To let off the smoke of the lamps, and supply them with air,

two small pipes, the first from the top, and the second from the bottom of the cylinder, lead up the side of the tube. The lamps throw a strong light around, and the bottom of the river is easily examined. The advantages of such an instrument will readily occur. Among other interesting ones, the speedy recovery of drowned hodies is one, and it would doubtless be the means of saving many lives. Last property too may be found, and the impediments to excavation discovered and their removal facilitated.

EAST-INDIA MILITARY CALENDAR,

We noticed in a late number that the 2n PART of the East-India Military Calendar was in the press. The services of the following officers amongst others are given in this part. It would exceed the limits of this portion of our work to insert the names of all officers respecting whom honourable mention is made in this work; but the intelligence now given must he interesting to our military readers. Adams, T., late Maj.; Allan, Sir Alex., Bart, late Col. ; Bowness, G., Maj. Gen. ; Burrell, L., Maj. Gen.; Beatson, A., Maj. Gen.; Brown, A., Lieut. Gen.; Hlair, Sir R., K.C.B., Lieut. Gen.; Baines, G. V., Maj. ; Burn, W., late Maj. Gen. ; Barker, Sir Robt., Bart., late Brig. Gen.; Bruce, W., late Licut, Col.; Burr, D., Licut, Gen.; Bellasis, John, late Maj. Gen.; Balfottr, Sir P., Barr, late Maj.; Rall, Geo., late Lieux, Col. ; Carnar, J. R., Maj.; Crawfurd, C., Col.; Clerke, Jas., Maj.; Clive, Robert, Lord, late Maj. Gen.'; Champion, A., late Col.; Camac, Jacob, Jane Lieut. Col.; Close, Sir Barry, Bart, late Maj Goo.; Carnac, John, late Brig. Gen.; Cailland, John, late Brig. Gen.; Coote, Sir Eyre, late Lieut Gen.; Chalmers, Sir John, K.C.B., late Maj. Gen.; Campbell, D., Lieut, Gen.; Dalton, D. H., Lieut.Col.; Dunn, Lieut. Gen.; De La Motte, Mal.; Durand, Lient Col.; Don, P., Lient Col.; d'Agui-lar, G. T., Maj.; Dyce, A., Maj.Gen.; Duff, P., late Maj. Gen.; Elwood, C.W., Maj.; Earle, S. Capt.; Edmonstone, John, late Lieut. Col. ; Farcitt, W. D., late Muj. Gen.; Fetherston, T., Lieut. Col.; Franklin, W., Lieut. Col.; Floyd, Sir John, late Gen.; Gordon, R., Lieut. Col.; Gregory, R., Maj.Gen.; Gilbert, W. R., Maje; Goddard, T., late Brig, Gen.; Gar-diner, R., late Maj, Gen.; Hayes, Maj. Gen.; Hodgson, C., Lieut, Col.; Hig-gins, C. T., Maj.; Hall, H., Maj. Gen.; Houstom, R., C.B., Lieut, Col.; Hodg-son, R., Maj.; Hull, W., Lieut, Col.; Harteley, late Maj. Gen.; Horsford, Sir-John, K. C.B., late Maj. Gen.; Hawkins, T., late Col.; Johnson, J. M., Lieut Col; Ironnide, late Col.; Kenting, late Lieut. Col.; Kave, R., late Liett.Col.; Kirk-patrick, W., late Maj Gon.; Lawrence,

H. P., Mal. Gen.; Leuman, W.C., Lieut. Col.; Littlejohn, P., Lieut. Col.; Latter, R. J., Lieut. Col.; Latter, Lieut. Col.; Marray, Sir J. M., Bart., late Lieut. Col.; Marrine, Claude, late Maj. Gen.; Midnro, Sir Hector, late Gen.; Midford, G., Lieut. Col.; Muir, G., late Col.; Morntagu, Edward, late Lieut. Col.; Niegent, E., Lieut. Col.; Niecholls, W., Lieut. Col.; Nation, S., Lieut. Col.; Nicholson, R., Lieut. Gen.; Nilson, late Brig. Gen.; O'Hallorau, J., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Ogilby, Sir D., Lieut. Gen.; Polmore, Lieut. Col.; Ogilby, Sir D., Lieut. Gen.; Polmore, Lieut. Col.; Pearse, T. D., late Col.; Pophara, W., late Lieut. Gen.; Richards, G., Lieut. Col.; Richards, W., Lieut. Col.; Richards, W., Lieut. Col.; Smith, H. F., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Smith, H. F., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Smith, H. F., C.B., Lieut. Col.; Smith, H. W. C., Maj.; Stibbert, Giles, late Lieut. Gen.; Stanley, H.W., Maj.; Scott, W., late Lieut. Col.; Torraine, Maj.; Thomas, L., Lieut. Col.; Torraine, Maj.; Thomas, L.,

C.B., Maj.Gen.; Tetley, J., late Col.; Wilson, J. A., Lieut Col.; Watson, R. A. C., Maj.; Watson, Commodore; Woulfe, John, Maj.; Whish, R., Lieut. Col.; Waring, John Scott, late Maj.; Watson, W., late Maj.; Ware, C., late Maj. Gen.

The following are among the original military papers contained in this Parts—Journal of the ever-memorable defence of Onore in 1783; Journal of the retreat of Brig Gen. Monson's Detachment in 1804; Narrative of the defence of Delhi in 1804; List of prisoners taken at Bedmore in 1782, distinguishing those who were mordered by order of Tippoo Sultaun; Report of the Operations of the Right Column in the attack upon Tippoo Sultaun's fortified camp on the night of the 6th Feb. 1792; Refunction of the Calumnies of Mr. Burke and others on the Indian Army; advice to a Cadet going to India for his conduct on the passage, on his landing, and during his residence in India, by a Field Officer.

The Second Part will be published in

the course of September.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Orbate at the Cast-Jindia Mouse.

East-India House, July 23.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to requisition, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street.

STATE OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.

The minutes of the last Court having

been gone through-

The Chairman (Wm. Astell, Esq.) open-ed the business of the day, by acquainting the Proprietors that the Court was specially summoned, at the desire of nine Proprietors, " to take into consideration the present state of the press in India, and the late proceedings, which had led to the banishment from India of the Editors of the Calcutta Journal."

The requisition, couched in the above terms, and signed by Charles Forbes, Hugh Cook, John Bittleston, Edward B. Lewin, Douglas Kinnaird, James Pater-son, J. Young, William Gowan, W. Max-

field, was then read.

Mr. Hume immediately proceeded to address the Court. He observed, that though he was not one of those who had signed the requisition, yet it was only his casual absence which had prevented him from doing so; and he could not avoid expressing his regret, when a subject of so much importance as the state of the press in India (for, whether it was well or ill-conducted, the subject was of vital im-

portance) happened to be brought forward. that any disposition should be shown in that Court, and more particularly by the gentlemen behind the bar, to put an and to the discussion in a premuture manner. On former occasions, when the subject under consideration was of such magnitude as not to allow gentlemen to deliver their opinions on one day, the old system was to adjourn the question to another period. In the present instance this had not been done; but he was not altogether seery that this was a new Court, since gentlemen were now at liberty to originate their views of this subject in whatever way they felt disposed to consider it. At the but Court, they bud received much information from his Hon-Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) on the state of the press in India; they had beard from him an enlightened detail of facts connected with that subject; he had placed before the Court arguments so foreible, and illustrations so pertinent, that he was surprised the address of his Hon, Friend had not made a much greater impression on the minds of those who had beard it. (Hone !) He had expected that some gentlemen, from the general liberality of their character, and others, frum their conduct on former occasions, would have been ready to conceder every information that could be communicated on this question. He was, however, greatly disappointed; and when he saw men leagued together in public, to prevent

the production of information, on any subject that ought to be laid before a community who had great duties to perform, he could not but suspect something hollow, something rotten beneath, which induced them not to come forward in a hold and manly way; he could see no other grounds for the refusal of information respecting an act, which was admitted by the Directors themselves to have been one of forcible coercion; and, as he would presently show, of over-stretched authority, by one of their servents abress!. A sense of that justice which Englishmen had a right to look for in every situation, ought to have prompted those who possessed the power, to lay before the Proprietors all the information that was demanded. It would then become the duty of the Court to endsider this subject with a calm and dispassionate mind, divested of every angry and prejudiced feeling; and, indeed, no doubt could be entertained but that, after the lapse of so long a period, the subject would be investigated in a cool and rollected manner. But when he saw men opposing a calm examination of such a question, after the period that had elapsed since the circumstances out of which this discussion arose had taken place; when he saw them pertinacionaly resisting every effort to procure information on the subject, he was induced to suspect that acts were, from time to time, committed in India, that would not bear the light. The conduct which had been pursued on this occasion, showed that a strange fearfulness existed, lest a public examination into the facts of this case should be instituted. As a public body, having 70 or 80,000,000 of the natives of India placed under their care, they were bound, by the most sacred obligation, to see that their interests were properly anended to. They laid, in Great Britaln, a powerful check on the exercise of authority, a check which he hoped they would ever continue to revere, he maint the Press. It was the greatest blessing which a people could enjoy; and he must say, that those who endeavoured to curtail, to fetter, nay, to crush that blossing in Lodie, had discreted themselves. The India, had diagraced themselves. case of Mr. Buckingham was but as a drop in the ocean, when compared with the great question of a free press, which he thought was essentially necessary to the good government of India. He regretted extremely that any personal motives, or any statements of a personal nature, more than was absolutely necessary to bring before the Court the conduct of a public man, should, upon one or two occasions, have been mixed up with the discussion on a former day, because that proceeding diverted the attention from the subject immediately before the Court; and the answers that should have been given to matters of moment, were in

consequence directed to petty questions that were the least important. Not that he overlooked or treated lightly the tyrannous conduct, the monstrous stretch of undue power, which the Indian Government had exercised towards certain individuals: he did not under-rate the severity of their case; but he looked to the extensive mischief which must inevitably be entailed on India, by the continuance of such a system as that which had been recently acted on. In treating this subject, much mystification had, he thought, been resorted to by a Learned Gent. (Mr. Impey) whom he did not now see in the place he generally occupied within the bar. As that Learned Gent. was not present, he would say but little with respect to what land fallen from him. Hitherto he had considered all the attempts which had been made to combat the powerful statement hanght forward by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) as altogether beneath his notice. But, when a legal Gent, stood up in that Court, and took on himself to lay down the law of the case, and did, in fact, mis-interpret that law, he conceived it to be his duty, if that gentleman were present, to show that his knowledge of the law was incorrect, or rather to point out his ignorance of the law, with respect to the regu-Here he lation of the press in India. wished to ask a question, which the Court of Directors could, and he hoped would answer. He was anxious to know why the Learned Gent, to whom he had alluded took his seat behind the bar? He (Mr. Hume) had been asked, whether the Learned Gent, was a Director; and, knowing that he was not one, he should like to be informed why he sat amongst the Directors? He would ask, whether such a privilege would be conceded to his Laurned Friend near him (Mr. R. Jackinn), who had spent so much of his valuable life in that Court? It was well known, that when a proposition was made for that purpose, the Court of Directors were for three days in deliberation on the subject, and ultimately denied the boon, because it would give too much importance to the individual. (Henr !) Therefore, he had a right to ask this question; he had a right to know who this Mr. Impey was, and in what capacity be sat behind the bar? (Hear /) He would now proceed to the subject of discussion; and he would endeavour to make himself intelligible to those who would favour blan with their attention, in as short a compass as possible. It was not until within the last twenty-four hours that he thought he would be able to attend on this occasion; but the subject had for many years been so near his heart, that he must hitherto have been acting but an idle part, if he were not now ready to state bow, in his opinion, the Indian press should be conducted, and

what regulations were necessary for its well-being. It appeared to him to be of very little consequence—it was merely a matter of history-whether the Marquess Wellesley imposed this, or the Marquesa of Hastings insisted on that regulation : they only served to illustrate the aystem that had been introduced, to the principle of which the Proprietors ought to direct their attention. Many of the mistakes which arese with respect to India, were occasioned by an ignorance of the real situation in which India was placed. Some individuals minunderstood the power entrusted to them; others maintained that their view of that power was correct; and thun arose that kind of mixture and confusion, which prevented men, whose occupations and the tone of whose minds did not lead them to the examination of subjects of this nature, from sepavating the chaff from the wheat, and fairly considering this question of authority when it came properly before them. It was on this ground he regretted that a question so interesting to India-a country infinitely larger and more populous than this great nation, as it had been justly called-was constantly met by a decided opposition; he regretted most deeply, that an inquiry' into a marject of such rast importance was always opposed by those who ought to be best acquainted with it. The object seemed to be, to keep the public of England in ignorance of the real state of India, and of the precise views of those by whom it was governed. He doubted not but there were some within and without the tur, who considered them a mere trading company, who procured their charter for a certain remuneration. But undoubtedly the three was so much changed, and the circumstances were so entirely altered since their charter was granted, that the man who directed his attention merely to their commercial concerns, mistook his duty as a member of that Court and of the British community. Instead of merely considering whether Mr. Buckingham had been banished and rained in a manner which reflected no credit on those who authorized the act-instead of inquiring whether Mr. Arnott was banished, and borned, and sunk in the sen-it would be much better to comider the great general There was no doubt much question. individual suffering : but their cases were only threads of that immense clue which it was the business of the Court to unravel, until they discovered how duties were performed and powers were exercised in their Indian pomessions. If he rend aright the intention of the Legislature, if be estimated correctly the opinion of every homest man, as to the conduct which the Company ought to pursue towards India, is would follow, that it was not the individual object of commercial profit to which

they were bound to look, but that they ought to ask themselves, as I'roprietors of East-India Stock, with powers to govern the affairs of India and to promote the welfare of the millions entrusted to their care, whether they had exercised their authority wirely and beneficially? (Henr!) These were duties which few in that Court gave themselves time to reflect on. They thought, if they received their dividends regularly, if they voted a sum of money when called on to do so, if they agreed to every thing their Directors thought fit to propose, that they had performed their duty. (Hear !) Hut if any Hun. Gentleman would do him the favour to consider the change that had taken place in India since the Company's settlement there, he would perceive that bus was a most erroneous idea of the duty which had devolved on them; he would find their situation as different as it possibly could be: they had been converted from subjects to sovereigns, (Henr !) The Conspany ought to take care of their interest in India, and their interest, as Englishmon, was not to suffer their power in that country to be abused. They now governed 70 or 80,000,000 of souls, and duties the most important devolved on them in consequence. If the power of the Government were abused there, could any Proprictor lie down in his bed, and say that he was not in some degree the cause of mischief to millions, if, when a complaint was made, he refused information? Had he not a right to ask of his heart, how far he had aided the growth of evil by protecting the overt acts of bad Governors? (Hear !) These were inquiries of the greatest importance, and he was surry he could not bring them before the public as they deserved. But the time was nearly come when the anhject of India would be fully and fairly placed before an English public: they would, at no very distant period, have a most serious account to answer; and, if he read correctly their own acts, they had not conducted themseives so well, as to deserve much consideration whenever the time came for the renewal of the Company's charter. (Hear !) He would ask, then, would they allow the consideration of a trifling subject, even of the sufferings of one or two muchinjured individuals, to divert their attention from the main question, the general government of India? If they looked to the last charter, they would find their duties, with respect to the population of India, very well and very shortly defined, By the 53d of the late King, it was declared to be " the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge,

and of religious and moral imprement." (Hear!) This was coupled ith other regulations that were to be foad in that statute; regulations new in otter, and more important in subject, thatwere to be found in any of their precedig charters. Consequently, the Legislatur, when they continued to the Company the sovereignty in India, and invested then with other powers, had a right to exect that the Company would perform those duties which they had voluntaril undertaken, and which the Legislature and distinctly pointed out. The most impriant of those duties was, to consider hos far the existing regulations of the Idian Government were or were not bueffeial to the country? to examine wither they promoted or retarded the peoperity of the people? (Hone !) For als own part, he thought they had not one their duty. (Hear!) He believed a very general good intention prevailes amongst many who had the management of Indian affairs-he believed they wished the country well-but when he looked to the page of history, and considered what the nature of man was; when he saw amongst the high and the low, the ech and the poor, a disposition to adopt such measures os were calculated to prostnte the individual happiness and welfare of the governor, rather than the good of those whom he governed, he could not hope that the Government of India would be pure and perfect. When he turned to the page of history, and saw the Government made subservient to the will and power of the Governor, and when he saw the Governors of the East-India Company possessing immense power without check (for in point of fact no check did exist), then it was that he felt the great responsibility which rested upon that Court. What, then, was their duty? Why, if measures or regulations did exist in India which tended to retard the welfare of one individual, much less of millions, it was their duty to re-Therefore he contended, move them. that the refusal to agree to the motion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) reflected abame on that Court, because it was a refusal to perform a secred duty; it was a stain on the humanity of the Court, it was a stain on all those who had opposed the motion, because it pointed them out as men who were hostile to inquiry. The first question he would ask was, what were they bound to do in India? Was it not their first and most important duty, they being sovereigns over a great empire, to establish good government there? it was by good government alone that any people could be safely and easily ruled; and it was impossible for good government to exist there, situated as things were at present. Abuses would necessarily creep in, unless such a system of check were

introduced on every occasion, as would effectually prevent the selfish feelings of the mind from operating to the detriment of the community. Then came the question, what was the best and most effectual check? What check was most likely to conneract bad and to produce good government? By a parity of reasoning, he was led, when that question was asked, to turn to this country, which, to use our own phrase, was the envy and admiration of surrounding nations. And why was it so? Because she possessed institutions, which other countries, grovelling under an odious tyranny, did not enjoy. Of those institutions, which was the most valuable, which the most powerful? It was not the House of Commons. For, if they had a House of Commons, and no persons were allowed to report their proceedings-if all they did was dark and secret-such a tribunal migist degenerate into a grievous tyranny, the abuse of whose power there would be no means of redressing. In the same manner, the decisions in our courts of law, if the proceedings were kept secret, would be susceptible of gross abuse. Fortunately, however, the press existed; that was the powerful check and preventive of abuse. (Hear !) What situation, he asked, would England be in, if the press were not in existence? She would be low, indeed; for, much as be valued the other institutions of his country, much as he admired the intelligence that was every where visible, still he feared, in spite of all that intelligence, that those infamous acts which occasionally disgraced even this country, would take place far more frequently, if it were not that the press probed out suspicious circumstances, and brought them to every man's door, so that he was enabled to form a judgment for himself. But for that potent engine, this country would, at the present moment, be grouning under the most arbitrary tyranny; a tyranny laving the exterior forms of a regular constitution. (Hear!) No tyranny was so great as where the responsibility for public acts was divided amongst a number of persons, where there was no individual responsibility. At Algiers or at Tripoli, if an individual in a distant province inflicted a severe tyranny on the people, until their sufferings arose to such a height, that the hope of obtaining relief avereame the apprehension of danger which might attend an application for it; in such case, the voice of complaint reached the ears of the Government, and punishment followed: but this was not the case where there was a mixed responsibility. What was the first thing for which our wisest men, in and out of the senate, praised this country in every age? Did they not hold us up as a great and happy people, in consequencs of the civil advantages we enjoyed;

and principally on account of the advantages we derived from the press? Dal they not compare our situation with that of nations she lived under an odious tyranny where no responsibility existed? The responsibility was great, where the power was vested in one man. In governments thus constituted, if the ruler outraged the feelings of the people, he was liable, as a matter of course, to lose his boad; but, where there was a Legislative power, where there was a House of Commons nominated by the people, if the acts of that Legislature could be performed secretly, if their proceedings could be privately conducted, a despotism might be etocted greater than ever existed in any part of the world. (Hear!) But the press prevented this; therefore it was that be considered it as the best engine for the promotion of good government that ever existed, or that could ever be devised. He would not pay so bad a compliment to any gratleman present, as to ask him, whether he was not convinced, in his own mind, that the press kept power in awe, and ministered to the happiness of the people? If circumstances of a political nature, which occurred as their own door, were riewed with a microscopic eye, why should not their attention be equally directed to transactions which occurred in their Indian empire? Why should not the benefits of a free press be felt there? The pro-consula of ancient times never enjoyed greater power that their Governors in India did, They well knew, from the page of history, what had government was produced by the uncontrolled power which was placed in the lands of those pro-counts; but the broils and disturbances which blatory described as consequent on that system of had government would never have occurred, if, at the period, any thing like a press, by which the complaints of the people could have been vented, had been in existence. He thought that man must be very little versed in bistory, who would not at once admit with him, that such deplorable scenes as had taken place under distant governments, never would have happened, if the transactions were regularly reported and scut home to those who were at the head of affairs. The proof he offered was this: dut punishment almost invariably followed these tyrumical proceedings, where a man was found hold enough to dimounce them. The richest man that Rome ever produced was not able to protect himself against the power of public opinion. He would therefore ask, were those persons friendly to good government, who wished to stifle the knowhedge of what was going ou in a state? Were they friends to good government, who reressed those who were placed in pro-commiter governments, and prevented may representation of their acts, except

such as time through the persons themselvon, wo, if errors were committed, must have seen the cause of these errors? (Heur /) to held in his hand a letter addressed to an Hor. Bart. (Sir J. Malcoim), whis contained a detail of facts, a series of sond arguments, and a body of close remaing, that would, be thought, convince an unprejudiced man of the necessity of free press in India. He besought ever man, who, as a member of that Company had a public duty to perform towards he people of India, to peruse that pumplet; and he did not despair to find that thy would rise from its perusal impresses with the melancholy fact that they laid nelected that duty, and had, by that neglect, been in some degree the means of braing misery on millious; they would three find bad government traced through at its multications. If, in England, the pess was no organ of so much importance, why was not its blessings extended 5 India? In what, he asked, was Indiedifferent from England? And why should they withhold from the people of India tat blessing, which, if it were not possessed by the people of England, they would be in the situation of slaves? (Hear !) If there were a man in that Court, who would say that he wished to put down the press here, let him state his reasons ; but, I not, if all agreed that it should be supported and upheld in England, why should an attempt be made to put it down in another country? (Henr !) He heard with the greatest possible regret, the opinions of the Hon, and Gallant Barr, (Sir J. Malcolm) on thin question. It might perhaps be supposed that the Hop. Bart,'s arguments would have very comiderable force; but he hadtaken the trouble to contrast one argument with another, and he found them completely at variance. It was only nocemary to contrast one half of the Flou. Bart, a arguments with the other, and their effect was completely neutralized. He thought it would appear, and he was story for it, that though at one time the Hon. Bart approved of this radical doctrine of freedom of discussion, yet some circumstances lad given his mind a twist of late, so that he thought it necessary to deliver a different opinion. But they were told by the Learned Twenty-fifth Director-(A lough) -that in India there was no public. Whom would the Learned Gent. allow to be a public? He should be glad to have a definition on that point. The Learned Gent, admitted the propriety of imparting instruction; be would promote literature, he would diffine information. he would on these points meet the wishes of the Legislature; but how would be do this? Was it to be effected by shackling the press? Formerly, when a manuscript was procured, it was a work of time and

expense to have it copied, and but one person could read it at a time. But in modern days, by means of the press, thousands of copies could easily be multiplied, and thousands could, at the same moment, imbibe the seeds of knowledge. The effect, therefore, of shackling the press, must be to carry the natives of India back to the darkness of the 14th century, when the press was first established; to bring them back to these upenlightened ages, and to plunge the whole of the millions of India in a gravelling state of ignorance and barbariam. (Hear!) He would say, that if the recommendation of the Learned Twenty-tifth Director were obeyed, the wish of the Legislature would be disobeyed. The Legislature recommended that the natives of India should be supplied with useful information, with moral and religious instruction. Now he would ask, whether any great progress had been tande by the missionaries in converting those people, in the diffusion of religious information amongst them? He was one who thought the missionaries ought to be enabled to afford them the most extensive means of acquiring religious knowledge, leaving them to judge for themselves; and were they once brought to draw a contrast between the idolatry and superstition of their religion, and the mildness and benignity of the Christian worship, he must come to the conclusion, that they were worse than any Esquimaux if they did not abandon the former and apply disenseives with real to the latter. (Heart) Every man, therefore, in his view (and he declared it most conscientionaly and solemnly), who attempted to place fetters on the press in India, was an enemy to the diffusion of moral and religious information. (Hour!) It was strange, that amongst those who wished the press to be manacled, and who thus prevented the diffusion of the Christian religion, there were gentlemen who had acted, in Calcutta, as presidents and members of different Bible and Religious Societies. (Hour !) They had really obtained credit in India for liberal and colightened principles, in supporting those institutions, from which much benefit was expected; and yet they now advocated a system which must have the effect of nearing their preceding efforts. God forbid that he should be one to recommend coercion towards the natives of India; but, at the same time, he should consider himself as not acting up to the principles which he professed, if he did not give to the Indian population the most extensive means to form a correct judgment with respect to the excellence of the Christian religion. Every Proprietor who sought to fetter the press, and thereby prevented the spread of religious and moral instruction, would be answerable for this act of oppression, as his own individual act; he

would stand before God and his country, as guilty of withholding that religious information which he was bound to bestow. This was not a question of pounds shiftlings and pence, but a question between God and his conscience, as to what had been done and what had been neglected; the question towered far above any ordinary consideration. He would ask of every one of those who had acted in India as members of different societies, instituted for the diffusion of religious information through the medium of that press, which they now wished to put down; he would ask them, how they could reconcile such inconsistency? were they sincere, or was their conduct financial in bypoeriny? When he looked to the objects which those individuals professed to have in view, and when he saw them opposing that by which those objects could be most readily attained, could be give them credit for sincerity? Let every man who pursued this course in India, who there appeared anxious for the dissemination of knowledge, reconcile, if he could, his conduct in supporting religious societies, with his hostility to the Indian press. But it was said that there was no public in India; he would, in answer to this, say that there was an immense variety of societies in India: there were bible societies, literary societies, and public institutions, to a very great extent. On this particular subject, there was one passage in the pamphlet to which he had alluded, that he could not avoid reading. The author said, "There is then, it seems, no European public in India. It was not thought so of old, when the European inhabitants met in their public buildings, in their halls, and churches; when they petitioned the crown, in spite of Sir Elijah Impey; when they subscribed to loyalty loans, and addressed the King, when his life had been threatened. They had education societies, school-book societies, orphan societies, hible societies; in short, all the means of diffusing information. Every thing then proved the existence of a public; and individuals considered the press, at that period, as a means of working on that public." Now he would ask, were they not enjoined by their charter to promote religious instruction; and, if they did not perform that which was expressly pointed out, night they not, at any time, be called on to give up that Clauter? Why should the press be fettered? Gentlemen seemed to make the freedom of the press an exception to the general rule, which declared that every facility should be given for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and they ought to shew on what ground they did so. If it were proper to put down the liberty of the press at Calcutts, was it not equally proper to pot it down at Madess and Bombay? Was there to be one

rule at Bombay, another at Madras, and a third at Calcutta? That, however incongruous, was actually the case at presem. Was there, he demanded, any act that reflected more credit on the Marquess of Hastings than his removing what were supposed to be shackles on the press? It reflected the highest credit on that Nobleman; and he must say, that the renewal of those vexatious restrictions were exceedingly discreditable to those who had countenanced the alteration. The Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm) had told them, that the Indian community consisted of persons, some high, some low, but that there was no middle class of society. (Sar J. Malcolm said, he spoke of the native population.) The Hon. Bart, had said, that there was not lu India, as in England, a classof persons, with respect to whom, in its ordinary course, the prem was likely to operate beneficially. There happened here to be some little inconsistency; and he believed he could point out one or two, who, whatever their opinions might now be, at one time thought there was a community in India; he believed that community would be found addressing government on their acts, and receiving very gracious ansween. The Hon Bart, appeared to be inconsistent in his own nets. Had the Hon. Bart, ever put his manse to an address in India? Certainly, if he had, his art was at variance with his declaration. With respect to Mr. Adam, he looked upon him as a public servant, and he viewed his conduct, with reference to this act, unmixed with any other consideration. He had traced, as narrowly as he could, all the proceedings in Mr. Buckinglam's case, and endeavoured to accertain what motives could have actuated Mr. Adam to take so strong a course as he and adopted. In deciding on this point, he could not avoid noticing a circumstance that had occurred in the House of Commons, when the conduct of Colonel Macquarie was under consideration. most flattering testimony was home to the general character of that officer by several members; but Mr. Wilberforce said, " I can only look to the facts immediately before me. I can only make this observation to the House of Commons, that Col. Marquarie is a man, and liable to be moved by the pastions of men; I there-fore would place soch a check on his power, as would effectually prevent its abuse." He would say the same thing in apeaking of Mr. Adam. apeaking of Mr. Adam. He envied not the honour of the address which that Gent, had received on leaving India; he cavied not any bosour that came from those, who could turn round and fawn on the very man against whose conduct they had previously protested. They acted, doubtless, as they thought they ought to de, in a place where, according to Mr. Adam's as-

sertion, in his attempt to answer what he would call the unanswerable arguments of Mr. Buckingham, " there was not, and could not be, any freedom of opinion." He considered Mr. Buckingham as a most meritorious individual; as the champion of a free press; as one who employed himself in the diffusion of knowledge, and in the detection of various errors which appeared in the Government of India. (Hear !) He would not enquire into any acts of Mr. Backingham before these proceedings; he would confine his observation to that Gentleman's intercourse with Mr. Adam, which formed an isolated case, He repeated, that he envied not Mr. Adam the bonours he had received from the no public of India, after the commission of this act; which, if not condemned by the voice of that Court, would, he thought, be productive of dangers, the extent of which no nun could see. All that was demanded was a free press; to diffuse knowledge, to detect abuses, to point out malversations, and to bring circumstances to the car of Government, which could not reach it through any other medium. On one occasion, when scomplaint appeared in Mr. Buckingham's paper, he was asked " why was not that complaint made directly to Government?" This was a mere mockery; for every man knew the checks and difficulties that were thrown in the way of making communications of this kind directly to those who were in office. He could state the cases of many individuals, who were sucrificed to power, who were absolutely crushed, because they could not obtain an impartial bearing of their complaints. If such things took place in England, what were they to expect in India? (Hear!) He had heard, that it was formerly the case in England to open letters, for the purpose of procuring information: that system was put an end to by the efforts of the press. But a report prevailed that letters were eccasionally missing in India; and, if that were the case, did they not want a free press to put down such an intolerable evil? Were the Court aware that no postmuster would receive a letter unless the name of the writer was placed outside of it? That was not the case when he was in India. (A Proprietor said none but official letters were thus marked.) All letters addressed by individuals to the public press were objected to, unless the name of the writer was known. The Argus eyes of the Government officers, from the highest to the lowest, were on the alert; they had a most sensitive feeling of their situation, and they dreaded lest some danger might lurk in every letter addressed to a newspaper. Was it not, under such circumstances, the imperious duty of the Court to enquire into the general state of liberty in India, as well as the state of the press?

He would now call the attention of the Court to a few passages in Mr. Adam's pamphlet. That Gentleman observes, " It is said by the advocates of the system, that a Government will acquire strongth and public confidence, in proportion as its measures are publicly and fearlessly canversed; and that whilst it has nothing to be ashamed of, it may court public scrutiny, not merely with safety, but with advantage even to itself. This, as a general position, may be admitted to the full extent, but the question is, where and by whom is this scrutiny to be exercised? That the public, as it is called, of India, is entitled to exercise it, or qualified for the task, will scarcely be maintained by any one who has considered how that public is composed; that it comprehends many able and unlightened men, every one will admit." Here was a sort of mire. Having spoken lightly of the whole Indian public, " as it was called," Mr. Adam thought he would be placed in an autwent situation if, as one of " the enlightened mon," he did not make this exception. A better ruse de guerre could not, however, have been devised, for the purpose of throwing a slor on the society in general, and, at the asme time, escaping any unpleasant consequences that might otherwise flow from it; for, after this compliment, who could complain? who could throw the first stone? Mr. Adam proceeded to ask-" But is the collective body, therefore, qualified to represent the public, in the serve in which the term is now used, and to exercise a controlling power over a Government on which its members are all more or less directly dependent?" He entreated the attention of the Court to what was meant by "a controlling power." A plain man would suppose that some force was meant to be used; but on this point Mr. Adam left them in ignorance. The whole controlling power, however, was the power to point out abuses; to declare, for instance, that an improper appointment had been made, that a chaplain had neglected his duty, or that any individual had done on art which was detrimental to society. This was the whole of the "controlling power," the here mention of which struck the enes of men as an allusion to something different. He therefore complained of Mr. Adam, as an uncandid man, in laying so much stress on that expression without giving the necessary explanation. Mr. Adam went on to enquire-" Supposing such a local control to be desirable, according to the constitution of the Indian Governments, can it be exercised with due efficiency, or to any useful purpose of check, by men over whose fortunes and prespects the Government necessarily and legally possesses a species of power, which previates the notion of a constitutional control in the other party?" Good God! Asiatic Journ .- No. 105.

if there were any state of society in which the press was more likely to do good than another, it was where men's fortunes were so dependent on Government, that if they fell under its displemente for acting, how. ever virtuously, in opposition to its wishes, they might at once be ruined by the arm of power, (Hear!) In such a state of things, the press would be a glorious refuge for the oppressed. In this country, if a judge on the bench made use of even an improper expression, to immediately received a hint; the press bade him take care of whathe was about. Unfortunately in India there was no such check, and every attempt to rectify abuse was considered as the net of a man who had some selfish object in view. The cry then was-" He is a treu. " blesome fellow, he must be put down." (Henr !). In that sense, he believed there was not a men in England more troublesome than be was, (a hugh) and yet publie men land told him that be was useful to them. (Hear!) A man might so annoy a useless department, that those who had previously supported it might be glad to give it up. In England, oppeals were constantly made by the press against abuses, and redress was frequently obmined; but in India, all hopes of redress were fatile. There was no relief from an act of power; the system had been handed down, in long succession, by those who held office. person proposed any beneficial alteration, because each expected his turn, and wished to enjoy the same power as his predecessor had done. (Hear !) Mr. Adam had declared, that the public of India could not give an opinion on the measures of Government; and unfortunately for him, he had printed that declaration. Now let the Court look to the consistency of Mr. Adam: he sent farth this declaration in April 1823, and in the month of Dec., a certain number of that no publie of India, realding at Benares, met together to express their opinion of Mr. Adam's Government, in the form of an It should be observed, that no Governor-General, whether popular or unpopular, ever went out to India who was not greated with an address: (Hear!) there was always a certain number of persons at each station ready to concede that honour. Were the Governor-General the greatest tyrant that ever breathed, those individuals would be auxious to confer on him some degree of felat. The Court of Directors saw these addresses in an official manner; and if they found A and B praised, and C and D also praised, how could they come at the truth? (Henr!) Hut if there were a press to state, as Mr. Buckingham had done, who drew up these addresses, and to point out the motives which led to there, their true value would he speedily known. The fact was, that persons in office were all auxious to have

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the Governor's good word, and, if possible, a leaf out of his book: he did not blame them, but he blamed the authorities at home for allowing such a system, Mr. Adam had, however, said that the Europeans in India were all dependent on the Government, and that to talk of a public was absurd: he held, however, very difforent lunguage in his answer to the Benares address. In that loyal address he was praised for "the purity of his motives, the wisdom of his councils, and the decision of his conduct;" (no doubt including the conduct which he had pursued towards Mr. Buckingham.) In his answer, dated Bombay, Dec. 7, he said, " the manner in which you have spoken of my conduct demands my warmest thanks, The approbation of those whose ability to judge of public measures is so well known, shall ever possess a high value in my estimation, and must always constitute a solid ground of antisfaction." (Hair!) Now, could any man suppose that Mr. Adam had common sense, when he sent forth two opinions so completely at variance? Would any other man have committed himself in this extraordinary manner? The same observation would apply to the mover to the Calcutta address, which spoke of the inhabitants in terms the most distering. He could not help noticing the incomistency which attended the getting up of that address; and why, because he saw the very men who had deprecated the whole system (law officers and others; but he did not mind the lawyers, as it was common for them to change sides) turning round, and landing the great supporter of that system, in the hope, perhaps, of holding some paltry office for a few weeks, Could any man road these documents and bear of those transactions, and then talk of there being no public. If Gentlemen would look into The Anothe Annual Hegister for 1799, they would find there were no less than twenty-nine addresses from Bengal, in consequence of the attack made by Hatfield on his late Majesty; each of them declaring, in more emphatic terms than the other, that the porties signing those addresses enjoyed, in India, all the blessings of the British Constitution, and that they cheerfully bore testimony to the fact. Up to the departure of Mr. John Adam from Bengal, after a few weeks temporary Government, it had been customary for the Indian public to get up addresses which spoke their opinion. When flattery was to be administered, Mr. Adam and other men in office were wilfing to receive it; but when an unpleamot truth was to be told, their ears were deaf; to that they could not attend; therefore, those who had the authority, who enjoyed the power, should put an end to the system. Why should they lend themselves to support a man who had

betrayed such inconsistency? who had mystified the state of India? who had blown but and cold with the same breath? who told them there was no public, to opinion-and then stated, that he would value the opinion of the same despined public to the last day of his life? (Hear!) One would think that all this was a mere fiction, instead of a reality. The Hou. Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm) had sald, that it was the natives who formed no public. Were there then no natives of importance, no natives of talent? He thought, if the Hon. Burt, reflected, be would perhaps find that many natives had given him as valuable assistance in the course of his brilliant career, as he had received from any quarter in this country. (Hear !) He contended that they were a most intelligent race of men. Wean them from their idels, relieve them from that nightmare of superstition which pressed down their minds, open the flood-gates of light on their understandings, and they would be found as able and intelligent a body of men as any on the face of the earth, (Hour !) But it was argued that there was danger in doing this. What was the danger if they were told the truth? " Oh! they will rebel against you?" Did men, then, rebel morely for fun? Did they rebel when they were made happy? Was not rebellion the last resource of those who suffired under oppremion? Let him be informed of any rebellion that did not own in origin to oppression. Where the governed were oppressed, where the governors deprived them of their rights, there and there only thes would find rebellion. If that were the case, what had the Company to fear? " O | they have much to fear; the maires out-number you fifty to one; they will turn against you and cut your throats," Did they show that disposition when the press was free in the time of Warren Hastings? Had they retrograded in moruls? If they had, the fault was ours. Do we now, after a period of sixty years, come forward and say, that the natives are now much more ignurant and much more dissatisfied than they formerly were? It was not the case. The natives were very much improved, although be admitted that they might be improved ten times as much; they were perfectly ready to only any been or advantage that was bestowed on them. He was willing to leave, what was called a proper check on the press in India; he would agree that the restmint, which he had protested against here, should be in force there. He alluded to the odious six acts, one of which was a restraint on the press; he would allow those acts to operate in India, because he felt that the system would then be one hundred fold preferable to the present. He wished to live under law, and not under tyranny, Asiatic tyranny, without controol, which

was infinical to the happiness and interests both of natives and Europeans. But it was said, that the natives did not know their strength, and if they were informed of it, they would become traitors and re-What was the situation of slavery in the West-Indies? There were there seventy blacks to one white man, yet the press there had done no mischief. In the United States, 598 newspapers were circulated; a part of them in the Southern provinces, where there were many slaves. In Virginia, where there were seventy slaves to one free-man, there were thirty-five newspapers; but they produced no ill effect. The benefits of a free press spoke for themselves; its industree in the improvement of murals did not depend on the opinion of the day; ages had rolled over their heads, and its beneficial reunits were perceptible to all. Those who dreaded its operation in India might be conscious of acts of which he knew nothing, and might therefore he alraid of a terrible retribution: but for his own part, he regarded all those apprehensions as atterly unworthy of notice. What prodoced resistance against any Government? the sufferings of the people, the deprivation of their rights, and the berenving them of that portion of the produce of their labour to which they had a fair claim? If they were conscious that a contrary course was pursual in India, if good Government prevailed there as it ought, if they promoted the bappiness of the prople to the greatest possible extent, if they this endanted amongst the natives useful knowledge and religious instruction, what had they to fear from a hundred news-papers? They could have no ground for apprehension, unless they took a position the reverse of that which he had stated; unless they made that most disgraceful admission, that India was ill governed and her population oppressed. Did they nos wish, if grievances existed in India, that they should speedily hear of them? Were they not anxious that the conduct of the coste made by themselves (for they had converted their civil servants into a separate caste), should be open to public observation? From the manner in which they were educated, their ideas were no more those of Englishmen, than his were those of a Turk. They would scarcely afford to the Company's military officers that courtesy, which their situation ought to command. If, in this country, a mun shewed off such airs, he would be checked and reproved; but in India it was different. The importance of a military officer was considered as nothing when compared with that of a rivil servant. These young men of the first costs went out at a very early period, and when those who had embraced the military profession were straggling to rise, their more fortunate

countrymen were made judges of life and death; they were entrusted with the most extensive authority; they were honoured with pro-consular power. He did not mean to blame them; he believed they were a very fine set of young men; but the system he certainly did blame. But he was told that there was nothing against Mr Adam; that he acted in conformity with the statute, conceiving certain articles in Mr. Huckingham's paper to be Itaproper. But if Mr. Adam considered that calumny and abose formed sufficient reason for putting down Mr. Buckingham's journal, why did he not put down the John Bull, the Proprietors of which were all servants of the Company? He held in his hand a report of the prosecution which Mr. Buckingham bad successfully brought against them; and it was a little remarkable that they had never been able to find a single charge against him, although twenty-six numbers of The Calcutta Journal, the worst that could be brought into Court, were scrutinized by Mr. Longueville Clarke. (Hear!) There was no libel in Mr. Buckingham's publication, from the time be sat down in Calcutta until he was sent away from It. If such were the case, was that an honest part which had been acted by Mr. Adam? his (Mr. Hume's) view of it, he thought It was not an homest part. Mr. Adam spoke of the danger of asseking the feelings of tedividuals; and what did be himself permit? He suffered a series of the finalest libels and calumnies to be published in The John Hull; they were suffered to pass unheeded by him, notwithstanding his abhorrence of such productions. Now who were the proprietors of that paper? They were John Trotter, Esq., Oplum Agent (as we understood); R. C. Plowden, Eap, Salt Agent, a most lucrative situation, T. Lewin, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court; and C. B. These were the indi-Greenlaw, Esq. viduals (all of them servants of the Company) who were at the head of The John, Rull. They kad joined their forces to put down Mr. Buckingham, and failing to do it in a fair way, they had recourse to every thing that was false and calumnious. Mr. Buckingham was a free mariner, and therefore his Hon. Friend (Mr. S. Dixon) declared that he had proceeded to India under false pretences; but it so happen-ed that the editor of The John Bull was also a free mariner.

Mr. S. Dizon—"Then he likewise went out under a false pretence. If a man describes himself to be one thing, and acts in another capacity, has he not been guilty of assigning a false pretence?"

Mr. Hume—" The only paint that required an answer was, had Mr. Buckingham done wrong; and had the Government done right in sending him home, he having

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gone out, as was alleged, under false pretences."

Mr. S. Diron—" I also took into my consideration, that he had been repeatedly admonished."

Mr. Hume-" I speak feelingly, when I say, that I believe I have been ad monished as often as any man, and not in vain: for when I receive an admonition I consider whether it applies or not, and if it does, I mend my manners." (& knegh.) In Mr. Buckingham's case, however, his enemies had not been able to procure the legal condomnation of a single article; all the appellations that had been heaped on him were false and proved to be en, and the whole of these admonitions were uncalled for, and unnecessary. He would rest the whole of the case on the decision of any man who would give a candid opinion. Mark the conduct of this Government, which, while it professed importiality, gave to the editors of The John Hull free secess to the public document; these documents were often allowed to meet the public eye in that paper, which appeared to be a sort of organ of this arbitrary Government, almost immedistrily after they were drawn up. He would now quote one or two expressions which were made use of in The John Bull, respecting Mr. Buckingham. [Here Mr. Hume read various extracts from a series of libels on Mr. Buckingham, which were published in The John Bull, under the signature of " Nigel," and for which Mr. Buckingham brought an action against the proprietors. In those letters, Mr. Buckingham was indirectly charged with laving betrayed his trust, fabilied letters, &cc. See Asiatic Journal for Nov. 1823, p. 493, et seq. ? One of the calumnies contained in these libels, which referred to a literary work of Mr. Buckingham, was, when inquired into by five of the most independent men in Calcutta, proved to be utterly destitute of foundation. Such was the language used towards Mr. Buckingham in a Government paper; and yet he was afterwards removed from India by the virtuous Governor who suffered those artieles to pass unnoticed. Why had be been removed? becomes he had animadverted on the appointment of Dr. Bryce in India, If such an appointment had been made in this country, he should be glad to see the man who would binme the editor of The Commide or Times for pointing out such an abuse - for comming such a monstrous union of office. The Directors themselves should have approved of the remarks on that appointment, which he believed they considered to be wrong, and had in consequence sent out orders to get rid of it. Was it then fair play to punish Mr. Buckingham for that which could not, by any construction, be magnified into an offence. Twenty at numbers of The Cafcutta Journal had been brought forward to prove the malicious intentions of Mr. Buckingham, but out of these his opponents had not been able to produce one libel on public character or public bonour, nor a single word of private calumny or scurrility. But Mr. Buckingham's case was a very different one; he brought an action against the proprietors of The John Hall, he gave them an opportunity of juatifying their slanders if they could; they however entirely failed, and he recovered damages. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, in delivering his opinion, observed "that, in his mind, there was no question of the malice of the writers in The John Bull towards Mr. Buckingham: they were most malicious libels; he could not speak of them without herror." Such was the declaration of the Judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, with respect to the calumnies that had been levelled at the fair fame of Mr. Buckingham. In what situation were they then placed? What was their calm and cool opinion of the treatment Mr. Buckinghum had received? Re lad doug every thing in his power to clicit the merits of the case on both sides; he had endesvoured to discover the motive by which Mr. Adam had been actuated, supposing that he might have been proceeding conscientiously, though be was wrong in principle. But finding blin acting most inconsistently-seeing him supporting The John Hall, while he drove from the shores of India Mr. Buckingham, the libels on whom the Judge said he could not read without horror-be could not look upon the trussaction but as one of the most gress and infamous cases of injustice and partiality be had ever beard of, Mr. Adam was not, it appeared, an enemy to the press generally; he would suffer a calumnious press to exist, but he would put down that press which promulgated wholesome truths, and over which he should have thrown the shield of protection. (Hour !) He considered Mr. Adam to be a very culpable man, the Court of Directors were likewise culpable, and, in his opinion, all those who opposed this motion, the object of which was to discover truth, would also be culpable. If the documents be meant to call for did not bear out what he lad stated, he would be ready to admit the fact : if he ever took a different view of the subject, it must be from conviction, and not from partiality and prejudice. They were all jurymen at present; he begged them to give this subject due consideration, both as It related to the conduct of the Government, and of the Governor-General. Before he proceeded further, he wished to ask Gentlemen, whether it was a very desirable object that the East-India Company should be classed amongst the most ignorum and arbitrary portion of the community? If they were unwilling

so to be classed, then he could assure them their acts must be different. They all knew that there was a Pope living at Rome, and he really believed, if the system the Pope acted on were examined, it would be found to be the same in principle, so far as the diffusion of knowledge was concerned, as that which at present prevailed in India, under Mr. Adam's regulations. Each new Pope was in the habit of addressing a letter to the Catholic Church, and his present Holiness had written one, in which he deprecated the dissemination of the Scriptures. Now he (Mr. Hume) would for a moment consider the Hon. Chairman as the Pope (a laugh) on his throne, directing his letter abroad, and he thought be would be able to shew, that as many arbitrary acts against the press had been done by him and his Hon, Colleagues as ever commuted from his Holiness himself. His Holiness said-" You are not ignorant, renemble brothren, that a Society, vulgarly called the Hible Society, audaciously spreads itself over the whole earth; and that, in contempt of the traditions of the boly fathers, and contrary to the celebrated decree of the Council of Trent, it exerts all its efforts and every means to translate, or rather to corrupt, the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongue of all nations; which gives just cause to fear that it may happen in all the other translations as in those already knownnamely, ' that we may find in them a bad interpretation; instead of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the gospel of man, or rather the grapel of the devil." Now, was not the free use of the Bible in the vermeular tongue one of the great objects and fruits of the Reformation? Was it not that which gave a spur and stimulus to moral improvement? Very few individuals, he believed, in that Court, would dissent from that proposition; very few would assert that the cause of religion and bumanity had suffered by having the Bible translated into English. The benefit which Europe derived from the dissemination of the Bible was, that it brought religious knowledge home to every man; and what did the advocates of lifree press want to do in India? They wanted to impart useful knowledge and religious information to the natives, in order that they might renounce their idolatry and abjure their errors. They ought, therefore, to beware how they prevented that spread of knowledge, by imitating the Pope, and placing shackles on the press. He recommended Gentlemen who opposed this motion, who seemed frightened by some terrific monster that haunted their imagination, not to look with contempt on the Court of Rome, when they saw such fantastic tricks played so near lanne. They certainly were string gather on the principle of the Pope than that laid down by the Legislature, when

they fettered the press of India, and suitled that regular improvement, which carried human nature as high as it could be raised in virtue and intellect. About the time that Mr. Adam promulgated his regulations, a declaration relative to the press was issued by that bigotted embroiderer of pettionats, Ferdinand; the coincidence was extraordinary. Mr. Adam's regulations were published in April, Ferdinaud's declaration in May. Ferdinand, afraid that the principles of his subjects should be corrupted, directed that a register should be kept at the frontiers for the purpose of entering the titles of all books about to be imported into his territories. An index was made out, containing a list of books that would be admitted on paying duty, and also of those that were about to be excluded; this was bad enough; but they were worse off in India, where the Governor-General had the power to seize any book that might be introduced-a system revolving to those principles of freedom which Englishmen ought to cherish. They next had the Court of Lisbon, about the same time, sending forth its mandate against the press. One would suppose that they had all been bitten together, or that some comet had shed its baneful influence over Spain, Portugal, and India at the same moment. King of Portugal, having learned that some Portuguese, whose opinions were, he thought, not correct, had left their native land, and emigrated to foreign countries, where they meant to write on polities in their mother tongue," directed, "that a criminal information should be issued against every man who disseminated a newspaper containing religious or political statements; and ordered that all inhabitants of his dominions, whether natives or foreigners (Asia too, consists of natives and foreigners), should not order any pamphlet or newspaper published in a foreign country, in the Portuguese tongue, without his liceuse." Mr. Adam, by one of his regulations, declared it to be "deemed expedient to probibit within the territory of Fort William the future establishment of printing presses, except with the previous sanction and license of Government." In other words, none were to have presses but those who wrote in praise of the Governors, no matter what became of the governed: they might be ground to the earth, and not a voice was to be raised to the Government of India to demand justice for these, unless it came through the official channel; and where was the official man that would stand for-ward in their behalf? The punishment for a breach of this regulation was excessively severe. King John and King Ferdinand only confiscated the books; but here, the offeoding party who dissentinated a prohibited book might be fined at the dis-

cretion of two magistrates, and totally ruined by a multiplication of penaltics. This was a terrifying state of things, and should not be suffered to exist. But this was not all: when Sir F. Macnaghten registered those regulations, he said he would take cure that licenses should be granted, and he pledged himself, as a manof honour, that the license for The Colcutm Amenal should not be withdrawn; but scarcely was the ink dry, and the seal put to the hand, when the license was withdrawn. He had seen a letter from Mr. Buckingham's agent, which stated, that it was intended to refuse the liceuse unless the paper was conducted as the Government pleased. It was also mentioned, that no license would be granted to long as Mr. Buckingham had any concern with the paper: this clearly shewed it was a personal transaction. He did not wish to make personal observations, but he stated this, lest individuals should give too much credit to a man because he had a good character. Would they suffer such a state of things to continue? Would they give the death blow to freedom, by refusing information, and sanctioning such tyranny? But the Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Malcolm) said be spake of the natives. Very well; he (Mr. Hume) wished to see what effect a free press would have on the natives of India. Gentlemen said they were very ignorant; he admitted it, he allowed that the natives wanted information, he agreed that there was much ignorance; but what was their duty? Certainly, to remove that benorance: (Rear f) and had now insurament been ever found so effectual for the dissemination of truth and knowledge, as a free press? (Hear /) What objection could there be arged against having newspapers in India? From the beginning there had been native newspapers in every Court; they acted generously, and allowed persons, even when powers were at variance with each other, to recide at the silverse Courts for the purpose of procuring intelligence. What would be said in Europe, if he, being at the head of affairs, openly sent persons to the Courts of France and Spain to transpolt house every circumstance that transpired; this, however, was done in India. A person but attended the durbay of Holker and Scindiah, who sent him intelligence relative to the troops. They would not see an isolated person employed on such occanious; they would find a whole host of writers assembled together, from Delhi, Oude, Calcutta, Berar, &c., and through them a knowledge was obtained by their respective employers of the conduct puzsued by the different Governments. In 1822, air newspapers were set up in Calcutta, to promote the happiness and improve the intellect of the natives. There was as strong an opposition amongst those

papers, as there was amongst our journals. The New Times and The Marin Chroniele could not manifest more hostility to each other than was manifested by some of those papers. One of them, which was established by Ram Mohun Roy, advocated, on all occasions, the cause of Christinalty; and laboured to thew how much superior the Christian system was to the idulatry of the Hindoos. Another of these newspapers opposed the docrines of Christinnity, and endeavoured to show that they were absurd. These collisions of intellect were undoubtedly calculated to elicit that sparks of truth; and, in such a contest, truth must ultimately prevail. Let not individuals of high acquirement treat those efforts of intellect with scorp - the human mind, and the titleuts of men, were generally more nearly on a level than many persons supposed. If he were to venture a comparison, he would say, that the cultivated and the uncultivated mind were like two watches, the one went well and kept true time, because it was proporly wound up and regulated; the other possessed all the necessary works, but it erred, because the same pains were not taken in setting it a-going and directing its morementa. So it was with the mind of man ! the powers were nearly on a level, but it was the spring of education alone that produced intellegual refinement. An observation which was made the year before last by Lord John Russell, an his motion for Parliamentary Reform, might, he thought, with great propriety, be resorted to on this occasion. That Noble Lord had compared the number of remers now with those that were to be found sixty or seventy years ago, and be found that the increase was more than a hundred fold. From this be argued, that a change in the existing system might and ought to be made, because the incremed intelligence of the people demanded it. He would draw the same conclusion with respect to India. Ignorance and harbariam excited all the bad passions of the human mind; therefore he would give the people of India knowledge, he would make them a reading and a thinking people; he would so educate them that they should feel, and duly appreciate the blessing of being a free people. But other doctrines prevailed in India: the paper of Ram Mohun Roy, which had done so much good, was put down by Mr. Adam. In the memorial signed by that individual and five other natives, it was declared, that, however anxious they were themselves to give instruction to their brethren, they could not proceed, such was the degradation ronnected with the new regulations, disfigured as they were by affidavits and penalties. (Henr !) This was the way to produce a stagnation of the native mind. By such acts as these we became the oppressors of

a people whom we were bound to protect. In addition to the two native journals be had mentioned, there was another, which he understood was entirely devoted to intelligence. There was also one which was especially directed towards the estimable object of puring down the the practice of burning widows, the shominable practice of mitters. And were they to allow Mr. John Adam to destruy the press; the most effectual engine for putting an end to so great an evil. He hoped this subject would be taken up from day to day, until justice was done to the natives of India, and they were placed in that circuiton in which the Legislature evidently wished they should be placed. The Proprietors had the power of agitating this important subject whenever they pleased. If the Directors refused to call a Court, ten Preprieturs, by posting a notice on the Royal Exchange, could compel them to assemble; or, in default, they would lose their Charter. He isked nothing unreasonable; but he must say, that the Court had seted very unressonably when it refused information on this subject. He would, as a Member of the Court of Proprietors, do everything in his power to assert the rights of the natives of India. Much misrepresentation of the law, as it respected the question now agitated, had been advanced by the Twenty-fifth Director. By the 15th of Geo. IIL it was enacted, that all crimes and misdemeanours should be tried in the Supreme Court, by jurles. This continued to be the law, until Mr. Aslam, in a most evil boar, obtained Mr. Justice Macnaghten's amortion to bis abominable regulations. (Hear !) The English law was then abrogated, and the people of India were placed beneath the talons of arbitrary power. He might be met with the assertion, that Mr. Adam had acted legally; but, according to his (Mr. Hame's) construction of the Acts of Parliament, he denied that Mr. Adam had proceeded in a legal manner: he entirely denied that Mr. Adam had any right to send to Europe an individual residing in India, without became, unless that individual had a previous trial. It was enacted by the 33d of Geo. III. section 151, "that if any petacu, having received a license to reside in India, shall so conduct himself as, in the judgment of the Governor-General, or the Governor of the Presidency where he resides, to forfest the protection of the Government, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor of the Presidency, to declare the ficense of such person to be void." This undoubtedly applied to Mr. Buckingham's case. His license being withdrawn, he became, under the letter of the law, an unliconsed person. It was however declared, by a clause in the last charter, that all provisions contained in

the former acts, if not specifically repealed, should have the force of law. Now, the ensetment to which he had alluded was not repealed; and therefore the right of trial before deperation existed in full force. He therefore would maintain, that the exposition of the law, as laid down by the Twenty-afth Director, was essentially wrong. He must say, that it was a monstroug thing for a learned man, like the Twenty-fifth Director, to attempt to impose upon those who were unlearned. His mistake, however, in the present instance, should teach the Court that " all was not gold that glittered," and that all was not true that was asserted. (Hear !) He had not, he was convinced, mentioned half the points which it was of consequence to natice on this most important subject, but be conceived that he had said enough to satisfy impartial men, that the view which he had taken of the question was not an unjust or an unreasonable one. Thanking the Court for the patient attention with which they had listened to him, he should now conclude with observing, that the Proprietors would disgrace themselves if they supported such a system of intoleration as that which he had described; a system under which Englishmen (who boasted of living beneath a Government, which was " the enry of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world,") could be transported from a country at the distance of half the globe, without trial try Judge or Jury; while a Governor-General dare not lay his finger on an American, a Frenchman, a Portuguese, or any other foreigner, without a regular accusation, and a judicial decision. Would they allow their fellow countrymen to be placed in this degrading situation? Would they suffer them to be subjected to transportation, whilst the natives of other countries could not be removed until trial and conviction had taken place? (Hear !) the system which had been commenced by Mr. Adam, were to be cominued, India would be exposed to the most imminent danger. Let Gentlemen consider the sitoution in which the natives of India were placed by the adoption of such a system. The native population were now rapidly becoming calightened, and they desersed to enjoy the privilege to which they were constitutionally entitled. The great body of the natives were as capable of discussing the merits of good Government as Englishmen were; and if the Company sanctioned a system, by which those people were prevented from acquiring information, and from making their complaints known to their rulers, those who spproved of so unjust a course might yet live long enough to repent of their unwise conduct. Whilst the elements of ruinous explosion were in existence, was it prudent to shut the safety-valve? (Hear!)

The danger which was to be apprehended from shotting the months of the natives, and preventing their complaints from reaching the ear of the Government, might be exemplified by a reference to the events that had occurred a few years since in the province of Benares. The Intelligence that that province was in arms against the mild Government of the Company came upon the Governor-General and his Councll like a thunder-clap, so little were they prepared for it. Now what were the causes which produced that event? Mr. Adam had been censor of the press in that very province for three years; nothing was aflowed to be published that was not perfeetly agreeable to him; all complaints of the oppressions of the pro-consular Go-vernment were stilled. The abuses which prevailed were not of a trifling nature: three-fourths of the landed proprietors were fleeced of their property. This took place in a province which was the nearest but one to the capital; and yet, such was the state of the press under Mr. Adam's rigid consorship, that not even a whisper of complaint was allowed to exude. The news of the revolt filled the Government with astonishment, so Ignorant were they (and he had the information from one who was a member of the Government) that the inhabitants of the province had any cause of complaint. He was prepured to show, that all the scenes of bloodshed and devastation which had ensued, and which had continued for some years, were occasioned by the want of a free press. (Hear!) If Mr. Buckingham's paper had existed in the province, the tion would have been made known; they would then have been remedied, and the mischief would thus have been avoided. This subject had never yet received the consideration which it deserved. A late Director, Mr. Davies, he must do him the justice to say, had attempted to bring the business forward. He (Mr. Hume) was not then in a situation to agitate the matter in another place, and be Court, because he was ignorant of all the details of the case. He confessed, bowever, that he failed in his duty, in not having attempted to unveil a scene of cruelty and oppression, which, he was satisfied, had never been surpassed in any age or country. (Hear !) This was one instance of the effects which would inevitably result from a suppression of the monitory warnings of a free and unshackled press. Notwithmanding all the efforts of the gallant officer under whom he (Mr. Hume) served, and a more active, honest, and unsophisticated man be never knew, it was four or five years before peace was restored; and during that period the Company had been put to a great sacrifice

of blood, exclusively of what perhaps touched their hearts more nearly, the low of a large annual revenue from the province. If such scenes as these could occur in a province almost close to the seat of Government, what might not happen in more distant provinces, where a free press was not suffered to correct abuses? (Bear!) He would here beg leave to read part of a document which reflected great credit on the natives of India, on whose behalf he more particularly speke. The document to which he alluded was a memorial presented by six natives of Calcutta to Mr. Justice Macnighten, complaining of the regulations which put an end to the freedom of the preset He did not believe that any gentleman in Court was capable of penning a more able letter. He did not think it possible to take a more correct view of the situation in which India was placed by the abrogation of the freedom of the press than that which was developed in this appeal of the natives to the justice of the Government. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinuaird) had, on a former day, read some extracts from this document, which he would not now refer to; but he would quote several others which appeared to him to hear strongly on the general queslong extract from the memorial presented to Mr. Justice Managhten by Bam Mobun Roy and five other natives, in which the memorialists expatiate largely on the blessings of a free press, and attribute much of the improvement that had taken place among the natives to the establishment of four native newspapers, two in the Bengallee and two in the Persian language. They then go on to deprecate the new regulations under which the press had been placed, and declare, " that they could never think of establishing a publication, which could only be supported by a series of oaths and affidavits abborrent to their feelings and derogatory to their reputation among their countrymen." He hoped he had now shewn to the Court, that they had affairs to attend to of a much higher nature than their mere commercial concerns. He trusted the Proprietors were convinced, that their first duty was to watch over the interest and happiness of India. (Hear!) They were bound to consider, whether the measures recently adopted would not tend to keep the Indian population in a state of mental darkness. He could see no danger that could result from agreeing to the motion with which he should conclude, except that of exposing a vicious government. In common with the people of India, he called upon the Court to alter a system, the object of which was to keep the native population in a state of igmorance and barbarism, (Hear!) He apprehended, that with respect to the first resolution, there could be no difference of

opinion. It was

"Resolved, That it is declared by the 53d Geo. 111. cap. 155, sec. 53, to be the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the ficitish dominions in India, and such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and of religious and smoothing provement."

His second resolution was,

"That no treams have been found so effectual to secure to mankind the enjoyment of these blessings, as the diffusion of useful information by means of the press."

His third resolution would be,

"That there be laid before this Court copies of all minutes and orders of Council at the Presidencies of Hengal. Madras, and Bombay, relating to the public press; and also copies of all correspondence between these Governments, and the Court of Directors and Heard of Courtel, respecting the same, to enable the Court to accordant how far the argulations heretofore and now in force, for the guidance of the press in India, have assisted or returbled the benevolent and national objects which the Legislature has declared it to be the duty of this country to promote."

He should now more the first resolution, meaning, should that be carried, to move the others in succession. (Hear !)

The Hon. D. Ainmaird seconded the

motion.

Mr. R. Jackini.—" I am designus, in common with many other Proprietors, of knowing what opinion the Court of Directors conveyed to India relative to Mr. Buckingham's removal. I wish, therefore, that the Chairman would, if he seen no objection to such a proceeding, communicate to the Court what that opinion was." (Hear!)

The Charmon.—" I can have no objection to a compliance with the request of the Learned Proprietor. The clerk shall read a copy of the letter in which the Court of Directors have expressed their ophion of Mr. Adam's conduct."

The clerk then read the following letter:

" Public Department, Soth July 1823.

Our Governor. General in Council at Port-William in Bengal.

"Para, 1. We have received your dispatches in the General Department dated

the 15th and 28th February last.

in the first of these dispatches you acquaint us, that Mr. James S. Bucking-barn barring, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, forfeited bis claim to the countenance and protection of the Supreme Government, you had declared his liceme to reside in India to be void, from and after the 15th April last.

Asiatic Journ.-No. 105.

"S. We take the earliest opportunity of conveying to you our decided approbation of this proceeding, considering the offensive and muschievous character of many of the articles which have appeared for some years past in the journal of which Mr. Buckingham was the editor, the frequent admonitions and warnings which he has received, and his obstinucy, notwithstanding the forbearance that has been extended to him, in persisting in a course which had on many occasions drawn upon him the displeasure of Government, we think you fully justified in revoking his license. We feel, at the same time, no hesitation in assuring you of our most arrenuous and cordial support in whatever legal measures you may adopt in the exercise of your discretion, for the purpose of restraining the liccotionsness of the press in India, from which, if unchecked, the most dangerous consequences are to be spprebended."

Mr. Hume—" Permit me to ask, whether the letter which has just been read, is the only one which has been written upon the subject by the Court of Directors."

The Charrenn nawered, that it was, Mr. R. Jockson then proceeded to address the Court. He atserved, that he did not yield to any human being in the most ardent attachment to the liberties of his country, or in admiration of the freedom of the press, which had been essentially instrumental in procuring and supporting those liberties. He believed, that the question at issue between his Hon. Vriend and himself would be found to be, whether that which they both so highly prized could he best maintained, by what his Hou. Friend denominated a free and uncontrollable press, or by that which he (Mr. Jackson) had ever classed amongst the greatest blemings of mankind, namely, a press, free, but subject to local and constitutional controul. He had not the bonour to be acquainted with the gentleman (Mr. Buck. ingham) to whom this slebate so much referred; neither had be, until within a few minutes, any idea that that gentleman was in Court. He understood that Mr. Huckingham was an individual of considerable abilities, and of the must respectable character; but he stood before the Court as a public man, and he (Mr. Jackson) in the discharge of a public duty, should not hesitate to speak frankly, with respect to every part of bis conduct, and to explain why he had come to the conclusion which he would submit to the Court. He entirely concurred with the Court of Directurs in approving of the conduct of Mr. Adam; and he was of opinion, that if the Executive Budy had not expressed their approbation so they had done, they would have compromised their duty. (Hear!) In the course of his Hun. Friend's speech, he had drawn the particular attention

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of the Proprietors to three considerations : - 1st, what is the law? 9d, has that law been wisely and virtuously administered? He would here observe, that if the law had not been so administered, Mr. Adma ought to be subjected to all the blome, which in that cose he would unnt ju tly merit: but, on the other bond, if the law had been administered in a just and proper manner, be called on the Proprieters (while they made every allowance for the fair intentions of Mr. Buckingham) not to desert that line of conduct which had bltherto distinguished the General Court; namely, the standing forward as the protectors of their absent functionaries, and the america of their characters when unjustly amailed, as he believed Mr. Adam's to have been. (Hear!) The third point to which his Hon, Friend had directed their attention was, whether it was consistent with round wisdom and policy, to allow the freedom of the press to exist in our settlements in the East-Indies, to the unlimited extent which his Hon. Friend, and those who coincided with him, professed it to be their desire to see it carried to, and upon which ther insisted as matter of begal right. It was important, before they proceeded furber, that they should understand what was the law of the case, expecially as it had been so strongly questhonest. It was a great error to suppose, that the low which authorized the removal of person reliding in India without licames was of recent origin. It had been enacted, by statute after siniute, for the last two bumbred years: it had during that long period been the principle of the Indian Government, sanctioned by the British Legislature, that the non-necess of strangers was essential to the safety and prosperity of the Company's pessessions. (Hear !) He perceived, by their gestures, that some Hon. Proprietors entertained doubt us to the correctness of this proposition : he would, however, state the grounds on which his opinion was founded, and let the Court then Judge for themselves. The charter of Elisabeth, which was granted more than two hundred years ago, prosided " that none of the Queen's subjects, except the Company's servants, and their assigns, should resort to the East-Indies, without being licensed by the said Complany, under pain of forfeiting their ships and cargoes, and being liable to imprisonment, till they, the offenders, should give a bond of £1,000 not to trade there again." Theses of Charles, after reciting the acts of Edizabeth and James, provided " that the Conspany might seize on all British subjeets residing in India without the Company's Beense, and send them home to England." The Silver Geo. L. entitled "an Act for better securing the lawful trude of His Majesty's subjects to the East-Indies," which was passed cearly one hun-

dred years ofterwants, coacts, by section 1st, "that if any British subject be found in India without a license, the Company may arrest and selection, and remit him to England, to answer for his offence according to law." By the 9th of Geo. II., for the better securing the trade of the East-India Company, it was emerted, "that all presons found in the East-Indies without license should be deemed guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and might be seized and sent to England, and lodged in the next county good to the place where they should be landed, until they gave wgurities to stand their trial." An enectment of a similar nature was contained in the clurter before the last, ric. the 33d of Geo. III. There was not, he believed, a Parliamentary rule more sound in its construction then this, con that where the Legislature had continued, through a long series of years, to repeat the same conciment, it was to be held that its operation had been found advantageous. How, then, did the case stand in the present instance? In the last Act of Parliament relative to the Company, siz. the 53d of Geo. III., they found that the Legislature, to the from abridging may of the powers conferred on the Government of India by proceding Acts, with respect to the transmission of persons to England, absolutely re-enacted and entarged those powers, and specified; in the most particular manner, the mode in which they should be carried into execution. (Hear!) This statute, after enacting that all persons in India should be subject to the local Governments, went on to provide " that, if any persons, having obtained licenses to reside is India from the Court of Directors, shall at any time to conduct themselves, that, in the judgment of the Governor-General, or Governors of the other Presidencies, they shall be beld to have forfeited their claim to the countenance and protection of the Government of such Presidency, &c., it shall and may be lawful for such Governor-General or Governor of such Presidency to declare that the licenses of such persons are void, and such persons shall be deemed to be in India without license, and the Governor-General, or Governor of such Presidency shall be authorized to selve them, and send them home to the United Kingdom." There evely could be no difficulty in concluding from these Acts, that the law was that, if any person were found in the final Indies without a license, he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanisur, and was liable to be seized and sent to England. (Herr!) There was, it should be observed, a distinction between the case of Mr. Buckingham and that of Mr. Arnot; the former remained in India up to a certain period under what was demoninated a free mariner's license. He should merely allude to Mr.

Arnot's case, because the transaction between that gentleman and Lord Amberst was not yet fairly before the Court and the public; and be should hold it to be unjust, both to Lord Amberst and Mr. Arnot, if he entered into any part of the subject until the whole question was brought forward, Mr. Arnot's case, however, differed from the case of Mr. Buckingham in this respect; Mr. Arnot was in India without any license whatever, and such being the fact, it became the bounden and undoubted duty of the Governor-General, under the acts which he (Mr. Jackson) had quoted, to remove him. He had observed, that Mr. Buckingham resided in India under a free mariner's license: he felt no objection to the enlarged construction which had been given to that description of license by some gentle-men; but be must take the liberty of stating, that such a license only permitted an individual to reside in India in the practice of a sea-faring trade, and it declared, on the very face of it, " that if the party to whom it might be granted should, in any respect, disobes the rules and orders of the Fast-India Company, or their Governments, from that time the license should be void." He naticed this point, merely to shew that if the letter of the law but been strictly enforced against Mr. Buckingham, the Court would have been spared all this painful discussion about the liberty of the press, and the injuries which Mr. Buckingham alleged he had received ; for, when he arowedly changed his profession and his purpose to a settled domicile in India as editor of a newspaper, his license became rold, and be might have been removed to England forthwith. The Hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes) shook his head at this; but he (Mr. Jackson) would repeat, that, from the moment Mr. Buckingham commenced a resident journalist, his license as a free mariner was at an end, and the Governor-General was authorized to have sent him to England on that account alone. It had, however, been the practice of Lord Hastings, and other Governors-General, not to look so very ministely into freemariners' licenses; they allowed gentlemen having these to remain in India, and to embark in any profitable speculation they chose, so long as they continued to conduct themselves correctly. however, had no hesitation in saying, that if he had been at the head of the Government in India, and lad found a gentleman with a free mariner's license, abusing the privileges which it conferred, and disturbing the peace of the settlement, he would not (as the Government had done in the case of Mr. Ruckingham) have entered into a protracted correspondence with him, but on being satisfied that he had departed from the object of his license, would have

urdered blin home. It appeared to blin, that the Government of India would have escaped much bitter attimudversion if they had immediately done that, which, from forbestance alone towards Mr. Buckingbam, they had so long abstained from doing. (Hear!) He would now inquire, whether Mr. Buckingham's conduct had or had not been such as to justify the proceedings which the Government of India had ultimately found it necessary to adopt? This brought him to the second of the propositions which he had proposed to examine; for he conceived he had faily established the fact, that the Government of Imila had legally the power, when it conceived that any individual had forfeited his claim to its protection, to declare that individual's license void, and to send him out of the country. It remained, then, to be comidered, whether, in administering the law, the Government had acted wisely and justly? He believed he had stated the question fairly; and he should endearour to support it by reading a few extracts from that which must be considered as an authority, since it was a pamphlet written by Mr. Buckingham himself as his justification, and circulated amongst his friends. He would omit all mention of Mr. Buckingham's early history, save. that part which related to his residence at Hombay without a license. To this circonstance he alluded, for the purpose of shewing that the local Governments had uniformly acted on the principle of sending unlicensed persons to England. Evan Nepena, the Governor of Bombay, listened with attention to all the arguments which Mr. Bucklingham urged against his being sent home, and it seemed, as was evident, from the correspondence which took place, that, if it had depended on himself, Sir E. Nepean would rather that Mr. Buckingham should have remained at Bombay, to develope those principles of oriental commerce which Mr. Buckingham had, with peculiar talent, brought under the consideration of the Bombay Government. But, although such was Sir E. Nepean's feeling, salil be regarded himself as bound to direct Mr. Buckingham's removal to England. He judged that he had no choice; and he said, "bowever unplement it may be, still I must administer the laws of England, which are likewise the laws of India." He (Mr. Jackson) trusted that there would be no quibbling on this point. The law which directed the local Governments to send home an individual, without trial, if they thought such a measure expedient, was as much the law of England as any other under which they lived; it had always been so laid down, and he demanded of any thinking man who heard him; and who was versed in Indian history, whether he did not believe, in his conscience, that 5 b 5

if the liberty which was now contended for had been conceded one bundred and lifty years since, the Company would not at this moment be, if not without an empire, at least in a much worse situation than that in which they stood at present? When they recollected the opinions of the greatest men who had ever written or spoken on the subject of India-shoo they found those individuals manimously adnultting the good fortune of Great Britain, in powersing a vast empire, containing a amilitudinous population, which ranked amongst the happiest pertion of mankind, was it any thing more than just, to conclude that those laws were wise and adutary, which had thus conduced to the best and most legislmate of all ends, that of consolidating territory, and administering to the happiness of its subjects? (Hear!) After having been ordered home by Sir P. Nepean, Mr. Buckinghom obtained a free mariner's license, and made several voyages to the East-Indies. He at length found himself at Calcutto, where the owner of the ship which he commanded proposed to engage in the Slave Trade, a truffle which it would not lessen Mr. Buckingham in the estimation of the Court to know that he abhorred, and refused to be concerped in, although by so doing he relinquished profits of no trifling or ordinary kind. (Hear!) Thus circumstanced, Mr. Buckingham looked around to see in what manner he could best employ the talents which he knew it had pleased God to bestow on him; and he soon after embarked in disconcerns of a public newspaper. This, however, was not done without consideration, for Mr. Backingham had made a sort of probationary experiment in the management of two other newspapers, not indeed as principal, but as conductor, before he became proprietor of The Calcutta Journal. He mentioned this circumstance, because he conceived it to be quite impossible to relatelligent merchant, having conducted two newspapers, and afterwards paid £3,000 for their purchase, being unacquainted with the regulations which Government had sent round to the editor of every newspaper until some time after this purchase, and that he had converted them into The Calculta Journal. In Oct. 1819 Mr. Buckinghum commenced that newspaper, and in about nine months afterwards he had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Marquess of Hastings of that very individual, to whom Mr. Buckingham (neither justly nor generously, as he conceived) had so often reformed as having given the most uncontrolled freedom of the press to all India; an imputation which obliged him to call the attention of the Court to a statement which had been made by an Hon. Friend of his (Mr. D. Kinmard) who opened

this subject at the last Court. They were observations of too much importance to the character of the Noble Marquess, not to require that it should be well understood whether the sentiments thus imputed to him were or were not those of Lord Hastings. His Hon. Friend sald, " the fact was, that the Marquess of Hastings had merely framed these regulations to antisty the projudices of the Civil Servants." It should be observed, that up to August 1818 a censorship of the press had prevalled. Lord Hastings thought proper to abolish it, but, at the came time, as forming a part of the same decree, substituted certain regulations which the editors of the newspopers were apprized they must conform to, or that they would be sent home. The Court would judge, when they heard those rules, how far they deserved the anotherwa pronounced by his Hon. Friend; whether they were likely to produce those wide-spreading crils that he said would follow, from what he called the extinction of the press in India, or whether any one of the regulations in question Justified, in the remotest degree, such an apprehension. But it has suited Mr. Buckingham, and his warm and generous advocate (Mr. Kinnaird), to say that these regulations were not meant by the Noble Governor, although he gave his solemn sanction to them, and that the fact was, " he merely framed those regulations to satisfy the prejudices of the Civil Servants, who ignorantly imagined that danger would arise from the removal of the restrictions on the press; he threw them out as a tub to the whale, as a rattle for children to play with; that they had no legal force whatever, which Lord Hastings well knew; and that the real object of the Marquesa of Hastings was to establish the uncontrolled freedom of the press in India." It was well known that no person thought more highly of Lord Hastings than himself; few persons had more attentively surveyed his administration, which, taken as a whole, was, in his judgment, the most splendid instance of British rule known to our history; and he could truly say, that upon no occasion had be ever joined in a vote with more heartfult satisfaction, than he did in that vote to which the Hon. Court unanimously came, stating their opinion of the administration and the conduct of that Noble Lord; and he had very little doubt, that, perhaps at no very distant period, when certain sharp points should be worn down, and good humour should be restored to both sides of the bar, that he should have the happiness of signin joining them in another vote equally honourable to him and to themselves; but he should disguise his feelings were he not to say, that if he helieved those sentiments were justly imputed to Lord Hastings, it would can, in

his opinion, a stude upon his illustrious and excellent government, which be should be extremely sorry to see! Hap-pily, however, for Lord Hastings's honour, there was as yet no cause of drawback from the ununimous applause which they bestowed upon that eminent person. His Lordship's own language, and his own conduct, gave a broad contradiction to any assumption that he had acted a double part, or meant that proclamation otherwise than as the solemn act of himself in council-usy, he would give them a tolerable high authority as to the interpretation of those regulations, and which should be from Mr. Buckingham's own mouth, when he thought it of importance to himself to acknowledge their validity, before impunity had made him bold. Mr. Borkingham had been editor of The Calcutta Journal but a few months, when he gave offence to the Government by certain articles which he published. Those articles were marked by a coarseness of ribaldry which he should hardly have expected from a writer of Mr. Buckingham's taste, and were directed against a public authority that ought to have been respected. The Court would judge of the nature of the offence from the language in which the Governor-General in Council thought proper to animadvert upon it. The Chief Secretary of the Government, by order of the Governorin-Council, sent a letter to Mr. Buckingham, stating that the attention of Government had been drawn to certain offensive paragraphs published in The Calcular Jourand, one of which was as follows :-" We have received a letter from Madras, of the 10th instant, written on deep black-edged mourning-post, of considerable breadth, and apparently made for the recision, communicating, as a piece of melancholy intelligence, the fact of Mr. Elliott's being confirmed in the Government of that presidency for three years longer. It is regarded at Madras as a public calamity, and we fear it will be viewed in no other light throughout India generally. would ask his Hon. Friend (Ser C. Forbes), who had resided at Bombay, whether, if Mr. Elphinstone, on his arrival there to assume the government, had met with such a salutation to this, he, Sir Churles, would have considered it a fair exercise of the liberty of the press? What would have been Mr. Elphinstone's sensations, if, on the first morning that he had opened bis eyes at Bombay, he had found upon his breakfast-table a blackesigned newspaper, announcing his accession as a calamity to the millions whom he had come to govern? He (Mr. J.) was surprised how any man, having to his hands the regulations of the Marquesa of Hastings, could have written such an article! The first of the regulations pro-

hibited the editors of newspapers from publishing "animalversions on the measures and proceedings of the Hon. Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England, connected with the government of India; or disquisitions on the political transactions of the local administration; or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, or the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta." With the exception of these interdicted points, the editors were allowed to write as they pleased. They were only required, not to bring into contempt with the natives and Europeans the highest constituted authorities in the country. It astonished him to hear Mr. Buckingham's friends assert, that the Marquess of Hastings put forth the regulations respecting the press as never intended to be seriously acted on, when, in the letter to which he had already referred, it was stated that the Governor-General "considers the paragraphs above quoted to be highly offensive and objectionable in themselves, and to amount to a violation of the obvious spirit of the instructions communicated to the editors of newspapers, at the period when this Government was pleased to permit the publication of newspapers without subjecting them to previous revisions of the officers of Government." The letter concluded in these words : " On the present occasion, the Governor-General in Council does not propose to exercise the powers vested in him by law; but I am directed to sequaint you, that by any repetition of a similar offence, you will be considered to have forfeited all claim to the countrnance and protection of this Government, and will subject yourself to be proceeded against under the 36th sec. of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155." The regulations here alluded to, although they had been issued some time before, and were in the hands of every editor of a newspaper, Mr. Buckingham declared were now for the first time officially brought under his notice. Could it be believed, that Mr. Buckingham gave £3,000 for the Colcutto Journal, without a proper knowledge of these official regulations that were to be the rule for the conduct of its proprietor, and which must in a considerable degree have determined the value of the property? (Hear !) On the receipt of the letter from Government, Mr. Buckingham made an apology. In a letter addressed by him to the Government, he said, that, " instend of offering any observations tending to the extenuation of my conduct in this or in any previous fustance, as departing from the spirit of the instructions issued to the editors of the public journals in India, I shall rather confine myself to observing, that I sincerely regret my having given cause to his Lordship in Coun-

cil to express his displeasure; and the more so, as there is not an individual among the numerous subjects under his benign government, who is more sensible than myself of the unprecedented liberality which has marked his Lordship's administration in general, and the immense obligation which all the friends of the press owe."-One to what? To his having granted uncontrolled and unlimited license? No such thing; but " to the immense obligation which all friends of the press owe to the measure of the revised regulations in particular." (Hear !) This was said by the same gentleman, who they would find, at a subsequent period, reviling and laughing at those very regulations! Mr. Buckingham proceeded thus-" The very marked indulgence which his Lordship in Council is pleased to exercise towards me, in remitting, on this occasion, the exercise of the powers vested in lim by law, will operate as an additional incentive to my future observance of the spirit of the instructions issued, before the commencement of The Colcutta Journal, to the editors of the public prints in India, in August 1818, of which I am now fully informed, and which I shall benevforth make my guide." If he had made them his guide, agreeably to this promise (mid Mr. Jackson), certainly Mr. Adam was in the wrong, and so was also the Marquess of Hastings, who, let it be recollected, was himself present in Council on every occasion which regarded Mr. Buckingham; but if Mr. Buckingham had not made those instructions his guide, if, on the contrary, he had systematically violated them, and that, too. with great contumely, who would say that the expatriation of such a person, enjoined as it was by law, was in any respect unwise or unjust? Mr. Buckingham's next offence against the Government, was in giving an account of a meeting which assembled at Madras to address Lord Hastings-and he (Mr. Jackson) only adverted to that circumstance for the purpose of noticing the answer of Lend Hastings to the address-which answer, Mr. Buckinglam had persisted in putting a construction on, that was, in his opinion, by no means generous towards his Lordship. Mr. Buckingham of course reported the speeches that were delivered on that occasion; and amongst others, he gave a passage from the speech of a gallant afficer (Col. Stanhope) who was now pre-sent. That speech was distinguished by those generous feelings which the gallant officer was known to possess, and which had prompted his late efforts to afford relief to the oppressed Greeks, to " uphold the falling, and to cheer the faint;" in short, to do every thing which entriotism and a munly and intelligent spirit could suggest, in support of a people, with respect to

whom he hoped there was but one sentiment in the hearts of all who called themselves Englishmen. (Horr!) The gallant officer, on that occasion, used these words-" I allude to the suppression of the consorship of the press at Calcutta; this generous act of power should, I think, be referred to in your address; the establishment of a five press in Asia is, in my estimation, the most magnanimous act of the Marquers of Hastings' administration, and is that which will come most home to the bosom of high-minded men." What the gallant officer had been induced to call the establishment of a free press, was the revocation of the consorship, and the substitution of the regulations to which be (Mr. Jackson) had before referred; and certainly no man could consistently appland Lord Hastings for the removal of the censorship, without, at the same time, approxing of the accompanying regulations, which, in truth, formed part of the measure; they were set out in the same instrument, and published in the same proclamation! (Henr !) Lord Hustings was addressed by the inhabitants of Madras in very dattering terms; and in his Lordship's answer to that complimentary address, he said-" My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellowsubjects, to be narrowed only by special and argent cause assigned. Upon the conviction that a special and urgent cause did exist, his Lordship accompanied the removal of the consorship with such regulations, as he thought allowed of every fair exercise of the faculties of the mind; and Mr. Buckingham had himself declared that the new system was the greatest blusing that could be conferred on India. The controversy in which Mr. Buckingham engaged relative to the post-office again brought upon him the animalversions of Government. The Chief Secretary informed him, by letter, that the Covernor-General percuived with regret that the indulgence which had before been shown to him had not made the desired impression; and that his Lordship, on this occasion, contented himself with requiring from Mr. Buckinghum a distinct acknowledgment of the impropriety of his conduct, and a full and sufficient apology to the Government of Fort St. George, for the injurious inciduations inverted against it in The Calcutta Journal. This com-munication was answered by Mr. Buckingham in a letter of very great length, which might be called his second apology, and which contained this passage: " I conceived, accordingly, that the regulations or restrictions of August 1818 were as

formally and effectually abrogated by this step," (alluding to the answer of Lord Hastings to the Madras address) " as one law becomes repealed by the creation of another, whose provisions and enactions mre at variance with the spirit of the for-mer." Where now (asked Mr. Jackson), is this idolater of the constitution, this shhorrer of every degree and species of des-potism? Behold him, when it suited his purpose, endeavouring to place the Marquess of Flastings in a situation of the veriest despot that could possibly be conceived. Here Lord Hastings was supposed to possess authority so high, that by a single passage in his answer to a complimentary address, he could revoke the deliberate and conturely-considered acts of the Governor-General in Council (Hear!) In vain (continued Mr. Jackson) do I look round on my Host. Friends, for symptoms of that boly indignation which should flash from the patriot eye, and warm the patrlot heart, upon the first advance towards despotism! they are wholly quiescent, and seem to agree with Mr. Buckingham, that there are occasions on which absolute power in the Government is to be pre-ferred. Mr. Buckingham's understanding was, he was convinced, too enlarged to suffer him to believe in the doctrine which bineself thus laid down. It was incredible that a man of his intellect could for a comment imagine, that the ipse disti of Lord Hastings could thus revoke the selema act of the Legislative Council! Mr. Buckingham's letter proceeded thus: " I regret, however, to learn, by the tenour of your letter of the 19th instant (Jan. 19, 1820), that I have mistaken the extent of the indulgence and freedom which his Excellency meant to allow to the Indian

From your letter, I must eneceive the full existence of those restrictions of 1818, which I had believed to have been abrogated, as that letter makes it the basis of my offence, that my s remarks on the Government of Fort St. George are obviously in violation of the spirit of those rules to which my particular attention had before been calted." Now, supposing Mr. Buckingham to have been ignorant of the regulations respecting the press at the time when he expended £3,000 in the purchase of his journal, as well as when he circulated amongst millions of the population of India (for it was undoubtedly true that his paper had a very great circulation), a block-edged paper, is consequence of the continuace in office of the Governor of a Presidency.

The Hen. D. Kinnalrd—" My Learned Friend is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Buckingham's journal was sent forth with a black edge."

Mr. R. Jackson continued. - What did

Mr. Buckingham do? Ha made this declaration to all India-" We have received a black-edged paper, announcing the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the Government of Madras for three years longer; the appointment is considered as a public calamity." Let it be clearly understood, that he (Mr. Jackson) did not mean to assert that Mr. Buckingham had actually circulated a black-edged paper; but he demanded, whether there was any very material difference between the circulation of such a paper, and the estentions apnonneement that it had been received? Did not Mr. Buckinghou disseminate, as far as he had power to do so, the fact of a black-edged paper having been issued by others, on account of the appointment of Mr. Elliott, as a proof that the appointment was viewed as a calamity by those whom Mr. Elilott was selected to govern? Could any one who heard him deny that this was a publication deeply disparaging to the Government of Madras? Any Government must in the end be undermined, if contempt like this could be poured upon it at pleasure. It was however plain, that, even supposing Mr. Buckingbain had previously mistaken the nature of the regulations for the government of the press, but now at least, namely, in January 1820, admitted his perfect understanding of them, and professed his determination to obey them in future. How had this gentleman kept his word? How had be fulfilled his professions? Why, it appeared that in a very short time after Government again had to complain. Early in 1820, a letter appeared in The Calcutta Journal respecting the mode in which the troops of the Nizam were paid; accusing certain public officers with issuing buse coin to the mative troops, for the purpose of reafixing an illicit profit; and stating that it would be better at once to deduct a portion of their pay, rather than resurt to such a practice: this, it must be admitted, was a most dangerous report to disseminate amongst the native troops! Mr. Buckingham and his friends had frequently quoted the sentiment of the Marquess of Hustings, that our Indian empire depended upon opinion. He wished Mr. B. had defined upon whose opinion it was thought to depend. Was it upon the opinion of the native sovereigns, or of the native army, or of the native population, or a combined opinion of the three? There was not one of these orders of persons whose opinion the paragraphs published by Mr. Buckingham had not tended to alienate from the British Government. (Herr!) Could any one who considered the composition and extent of the native armies, contemplate, without shuddering, what might be the effect of a statement published in a newspaper, which set forth that the native troops were defrauded by being

paid in base money? (Hear!) The Realdent at Hyderahad was indignast at this letter, and he called on the Government to domand the name of the writer. The writer was in consequence given up, and Mr. Buckingham escaped the displeasure of Government! In Nov. 1820, a letter signed " Emulus" appeared in The Culculta Journal. He would for the present forsake Mr. Buckingham's own statement, because the particular instances to which he was now referring were not noticed there. No one, however, could doubt that they luci occurred, as they were mentioned in the minutes of Council. letter of Emulas contained this passage : " No species of merit (I shall advance it without much apprehension of controversion) receiver in this country a commensurute remuneration; but on the contrary, every imlication of rising genius is repressed with the most undisguised and incossiderate wantonness; and every excitement and emulation is barbaronaly withheld, except by the pernicious means of political influence, or, as it is generally termed, interest. Now not the remotest prospect remains to an officer in India of rising to a participation in the honours and emoluments attached to numberless situations in the service, and the man of independent mind, who distains to cronch to and fawn on his superior, is condemned to afflicting and perpetual buligence. His condition closely resembles that of a slave condemand to the galleys, who toils with constant and unremitting exertion in the service of a cruel and careless master, without a distant prospect of emancipation, or the re-motest hope of personal benefit." If their empire in India, indeed, depended on opinion, was it possible to conceive a more mischlerous publication than this? Did it not proclaim to every young officer in the army, that his merits, be they what they might, would remain neglected and unrewarded by the Government? (Henr/) When his Hon. Friend spoke of a great community being perfectly contented, he spoke of that which was impossible to happen. In every society there must of necessity by a great number of dissatisfied persons. If nine-tenths of the Europeans in India were in the army, as Mr. Elphinstone had sussed, a long time must clapso before a numerous body of young men could be promoted. He conceived it was hardly possible for a young soldier to read ilds article, which was written with much force, without its producing disaffection rowneds the Government. Did it not, then, become the duty of the proper autherether to say to Mr. Buckingham, " here is another breach of the regulations which you so much applainted, and so faithfully promised to be governed by:" This letter was referred to the Advocate-General, who stated, that in his opinion it was a

libel. Proceedings were about to be commenced against Mr. Buckingham, when that gentleman very prodently made an apology to the Governor-General, disclaiming his having entertained any such meaning as was imputed to him. The prosecution was given up, on condition that he should instruct his counsel to let the motion which had been made for a crimiand information against him by the Advocute. General pass without opposition, and that he should address to the Governor-General in Council un spology, comprehending, in distinct and mequivocal terms, the professions commined in a letter sent by him privately to Lord Hastings. That apology was to be read in Court by the Advocate-General, as the ground on which that officer was instructed to abandon the presecution. The differer was here admitted, the apology was read in open. Court, and Mr. Buckingham was allowed to continue his journal. These repeated admonitions had not, however, the effect of inducing Me. Buckingham to abstain from again giving offence to the Government. The reison of their non-effect was obvious. Mr. Buckingham, like Mr. Cobbest, wished to raise his paper into immense circulation, and consequently to obtain immense profit by the frequency and boldness of his attacks. The project succeeded, for his paper netted four times the profit that had ever been produced by any other Indian Journal. But that which might be written, not only safely, but thefully, by Mr. Cobbett in this country, could not be done in India without endangering the safety of the empire, and therefore the Governor-General in Council, as was his bounden duty, again apprized Mr. Buckingham, that he must conform to the regulations, or be ordered away. Hut Mr. Buckinghou in substance argued thus in reply: "My paper must have the most extensive circulation of any in India; I must have large profits; and in order to effect these objects, I must interest and agitate a great portion of the peninsula." A few months after this last offence, andthey letter made its appearance in The Calculta Jarenal, which was leaded " Militory Monapoly," and signed " A Towns Officer." Government considered this letter to be no less objectionable than the former. The author was however given up and punished, and Mr. Buckingham was again passed by. The next maner of complaint was an article, which tharged the Government with laving circulated an " infamous prespectus" of The John Bull newspaper. He (Mr. J.) entertained no doubt that the John Hall was it very grown publication, and he regretted that may mervants of the Government had been, as it was said, connected with it. But Mr. Buckingham charged, but the clerks of the Government, but the Governor-General in Council, with circulating an "in-famous prospectus!" It was some antisfaction to know, that the John Bull would be as amenable to the present regulations for the press as The Calcutta Journal, or any other newspaper; and he believed he could confidently state, that the gentlemen within the bar had heard with pain that any servant of the Company was concerned with the John Bull. (The Chairman intimated his assent to the statement.) Mr. Buckingham having explained himself on the subject of this paragraph, the Government did not deem it necessary to adopt any measures against him. That gentleman's pext offence consisted in an attack on the Bishop of Calcutta. One of the regulations which Mr. Buckingham had himself applanded, it would be recallected, interdicted "offensive remarks levelled at the Lord Hishop of Calcutta;" but notwithstanding this, Mr. Buckingham thought fit to publish a letter which gave great offence to that verbrable and worthy prelate. He complained to the Government, and requested that notice should be taken of the article. The Secretary, In consequence, wrote a letter to Mr. Buckingham, who, in his reply, seemed rather to have defended the statement which bull given offence to the Bishop, as he said in his reply, that " he thought it nothing more than a modest discussion of the subject." The Secretary, in answer, observed, "it is a gross prostitution of terms to represent as a temperate and modest discussion an anonymous crimination of an individual, involving at the same time an insinuated charge, not the less offensive for being hypothetically put, that his superior might have countenanced the delinquency." And the letter proceeded to state, " With these particulars before your eyes, and in contempt of former warnings, you did not hesitate to insert in your journal such a statement, from a person of whom you declare yourself utterly ignorant, and of whose veracity you consequently could form no opinion. Your defence for so doing is not rested on the merits of the special case; but as your argument must embrace all publications of a corresponding nature, you insist on your right of making your journal a vehicle for that species of indirect attack upon claracter in all instances of a parallel nature.

"When certain irksome restraints, which had long existed upon the press in Bengal, were withdrawn, the prospect was indulged, that the diffinion of various information, with the able comments which it would call forth, might be extremely useful to all classes of our countrymen in public employment. A paper conducted with temper and ability, on the principles professed by you at the outset of your undertaking, was eminently calculated to forward this view. The just expectations of Government have

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not been answered; whatsoever advantages have been attained, they have been overbalanced by the mischief of acrimonious dissensions spread through the me-

dium of your journal.

" Complaint upon complaint is constantly barassing Government, regarding the impeachment which your loose publications cause to be inferred against individuals. As far as could be reconciled with duty, Government has endeavoured to shut its eyes on what it wished to consider thoughtless aberrations, though perfectly sensible of the practical objection which attends these irregular appeals to the pulslie. Even if the matter submitted be correct, the public can afford no relief, while a communication to the constituted authorities would effect such redress; yet the idleness of recurrence to a wrong quarter is not all that is reprehensible, for that recurrence is to furnish the dishonest conclusion of sloth or indifference in those bound to watch over such points of the general interest. Still the Government wished to overlook minor editorial Inaccuracies. The subject has a different complexion, when you, Sir, stand forth to viudicate the principle of such appeals, whatsoever slander upon individuals they may involve; and when you maintain the privilege of lending yourself to be the instrument of any unknown calumniator, Government will not tolerate so mischierous an abuse. It would be with undissembled regret that the Governor-General in Council should find himself constrained to exercise the chastening power vested in him, nevertheless, he will not shrink from its exertion, where he may be conscientiously satisfied that the preservation of decency, and the comfort of rociety, require it to be applied. I am thence, Sir, instructed to give you this intimution: should Government observe that you persevere in acting on the principle which you have now asserted, there will be no previous discussion of any case in which you may be judged to have violated those laws of moral candour, and essential justice, which are equally binding on all descriptions of the community. You will at once be apprized that your license to reside in India is annulled, and you will be required to furnish security for your quitting the country by the earliest convenient opportunity." Mr. Buckinglam answered this by another letter of predigious length, occupying nearly eight closely printed co-lumns! How he or his friends can call the Government of Bengal to account for want of candour and good-nature, who travelled through the longest epistles be ever read upon such an occasion, he was utterly at a loss to conceive; the Secretary, in answer, informed Mr. Buckingham, that his letter " had produced no change in the sentiments and resolutions of Government,

VOL. XVIII. 2 Q already communicated to him on the 17th of July." Here the correspondence on this subject closed; but Mr. Buckingham continued to proceed in a course which, it must be obvious to every man, was repagnam to regulations decined necessary to the good government of the British territories. One would have thought, that intimations so plainly and frankly communicated would have been sufficient to tuve induced him to have altered it; but the alteration of that course would have been a diminution of his profit, and he lad embarked in a speculation in which, although it ultimately failed, he thought he might go to a certain length, and then put a pative editor in his place, who might set authority at defiance. He now came to Mr. Bucklugham's next offence; and here he must say, that in his opinion Mr. Adam bad been unwarthily dealt with. The matter had been toward all along as if Mr. Adam had acted alone in these transactions, whilst, in fact, he arted only in conjunction with the whole of his Council. Every phrase personally invidious to Mr. Adam had been used, and he (Mr. J.) thought the Proprietors were bound in honour and justice not to let that gentleman's character go undefended. Mr. Buckingham, in his pamphlet, spoke of Mr. Adam having done this and that, which were really the acts of Lord Hastings. The only act done while Mr. Adam was in power, was the finally withdrawing Mr. Buckingham's liceuse, which Lord Hastings had declared should be withdrawn if he again incurred the displeasure of Government. This he soon afterwards did once more. A true bill for a libel was found against Mr. Buckingham by the Grand Jury. It was for a libel on the six secretaries, contained in a letter signed " Sam Sobervides." The Petit Jury, however, subsequently came to a different conclusion respecting that publication. But between the finding of the bill by the Grand Jury, and the trial of the indictment by the Petit Jury, Mr. Buckingham did that which in this country was considered a very high offence : he circulated papers that were dispuraging to the Grand Jury who had found the bill, and which were calculated to in-The consequence was, that the Advocate-General there, as the Attorney-General would have done here, moved for a crimiand Information against Mr. Buckingham. It had been asserted, that this information was refused; but that was not the case. The information was granted, and would have been tried, but for a reason which he should state, in direct contradiction to what had been alledged on the other side. It had been said, that the moment Mr. Adam came into power, the information, which had been previously abandoned, was

revived by him. The truth, however, was shis: the information was granted, and about to be tried, when, in consequence of one of the judges proceeding to Enrland, and another going to Madras, there was but a single judge left, and he refused to try it single-handed. Frequently in our own Courts, when a judge was asked to take a particular case for argument, he would say, "no, this is an intportant question, let it stand over till the Court is full." Sir F. Macnaghten acted thus. Sir H. Blossett, bowever, arrived at Calcutta, and then the Advocate-General, as a matter of course, moved that the information should be tried. Sir H. Blossett soon after died, and Sir F. Macneighten again declined to try the cause. Before the Court was again filled by the arrival of Mr. Justice Puller, Mr. Buckingham's license was withdrawn, and he was sent to England. Such was the real history of this information, which was filed under the administration of Lord Hastings. The conduct attributed to Mr. Adam with respect to it, was in no instance horne out by the facts; for even the revived information, if they chose so to call it, was during the Government of Lord Hastings. But to give an instance of Mr. Buckingham's mode of expressing himself, and of his tone of mind with regard to Mr. Adam, in his progress from sarcasni to broad and open defiance, he (Mr. J.) need only refer to his pamphlet, in which he spoke of "the regulations privately circulated by Mr. John Adam," although he knew them to be the act of the Governor-General in Council, and publicly communicated by the Secretary of the Government to all editors of news-papers. Was it candid, or was it to be endured, the thus endeavouring to create a prejudice against this high and bonourable functionary, by statements and imaginations that were wholly unfounded? Mr. Buckingham's next achievement was the publication of a letter from " a Military Officer," and after having been told that we exist but on opinion, and in a very material degree upon the opinion of the army, he thought they would agree with him as to the rectitude of such appeals to the passions of the soldiery! The writer, after complimenting Mr. Buck-ingham upon the utility of his Journal, uses these words: "how much more has it done to stop foul play, and introduce improvements in bazars, and in the administration of military justice, fining, flogging, taxing, cheating, how much more than all the orders you can pick and cull out of that valuable compilation, as clear as it is rich-the Bengal Code."-Now, what was this but to charge, as a practice with regard to the army, that of fining, flogging, taxing, cheating, &c. die.; would any one say that this was a rafe kind of language to address, through The Calculta Journal, to the native army, upon which publication, it is contended, there might to be no restriction? However, Mr. Buckingham, feeling some alarm at the great danger he had incurred by this step, gave up the name of Colonel Robinaon, who was tried for It by a Court Martinl, and sent to this country, by order of the Commander in Chief, that the opinion of the Duke of York might be taken upon the subject. About this time Lord Hastings had expressed his wish to leave India, but before his Lordship's departure, Mr. Buckingham published a letter, under the head of " Military Discussion," the writer of which proposed to make a series of inquiries. He says, he shall from time to time put a few questions through the medium of The Culcutta Journal, which, if answered, would tend to define the nuthority of a commanding officer, species of respect due to him, and the duties he had to perform; in short, the reciprocal duties of the commander and the commanded towards each other. Such was the substance of a letter, signed, I believe, "A Young Sub," an order of young gentlemen, when, when countenanced by papers like The Colcuita Journot, can write very fluently upon the affairs of the army, until they in turn arrive at rank, when they become the grave admonitors of the then rising generation of "Young Subs." Mr. Buckingham Ind by this time brought bonself, as they would see, to consider the regulations of 1818 as "waste paper," and had determined on the plan of a native, unhanishable editor, in case he himself should be obliged to sound a retreat. There was no other way of meeting this evasion, and of Government securing itself against a native editor, than the calling into aid some law which should oblige native as well as other editors to apply for licenses. He would not at this moment say whether this Act, and the Regulations which followed it, might not admit of some amendment; and if his Hon. Friend should think fit to propose, that both the act and the regulations should be laid before the Court for its consideration, he should have no objection to such a motion; he was willing to see if they could be rendered more liberal or more certain, but he could not consent that Mr. Adam's character abould be hung up, or the Bengal Government go without due support, until his Hen. Friend has procured the publication of a voluminous mass of papers, all of which he had in the course of his speech shewn himself to be in possession of, and which the defendant, if he might so call him, had already communicated to the public through the medium of the press. He thought they had enough before them, and that he had read enough to prove that the conduct

of the Bengal Government was strictly right. He had but one more passage to read, which related to some strictures which had given offence to our old and firm ally, the Sovereign of Oude; this had induced a circular from Government to the editors of newspapers. The Secretary writes: " I am directed to communicate to you the desire of the most Noble the Governor General in Council, that you will refrain from inserting in your paper any of those strictures, for which the information must at least be loose, but probably invidious, while their purport is wantonly insulting to a Sovereign who has shown the warmest attachment to the British interest." It was amoning to observe the point of consequence at which the editor of The Calcutta Journal had by this time arrived, and the conclusions which be lad now come to. As to threats of di pleasure from Government, he says, in his remarks upon this last admonition, "in point of fact, and in point of law, the restrictions of August 1818," restrictions which himself had applauded, and repestedly promised his profound obedience to, are mere muste paper ! they have never been passed into a regulation in the only legal manner in which regulations can acquire the force of law, by the sanction of the Supreme Court; and are of no more force or value, than would be a circular of the Governor-General in Council, commanding us to give up our residence for the accommodation of the King of Onde, if he were to visit Calcutta, or to give up our beds to his seraglio, and our table to his servants." After noticing the request of some of the agency houses, as to his insertions, he goes on thus: " The communication of this desire of the Governor-General in Council, is at least entitled to as much regard: it solicits an abstinunce from strictures on acts for which the information or authority is loose, and the motives of comment probably invidious; it asks us to abstain from the publication of that which is wantonly insulting to a Sovereign, who is at least attached to the British Government, and who, it might be added, does not sufficiently comprehend the mature of a free discussion, to suppose it can possibly be permitted on his acts, without the English Government at least approving of the consures possed on his conduct. The request is a very reasonable one, taking into account the limitations stated; and when it makes a reasonable request, it would be unreasonable indeed not to comply with it; but there its merits reat." Here, then, was this free-marines, at last, planting his foot upon the neck of Government; even upon the neck of those whom three years before he had addressed in terms almost of servility, and by whom he had been repeatedly told what must be the consequence of such conduct: indeed

there was no end of his warnings ; be had now read no fewer than five or six of them ! It was not for there to measure the discretion of the appointment of civil officers to any particular situations; he was not himself friendly to the annexing of spiritual and lay offices. He thought that many who are auxious to support the established church of this country, risked its welfare by appointing so many of the clergy to the commission of the peace, thereby removing to the austere elevation of the bench those who should cultivate all those meek, generous, and charitable feelings which are essential to an affectionate and free spiritual intercourse with their tlocks, whose sick-beds they should be ever ready to visit, and administer consolation very different from the mandates of a judge. But this was no excuse for Mr. Buckingham, who treated the appointment of Dr. Bryce in a manner disrespectful to Government, and in the teeth of the regulations. Hitherto every act respecting Mr. Buckingham had been under the autherity of Lord Hastings, and with his personal knowledge, and none more so than the last assurance, that for the next affence his license should be revoked without further notice. This recal of his IIcense was done upon a review of his whole conduct, and not, as had been erroneously asserted, on account of the animalversions made on the appointment of Dr. Hryce; whoever would take the trouble to read the order, would find that it expressed for what reason the license was withdrawn; it can thus :- " The Governor-General in Council having taken into his consideration the repeated and systematic violations, by Mr. Buckingham, the editor of the Calcutta Journal, of the rules issued by Government on the 19th August 1818, for the guidance of the editors of newspapers at this Presidency (a copy of which was duly communicated to Mr. Buckingham, by direction of the Governor-General in Council), and having further taken into his consideration an article in The Colemita Journal of the 8th inst., page 541, and having referred to the license of the Hon, the Court of Directors, authorizing Mr. Buckingham to proceed to India as a free-mariner, is pleased to direct that a copy of Mr. Buckingham's license be here recorded, and that the following Order in Council, recalling that license, be communicated to Mr. Buckingham by the Chief Secretary to Government,

(Resolution.)—4 Whereas James Silk Buckingham, now and for some time past a resident of the town of Calcutta, has obtained from the Hon, the Court of Directors a certificate or Beense to proceed to the East-Indies; and whereas the said James Silk Buckingham has, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, forfeited his claim to the countenance and

protection of the supreme Government; it is bereby ordered and declared, that the certificate or license so obtained by the said James Silk Buckingham, shall be rold, from and after the 13th day of April 1823. By order of the Governor-General in Council.

" W. B. BAYLET, Chief Sec. to Gov." Mr. Jackson said he had shown, step by step, the conduct of Mr. Buckingham, and the dangers which those who were appointed to govern and judge, thought must arise from the unrestrained course which this gentleman was pursuing, and who, so judging, thought proper, by a solemn act of duty, imposed upon them by their high station, and no less so by their solenna oaths and the authority of Parliament, to put an end to a course of publication thus affronting to the native princes, seductive and seditions as to the army, and calculated to induce opinions and feelings in the native population extremely adverse to their aubmission to British rule; and, taking them separately or as a whole, every one must see that their tendency was to shake to its centre that opinion upon which our existence in India was said to depend. This, the Bengal Government thought too great a risk to be run, and they ordered from the country that gentleman whose writings they regarded as thus dangerous to that Government which they were bound to support. With respect to Mr. Arnot, they were to remember that Lord Amberst did not, as it is said, send Mr. Arnot home, and at the same time withdraw the license from The Calcutta Journal; on the contrary, he continued to its new native editor, Mr. Sandys, the means of pursuing a fair and worthy course, amigning bis humane reason of being unwilling to hurt the property; nor was it until it appeared to his Lordship that Mr. Sandys was rmulating his predecessor, that he finally withdrew his license to print and publish: but as that case was not before them he should decline going into it, and would trouble the Court with a few words on the proposition of a free press in India. He could hardly argue it gravely, it seemed to him so full of extravagance, that in a colonial settlement, the Governor of which the Legislature had found it expedient to render almost absolute, there should exist a press altogether free and uncontrolled, for to that extent they go, thereby claiming as a right for the army, which comprizes nine tentls of the European population, that Cubbet's Register, for instance, might be laid on every meas-table in India, to teach them politics on Saturdays, and Carlisle's blasphemies, to improve their religion on the Sunday! But his Hon, Friends said, let offences of the press be tried by a jury! This was a plausible fallacy, which it became necessary to have well understood-so small was the European community, even of Calcutta, that

civil causes, of whatever magnitude or consequence, were tried by the judges; the number of European inhabitants did not admit of a selection of persons, sufficiently remote from the parties, to give a fair chance for an impartial verdict. Now, with regard to the trial by jury for crimes of this description, let any one look to the extremely comparative paucity of the European population, and let them judge how far the public would be sure of obtaining retribution? remembering that Mr. Buckingham himself boasts, that the greater part of the inhabitants of Calcutta were subscribers to his paper, and a great many of them octual share-holders! Legislature, foreseeing this difficulty, bad therefore invested the Governor in Council with the double power, either to send bome the offending party, or proceed against him in the Courts in India, as might be judged best for the public interest. Another very important consideration, was the delay which the defendant might interpose, who could perhaps defer the bringing on of his trial for six mouths, during which he might sow sedition every morning, and gather his crop in the evening; and who could answer for the number of challenges? But the Court should bear Mr. Justice Macnaghten's own ideas upon this subject. That upright Judge, Sir F. Macnaghten, had been alluded to upon several occasions by Mr. Buckingham, as a sort of ultra Whig-as a kind of patriotic judge, who held sentiments of liberty, very honourable, no doubt, to himself, but very coogenial with those of Mr. Buckingham. He believed that Sir F. Macanghten loved liberty, and he revered him for so doing, but this gave the greater weight to the adjudication which be was about to read. The question before the Learned Judge was, whether he should record in the Supreme Court those regulations, which, since the departure of Lord Hastings, the Governor-General in Council had thought proper to resolve upon? For though any Governor has a right to say, under the 53d of the late King, if you do not conform to such and such regulations I will send you home, as had been the case with the regulations of August 1818, yet by making them matter of record in the Supreme Court, either native or European might be pro-ceeded against by indictment, for the breach of any one of those regulations which had been so reviled that day, and charged with carrying back to the dark ages the natives of this immense empire! They are to cause a relapse into the barharisms of the fourteenth century, before printing was invented, and to cast a deep shade over the intellectual hemisphere of India! Now, let him put it to his Hon. Friend candidly to say, what restriction to works of literature or science would be

imposed by these regulations? What virtuous effort of the huran mind might not be now published in India? The works of Shakspeare or Milton, of Steele, Addison, Pope, or Gay, the labours of Newton or Locke? What was there delightful in poetry, or instructive in prose, which might not appear? Should men rise up, capable of giving to the Indian public a Speciator, a Tatler, or a Guardian, or such allegories as those of Hawkerworth and Johnson, would they not be hailed with admiration? Was there, in short, a page which had been written during what had been called the golden age of literature in their country, or a page in the almost immortal works of Sir Wm. Jones, to which the press of Calcutta was not at this bour open? what, indeed, was it not open, except to treason, sedition, and libel? But let them hear what Sir F. Macnaghten salel of these regulations-this patriotic Judge, whom they bad heard reviled in his turn, He had never in his life heard out of the mouth of a judge a clearer or more dispossionate argument; but Mr. Buckingbaro was very capricious in his likes and dislikes-there was scarcely one person of eminence that he had not at one time praised, and at another time condemned. He was as capricious as a youthful lover. First, Lord Hasting falls under his displeasure; next, his favourite Judge, Sir F. Macnaghten; and lastly, the eloquent advocate who had stood by him on all occasions, Mr. Ferguson. In the beginning of the work he had held up these distinguished persons as examples to others, and he had concluded his publications with passing the severest comure upon them! Sir F. Macnaghten, being about to adjudicate whether the Supreme Court should consent to make the regulations proposed by the Governor-General matter of record, and thereby matter of law, takes a step of itself sufficient to show that freedom of the highest order exists in India. It had been suggested to him that he need not bear argument against these regulations, they were merely matter between the judges of the Supreme Court and the Governor in Council. No, says Sir F. Mac-naghten, all the world shall hear, and object, if it pleases. The Act says, there shall be twenty days between publication and the date of the record, and it must mean that all men may come into the Court and object-let them do so, and I will hear what every man has to say before I record them. He accordingly heard Mr. Buckingham's ci-devant friend Mr. Ferguson; he heard his friend, Mr. Turton; and he heard the memorial of those six natives, which they had heard read; either Mr. Buckinghum taught some man to write as he does, or himself was its author!

Mr. Buckingham-" I was not in India

at the time.",

Mr. R. Jackson—" No man could read that petition without concluding by whom it had been prepared; it is most ably done, and I will not let Mr. Buckingham's medesty, excessive as it is, stand between him and his bonest fame! I helieve that he drew up that petition! I shall conclude, Sir, by reading what I stated as delivered by Sir V. Macnaghten."

" He said be believed (and it was a great gratification to him to believe it), that there was not upon the face of the earth a place in which there was more real and practical liberty than was at this moment existing in the city of Calcutta; he believed there was no place in which industry was alike free in its exercise, or better secured in the enjoyment of its acquisitions; that there was no place where it was likely to be so effectually aided, if it had any thing like a claim to assistance. He mid it was many years since he had last arrived, that he had never heard of any individual who could justly complain of the conduct of the Government; that he believed a more mild, lenight, or indulgent one, never existed; and for himself, he ventured to say, if any act of tyranny or oppression was brought to his notice in any way, that he would most curnestly join in resistance to it by all the monns that were not forbidden by law; that he would remonstrate, and petition, and could not believe that redress would be denied, or that checks would not be applied, which might effectually prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of. He avowed his belief, however, that no benefit would be derived, and thought no benefit ought to be derived, from disrespect to the Government; and as no grievance in reality existed, he thought the stability of a Go. vernment, under which such advantages were enjoyed, ought never to be endangered by mere speculative discussions, which certainly very few of the community could derive any benefit from; and those few, perhaps, not the most worthy of con-sideration. Where, he would ask, are people more substantially independent to be found? There is no place where men can declare and assert their rights with more fearlessness and security. Every thing which is of importance to maintain, may be maintained and asserted without my fear of the consequences, and a Goveenment under which so much is enjoyed. would not, he hoped, be endangered for the gratification of a few, who very possibly wish to signalize themselves by the discussion of theories that no man has any real interest in, and which cannot be supported consistently with the authority we live under, and by which we are so effectually protected.

44 The fallacy consisted in affirming that this was a free country, and be wondered how men could be so deceived, or could have so deceived themselves. He had never seen or heard of either text or comment that could lead him to believe the rights of Englishmen here, were at all like the right of Englishmen in their own country. He would, be said, speak his sentment, and he knew it was idiotey to talk of men baving a controol over a Government in a country in which they had no right to be at all, and from which they might by law be removed at pleasure.

He declared that, friend as he was to liberty, he, like every other Briton, had come here by choice, knowing, or having been supposed to know, that it is not a free country. He was happy, he said, in enjoying, and in seeing every one in the enjoyment of practical freedom in its fullest extent; for such benefits, he said, it was no great sacrifice to refrain from assaults open the Government, we should make but a had exchange if we gave up solid advantages for the indulgence of a few in their gains or caprices, and if we cannot have all, he hoped we should make a judicious selection.

"He loped that the Government would not, on account of the unisconduct of a few, be compelled to adopt measures of severity by which all might be affected; we have all in possession that can be desired, and he hoped the loss of it would not be bazarded for something of which we have no distinct idea, or, if we brought ourselves to have a just one, we must confiss that it existed in enriching the necessitous, who had nothing but their own gains in view, or in gratifying the varity of system-mongers, or the malignancy of some even of a worse description.

" He said, however, that if the happy state of this country was to be altered, he hoped that it would be offected by constitutional measures, and that we should not be forced into a change by the efforts of the press. Let the Legislature give us a free press; to that he had no objection. He declared that he never would, because he never could object to the extension of freedom, but that with respect to the extension of it to this country, many objections had been made by many wise men. Sir Wm. Jones, who was as enthusiastic as any man ever was in the cause of liberty, declared that he would not preach his doctrines to the Indians, and in a letter which appears to have been strictly confidential, talking of his own well-known dialogue, be says, ' I perfectly agree (and no man of sound intellect can disagree) that such a system is wholly inapplicable to this country, and if liberty could be forced upon them by Britain, it would make them as misemble as the cruclest despotism." His Lordship declared that be did not give these as his own scattments, or profess to

concur in them. In fact, he had not formed any opinion upon the subject, and he would content himself, as every man must do, with the laws as they are. He would repeat, however, that it was no less than absurd to talk of the existence of a free press where there is no constitution; if the Legislature please to extend the Constitution of England to India, it might do so. Hitherto such a measure had not been deemed expedient, and at present a free press was certainly out of its place; it might follow, but it could not precede a free constitution. Whatever form of Government it might please the Legislature to give us, be said it was his most ardent wish that we might be left to as much practical liberty as we at present enjoyed."-Speaking of the plan for having native editors, his Lardship said, " He knew many gentlemen of the description to which he alluded, that they were highly meritorious and respectable, but he thought they might be contented with standing on the same footing with British subjects, and that he did not think it their interest to lay claim

to superior immunities. " He had not, he said, the pleasure of being personally known to the present editor of The Calcutto Journal, but had beard his character from men who knew him well, and men who were qualified to judge of his merits, and every thing he had heard of him was in his favour; but it was his opinion that the name of that Gentleman had been used in such a manner as a Government like this could not possibly endure, If he had been a British subject, and committed an offence against the British Government to-day, be might be ordered to depart from the country tomorrow: yet what is the insolent boast? That he is free from all controul of the Government, and amenable to this Court alone; that is, that he may print and publish any thing, however seditious and destructive of this Government's outhority-that he may continue such publications at pleasure-and that they cannot even be questioned until the next sessions, which will be in June! and although a bill of indictment may be found against him, he may parhapa traverse over until October, giving him all the intermediate time to bring the Government into batred and contempt, and to bold it in open defiance! There is no man (continued his Lordship) in the use of his reason, who can believe that the Legislature intended to secure the Government against assaults from British subjects, and lay it open at the same time to the outrages of men who certainly cannot be supposed to have the interests of England so much at heart as British subjects have. What, he asked, had we witnessed? The Government had thought proper to order Mr. Buckingham (the late editor of The Calculta Journal)

to be transported to his own country. (Sir Francis) did not think himself at liberty to enter at all into the merits of that proceeding : uitting where he sat, it would be highly improper in him to give an opinion of any sort upon the question. It may be at least assumed that the order, in the opinion of Government, was pro-And what was the consequence? an immediate proclamation of definite, a declaration that the paper should be continued upon its former plan, and on the same principles, because the editor to be appointed would not be within the reach of the Government's immediate authority ! Nay, they went further, and announced the folly and weakness of the Government in having removed Mr. Buckingham from his office, and in not having so much sagacity as to discover that another editor might be appointed, who would be free from their controul; that Government had aggravated the evil of which they complained, by subjecting themselves to a greater annoyance in this country, and by sending Mr. Buckingham to another, where he could be a more formidable opponent; and that they had thus, instead of being exposed to one battery, placed themselves between two fires. This, he believed, was the phrase which the Calcutta Journal was pleased to adopt; and he believed he had fairly given the sense of the manifesto. He asked, if any Government ought to submit to such insolence and outrage? or if such a one as this could be co-existent with such a press? He declared, if the Government had been in his hands, that he should have thought himself justified in disregarding forms, and considered it his duty to subdue such audacity, if he had power sufficient to effect it. He believed, he said, that many had thought the pas-siveness of Government before this occasion culpable. For his own part, he could hardly bring himself to think leniency culpable; but he wondered that a single Calcutta Journal, published, as many of them were, with a seeming desire of subverting this Government's authority, had ever been suffered to pass the precincts of Calcutta by the Government dawk.

"He declared that he considered this insult to Government sufficient in itself to justify some regulation, and to prove that the law, as it stood, was not sufficient to protect authority from insult." Sir Francis concluded with ordering the regula-

Mr. Jackson having read these various extracts, closed his address, saying, "I flatter myself that I have now assigned sufficient grounds for the motion with which I mean to conclude. I have endeavoured to show that the proceedings of the Bengal Government were strictly justifiable in point of law, and that such law

was by them wisely and virtuously admi-

tions to be registered.

nistered on the present occasion. Should the Court concur with me in these sentiments, it must also agree with me, that you, wir, and your hon. colleagues, would have compromised your duty, had you furborne to express your approbation of Mr. Adam's conduct, or withheld your support from his government. And that we, sir, should unworthily compromise ours, were we not, in our place, as cordially to support you in so doing, and uncopulvocally to declare that we approve the conduct of the then Governor in Council." Mr. Jackson then handed up the following mustion:

"That this Court doth cordially concur in the approbation expressed by the Court of Directors, of the revocation of Mr. J. S. Buckingham's license to reside in India, considering that gentleman's conduct as editor of the Calcutta Journal, from the year 1818 to 1823, notwithstanding the repeated intimations which he received from the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings in Council, that he should be onlered to England without further potice if he continued to violate those rules and regulations which his Lordship in Council had ordered to be addressed to the editors. of newspapers on the 12th of August 1616, when he revised the existing regulations regarding the controll exercised by the Government over newspapers.

"And this Court is of opinion, that in withdrawing such license, the then Governor-General in Council consulted his duty to this Company, and the due protection of these high interests which were intrusted to his administration."

Mr. S. Diron, after censuring the custom which prevailed, of making speeches which lasted for two or three hours, when the argument might be disposed of by common sense in a quarter of an hour, proceeded to observe, that it was a very great fallacy to draw an analogy between the situation of a free press in India and one in this country. He knew that here a writer could not with impunity lojure individuals with his aspersions; but such a writer might cause much mischief in India by spreading irritating language, and creating that discontent among the natives which the Government might have the greatest difficulty in controlling. Mr. Buckingham had, by his mode of proceeding, so placed himself at issue with the Government of India, that either one or the other must yield, and he must add, that the safety of India would be compromised the moment any man could remain there in defiance of the authorities. did not believe that either the Marquest of Hastings, or any member of the Council, could be actuated, in the steps they had taken towards Mr. Buckingham, by personal malice, or by any other feeling than the exercise of public duty, and

therefore he should second the amend-

Mr. Huckingham next addressed the Court. He rose, he said, under singular disadvantages, but he would endeavour, in what he had to offer, to be if possible as brief as the Hon. Proprietor who had just spoken. He should apply himself at once to argument; it was his wish to have confined himself to the general question, and to have endeavoured to have kept himself and his private affairs to the background. The general question was that of a free press in India, and that alone he was anxious to discuss. But the discussion had taken somewhat of another turn, and he was called upon to reply to other matters. He was called upon, in particular, to notice what had fallen from the learned Proprietor near him (Mr. Randall Jackson); surprised at the assumption on which he founded so much of his argument. He had assumed, that the Government of India was a despotism, and most so continue: now, he presumed all must agree, that a government of despotism and a government of law were inconsistent, What he should call a government of despotism was that in which there were no laws to regulate or controll power, such as prevailed in Persia, in Egypt, and it might be said in Prussia, at the present moment: but the assumption was unfounded as to India, where, from time immemorial, there was a government of laws. The Hindoos had a government of laws, and so voluminous and piled had they become, that after twenty years inbour a lawyer could hardly prepare an index for the digest. The Mahometans, it was true, had their laws in one book, the Koran, but the commentaries on that single book had become as cluborate as those which had been written upon the laws of Besides these various codes and commentaries, there were the local regulations of the British authorities, so numerous that they could hardly be classified. How, then, could this be called a government of desponsie, with such an accumulation of the Hindoo, Mahometan, and British codes of law, superadded to which were the laws made by the British. Parliament, session after session, and the subsequent alterations and repeals of many of them? The Act of the 13th Geo. III., chap. 88, which regulated trial for misdemeanour in India, enocted that no regulation should have the force of law until it was registered in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. It would seem clearly from this, that no despotism was contemplated. His personal conduct had been brought before the Court in considerable detail, and it was necessary for him to reply in self vindication. He had been accused of committing repeated violations of law in India, and of diaregarding various warnings which it was mid he had received to adminish him for the future. He denied all the imputations. The regulations of the Marquese of Hastings, or of Mr. Adams, were not law, and he denied that he had praised them as had been asserted. The 65th sec. of the 33d of Geo. III. related to illicit correspondence with the nutive powers. Now the chief danger attributed to the existence of a free press in India, was the tendency it might have to alienate the affections of the native powers from the British Government. That view was erroneous. Was not disaffection, he asked, more likely to be produced by a claudestine correspondence than by open appeals through the public press? By the acts of Parliament it would be seen that a specific accumition was enjoined for the higher crime, and the party was allowed a list of witnesses, with all the usual protection of the law, while, according to the practice, all that protection was withdrawn from the person accused of the least of-The recital of these acts would fence. prove, that when our subjects went to India they were to have specific rights, or else why had a Supreme Court of Legislature been sent out with such powers as were granted to it? It had been said, that he had praised and attacked Judge Macnaghten-in other words, that be had promulgated truth and falsehood within one month; this he denied, and he boldly called for the proof. Having mentioned this judge, he wished to quote a recent instance, when Mr. Arnott was brought before him by a writ of Habens Corpus, on the ground that he was illegally imprisoned. On that occasion Sir F. Macnaghten argued in favour of Mr. Arnott's liberation, observing, " that liberty being imperfect in India, it was therefore the more necessary to be careful of what existed;" a dirtum which he conceived ought never to be lost sight of. He felt himself obliged to oppose another dectrine of the learned Proprietor (Mr. Jackson), namely, that it was necessary for the solety of India that it should be secured from an accession of strangers. He denied this principle; and asked who were the East-India Company ?--simngers; all strangers. Was it possible that five or six thousand residents in cities could effect a certain portion of good locally, and that twenty thousand could not, if scattered elsewhere; perform the same benefits in proportion to their sphere of operation? Was the good done to be effected through the immediate agency of the East-India Company? Had their monopoly of trade given them also a monopoly of wisdom? Were the Company alone to be considered as diffusing improvements in Italia? He said, no: and he said it disinterestedly, for he was ready to admit, that there was not anywhere (speaking of them generally) a

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more worthy, enlightened, or respectable body to be found, than the servants of the East-India Company in India; but the education which had made them so was equally common to others. He controded, therefore, that non-accession, so far from contributing to their safety, had exactly an opposite effect; and that it was occurnon which, when the hour of invasion was threatened, would furnish them with protectors. The great counterpoise, which was so desirable, was the granting that colonization which some appeared to de-precate. On that point he was also at issue with the learned Proprietor, and when he cited acts of Parliament, he (Mr. Ruckingham) was ready to bow to his better authority, for he then could give demonstration of his view; but it was not so in matters of opinion, for there he was ready to reason with him. When he talked of the situation of unlicensed persons in India, he wished the learned Proprietor to know, that even to them the right of trial applied. Should those, then, who went out licensed, he placed in a worse situation than the unlicensed? He referred the learned Proprietor to the Act of the 53d of Geo. III., which gave the Governor-General the power of sending out of India. It was said to be an unconditional power; but this be denied. [The Hon. Proprietor here read the Soth sec. of the 53d of Geo, III, and demanded, whother, if the power were intended to be unconditional, the Legislature would have used such a form of expression? It was clear then, that the individual, while there, had a chairs to " countenance and protection." So had all men who obeyed the laws; and it was unjust to withdraw that protection, so long as due obedience was paid. Applying these principles to his own case, he asked whether, in all these things, or any of them (and if in any of them, in which) had he offended? Had he offended any known law of England or of the East-India Company? He certainly had not-for no rule promulgated by the Governor-General had the force of law, unless it were previously sanctioned by the Supreme Court. Great stress had been laid on the position, that a free mariner, having an especial license to trade on the high seas, was liable, should he discontinue his profession, to have that license withdrawn, and he was reminded of the condition of that license. It was presumed that the license was intended to enable the possessor to do one thing eaclusively, whereas he took the fair meaning of it to be, to have the power of doing an especial thing, which other men, without a license, could not do; but that the holder of a license could do all other things as all other men could do them who were not probibited. What he maintained was, that a free mariner did not, by

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quitting his profession, forfeit his flornse. Did a merchant, by quitting one branch of trade for another, forfeit it? Did an irdigo planter, if he adopted another branch of trade, forfeit it? and was he, upon quitting his particular occupations, no longer to remain in India? It was no auch thing; the compruction of the terms of the license was entirely untenable. It had been said, that Sir Evan Nepcun, upon his (Mr. B.'s) arrival in Bombay, found it necessary to send blue away. He had received the most flattering testimony from Sir E. Nepean, and he especially put it to that gentleman, that the same charter which gave him the power of expelling, gave him likewise the privilege of licensing until be board from home, learned Proprietor had told them, that the natives of India were overflowing with happiness, and that the great danger was, that free discussion might render them uncomfortable. He valued the happiness of the natives of India above all other considerations; and if any thing were proposed which had a tendency to injure the natives, he for one should set his face against it. But if they were so happy, why not allow them the opportunity of expressing their juy? Ought they to smother the feelings of those who could only, were their condition such as was described, approach them with congratulations? Was it not apparent, that he who stopped the tongues or pens of men, felt that he impeded the publicity of what would be disadvantageous to himself? The world must laugh to scorn the man, who asserted that people are all happy, at the moment that he gagged them to prevent the expression of their feelings. Much had been said relative to the paragraph respecting Governor Elllott. He always thought it come and vulgar. It was notorious that it was not written by him; it came to him in a letter written upon black-edged paper. In looking back upon that transaction, be thought it was extremely indiscreet in him to have mentioned what he did when reference was made to him respecting that letter; but it should be remembered, that he was then a sailer, nor an editor; judiscretion was the failing of a sailor; and there were men behind the bar who could appreciate the fulings as well as the freilings of such a character, and who would not, be hoped, limitly condemn him for un indiscreet act. On the occinion altuded to, he did certainly express his regret that he was ignorant of the existence of the regulations which were then quoted. The common sense of the country at the time was, that there was no reservation after what Lord Hastings had already done, and that the press was free. It had been said, that he knew of these regulations, and believed them to be merely " a tub thrown out to the whale," and to be quite innotious in

their intention. Such, he declared, was not his opinion. He knew no such thing : nor was he bound to defend the Marquess of Hastings' consistency; all be would say was, that when the Noble Marquess made his reply to the Madras address, the one thing and the other could not possibly be in his head at the same time. He could not be supposed to entertain at one moment two opposite opinions, one in fayour of restrictions, the other in favour of a free press. With reference to the judicial proceedings against him in India, be was pleased to learn from Judge Macnaghten, that the Advocate-General had advised no prosecution in the first case alloded to, for he knew that no verdict could be had. If the paragraph were so organtifiable as had been insimuated, could not twelve men be found in Calcutta to whom it could be submitted? He was always ready to avow his regret at having published any thing displeasing to the Marquess of Hastings, for he thought all men ought to be thankful to him for the revision of the old regulations; first for the abolition of the centorship, and next for the subsitution of certain rules in the place of vague caprice, with the understanding that the most liberal interpretation was to be put upon them. In every one of the few instances in which his name was concerned, he contended that he did observe these regulations, and did, in every instance, attend to the warnings which were given to him. It had been said, that he had interpreted the Marquese of Hastings' speech as having an equal operation with the law. He denied havwas made by those who contended that the Marquesa of Hastings had a power to make a rule to fetter the press without the adjunct of the Council, and to transport individuals upon a deprivation of their licenses. Now, if he had a right to fetter the press without the aid of the Council, he had the power, on the delivery of his speech, so often quoted, to take off theso restrictions, which he arowed ought not to remain. If the Council thought be had no such power without their co-operation, they ought to have protested against it; but the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) knew they did not dissent. He saw him at the Government House on that day, and he knew they did not dissent. He was entitled, under these circumstances, to put the interpretation which he had upon the Noble Marquesa's speech. Our empire in India was said to be one of optnion. He said, no. If what he heard of late were true, he would call it an empire of force: he meant improper and ungenerous, force in the extreme sense. Such were not the means by which they ought, or could attach the natives of India to our interests. The state of the press shewed it was not an empire of opinion; but sup-

pow it were, and that the natives wished the Company to govern them as they did, then there could be no greater argument for the liberty of the press. With respect to the publication of the letter on the subject of the payment of the Nizam's troops, to which reference had been made, there again he challenged investigation. He received that letter, as he stated, from an officer, who vouched for its truth. That letter attracted the attention of the Governor, whose Chief Secretary wrote to him upon the subject, and he gave up the officer's name. It laid the foundation of an inquiry, and the facts alledged subsequently turned out to be true. What danger, then, arose to the service, from shewing that the troops had been paid in base currency, as was stated in the letter? The exposure corrected the evil, and obviated the danger. The native troops, besides, never saw newspapers in the English language, and even if they did, and could understand them, no mischief could ensue from stating to them what they must themselves know to be untrue. Suppose the first regiment of grands were stationed at Gibralter, and there paid their regular pay in full dollars, could the editor of The Times penuade them, contrary to their own senses, that they were paid in sixpences, or in lead? Did it then depend on the editors of newspapers to persuade the natives of India that they are happy or discontented, contrary to their own knowledge? such thing. The letter signed Emulus had been also talked of. It complained, that in the Indian army merit was nothing, and interest every thing. He declared, at the time, that the opinion was unfounded, and on the day following the publication of that letter, he wrote a long article to show that the imputation was not true; so that at the same moment Lord Hastings saw the charge, he also saw the refutation. This was the rational way to treat discontented men: to hear them, to reply to them, and to put them down by the facts, and not allow them to disperse. their complaints in silent whispers, in small circles, until the influence of the exaggeration or the falsehood swelled so as to encompose large masses of society. Land Hastings my the course he (Mr. Buckingham) had taken, and he said it would be unpleasant for him to resort to proceedings at law. He sent Mr. Palmer to him, for the purpose of explanation. It was asserted that he (Mr. B.) made an spology. He did not; and he would state what really was done; a letter was read in open Court, regretting that he had published my letter which had offended . the Governor-General-that he did not participate in the opinion conveyed in that letter, but had, on the contrary, on the next day argued against it. It was also said, that he had continued this cureer of

boldness, because boldness was necessary for profit. Now he did no such thingnot that such a thing had not been attempted in India: there was a paper boldly pressed there, called The John Bull, which teemed with libels, as had been proved before the Supreme Court of Judienture. That paper might be and to have faced every thing for the sake of profit; but it could not succeed. If he were indeed a libelier, let the record be produced which affixed the imputation upon him; but it was notorious, that though puragraphs were selected from blu journal, and laid before the Advocate-General, the Bengal Government were unable to obtain a single verdict. A distinction had been attempted to be drawn, in stating that Government did not circulate the prospectus (of The John Hall), but that it was the agents who sent them He could put down this distinction at once, for he was ready to prove that the Government, through Mr. Secretary Lushington, ordered the post offices to send the prospectuses free, and this was admitted to him, with the rejoinder, "and did we not send yours in the like manner?" It was true enough, as Sir John Malcolm had said, his papers and prospectuses went for twelve months after; but there was a distinction between the two cases, which could not be overlooked-there were no politics in his prospectus: not so in that of The John Bull, for that set out with the avowal of being intended to put down "the guilty profit" of The Calcutta Journal. He had asked the Government leave to reply, through the same channels, to this prospectus which attacked him, but was refused. Here, ther, was a specific charge against the Government, of having given this undue support in the manner he had mentioned. He now wished to call the attention of Mr. Trant to the custom of marking at the post-offices, in Persian charactors, at the back, the name of any person bringing a letter addressed to a newspaper. His letters were so marked, although be often did not know the writers. A gentleman, on officer in Kerman, a stranger to him, wrote that he had seen a letter from Mr. Secretary Lambington, promoting one civil servant above another, adding in a postscript, " you are expected to take The John Bull newspaper." The writer of the letter to him (Mr. B.) mentioned in a postscript, that his prospects in life would be affected if he divulged his name. He had subsequently ascertained that he was a captain in the army, and be declared, on his honour, that the statement which he transmitted was true. It was quite clear, therefore, that the Government in India countenanced and circulated The John Bull newspaper. From this he would past to the offensive remarks upon the Bishop, which had been so much

commented upon. He had said that be never broke the rules which were so much dwelt upon, although, for the reason he had stated, they had never the force of law. Mr. Buckingbam here read the rules of 1818, and proceeded to observe, it was very true that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was mentioned in them, and he admitted that the publication of the letter was indiscreet. The letter, however, only stated, that the writer had heard that the Chaplain received orders from the Bishop, that he was not to be amenable to the civil authority; what was there offensive to the Bishop in this statement? It was a gross prostitution of terms to say there was. It had been said that the Grand Jury found a true bill against him, but that the Petit Jury did not quite agree in their view of the case-did not quite agree: was that the way to speak of their act? Why, they came to a unanimous verdict of acquittal, and the Court itself rang with the acclamations of the auditors. Mr. Adam said, the matter terminated here, as they did not agree upon the business. A genthe way, truly, of describing what had really occurred! The matter which gave rise to the bill of indictment was contained in a letter signed " Sam Soberaides," in which it was stated, " that the Secretary to the Government allowed the Government to hear only such complaints as be pleased." This assertion Col. Robinson had reduced to a truism, by saying, " that suppose no complaints could reach the ears of Government except through the Secretary, that no complaint could be heard by them, except such as the Secretary pleased." During the time between the During the time between the finding of the bill of indictment and the trial of the cause, various letters appeared in the Indian newspapers, and some in his own, discussing the merits of the paragraph charged as libel, and end-avouring to show that it was not libelious. In conexpence of these discussions, Mr. Spankie, the Advocate General, filed a criminal information against him. That information Judge Macanghien, at a subsequent perind, refused to try, declaring it to be " cruel, oppressive, and illegal." information was founded upon statements which he (Mr. Buckingham) asserted were not libels; and he asked, why did Mr. Adams revive that information six mouths after his acquittal, when he thought the Government were really ashamed of the angry disposition they had erinced, and were permitting the subject gradually to die away. His solicitor applied to the Advocate-General, Mr. Spankie, who was now in this country, and must remember the fact, and was by him informed that the Government did not mean to bring the information forward. When, however, Chief Justice Blossett came out, the information was again put on the table of

the Court for trial. It was handed up by Mr. Spanklo, who had before told his (Mr. B.'s) solicitor that the Government did not mean to proceed upon it. He did not attribute blame to Mr. Spankie for this, he no doubt discharged his duty, according to the instructions he received, and his public and private character he respected. The information was handed up to Chief Justice Bloasett for trial, but Providence so ordained it that he did not live to try the cause. It had been said, that he admitted the legality of the restrictions: he did not, and could not have admitted their legality. They were, to all intents and purpo-es, private; they were never entered in the Supreme Court. Originally they were transmitted to the editors of newspapers, but he knew nothing of them. As to the printer's license in India, it was said to correspond with the license in this country, but there was a palpable distinction between them; a printer's license might be had by any man here who applied for it, for a few shillings, the object being merely to indicate where his press was. In fact, the license could not be refused upon a proper application, and once granted, it could never be taken away. There is no resemblance, therefore, between the Indian and the British license; there is, in fact, no point of comparison between them. Great stress had been laid on the unguanimity with which his private property was respected. He thought, naturally enough, that the protection of the Court would have been given to the license of The Calcutta Journal; but he soon found his mistake, for the moment the oppressive attack was aimed at him, his property was at once cut down and affected. One gentleman had said in this debate, that it was not for him to say whether the observations which had led to these proceedings were just or unjust. Why then profess to talk of merits and demerits, and say, at the same time, it was indifferent to you which was right or wrong? He had shewn that the articles relative to the Eisbop, to the military pay, and the letter signed " Æmulus," were all alleged to have been libels; but that they were not so be had declared, and he challenged the proof. He contended, that he neither broke any regulation, nor disregarded any warning be had received. He asked, what warning had be set aside? when and where was it specified? warning could not mean to do nothing. Something must have been prohibitedwhat was it? Then suppose that there was a warning; the value of such warning must depend upon its legality; one than might say to another, " you must not go out in your carriage;" but, had be the power, pught he to say so? No man had a right to warn another against a lawful act; he might as well have authority to put a

pistol to his head. He now came to the case of Dr. Bryce: and here, for the sake of argument, he would admit, that to speak against all the authorities mentioned in the rules was an infraction of law, but he had yet to learn when the same protection was shed around the Scotch clergyman. Did a disquisition upon Dr. Bryce come within the interdict prohibiting a disquisition upon the Bishop of Calcutta? Where, then, was the The rules were in no respect infringed upon. As to private scandal, while engaged in the press in India, no man stood freet from imputation than be did. He had no conviction for libel recorded against him; but those who had, were honoured and rewarded by persons In power, whilst he was expelled from the country. It had been said that there was a specified penalty attached to the infraction of the rules, and that proceedings had been instituted against him in consequence. Such proceedings were certainly not known to him. The terms used in case of infraction were, " to be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor in Council. may deem applicable to the offence;" not by transportation without inquiry or trial. He begged pardon for having so long occopied their attention, but the Court must perceive that he had not gone through any prepared speech; he had merely, on the apur of the occasion, replied to Mr. Jackson, as the topics arose in his mind, and not in any regular order. But be must take leave to say, that he should never listen in silence to misrepresentation. He bad, at least, the quality of perseverance, and he promised them that this was the commencement of a series of discussions, which would be carried on here until justice was done to him; nor would his sacrifice, should it be accomplished, end the inquiry, for there were others who would make those answer who had inflicted the wrong. While he had life, health, and strength, he would defend the interests, and watch over the happiness of the natives of India; and, as he was not allowed to whisper truths in India for their welfare, they should bear them uttered in thunders within the walls of that Court, for the information of England and of the world.

An Hoo. Proprietor observed, that the statement which had been made by Mr. Buckingham, to which he had listened very attentively, had not altered his opinion on this subject; which was, that the system Mr. Buckingham had pursued in India was incompatible to the law.

The Chairman rose and said, he regretted that, at so late an hour, it became incumbent on him to offer a few observation on this question; they should be very few, as the question had been already so fully and ably discussed. The Hon. Proprietor, not then in his place, who had

opened the debate at the last Court, stated, at the time, that his great object was to produce discussion. Now he was sure the Court would concur with him in thinking that that object had been most completely minined; for not only had every Gentleman, on either side of the question, bad an opportunity of expressing his sentiments at length, but Mr. Buckingham, ha was happy to say, had also stated his view of the case, and had stated it with much ability. He lamented that, instead of devoting the great talents which he had displayed on this occasion to the acquirement of a fortune in India, Mr. Buckingham should appear here to-day as an appellant against the administration of the law. The Governor-General was bound by law, under the circumstances of the case, to remove Mr. Buckingham; but the same law which gave to the Governor-General the power of removal, imparted also to the individual against whom that power was exercised the right of appeal in this country. was decidedly and conscientiously of opipion, that Mr. Adam, in acting as he had done, did nothing more than his bounden duty, (Hear !) Had he done less, he would have ill-deserved the character which the Company gave him credit for; namely, that of being a servant, entirent for his talent, and estimable for his integrity. (Heur /) An attempt had been made to shew, that Mr. Buckingham's removal from India was the consequence of his remarks upon Dr. Bryce alone; he denied, however, that this was the case. Mr. Huckingham was told by the Government five or six times (that Government, consisting not of Mr Adam, but of Lord Hastings; in Council), that his next offence, whatever it might be, whitever improper strictures he might publish on Government, would be followed by his immediate removal from India. Mr. Adam was of opinion, with the other members of the Council, that Mr. Buckinghum should have been removed at a more early period of his cureer; the Marqueis of Hastings, however, took upon blinself, under the act of Parliament, the responsibility of declaring, that he would give him another warning. That Nobleman left India in January; and he believed, in the cusuing month, Mr. Buckingham thought proper to comment on the appointment of Dr. Bryce. Mr. Adam was then compelled, in honour to himself, to his colleagues, and to the Marquess of Hastings, to fulfil the pledge which had been given for the removal of Mr. Buckingham; and, in consequence, that removal took place. But, as he bad previously mentioned, Mr. Duckingham's removal was not determined on merely on account of his remarks with respect to Dr. Bryce; that was only one of a long series of arts. A stronger

proof could not be given of the little necessity there was for Mr. Buckingham's observations on the appointment of Dr. Bryce, than this -namely, that when, in pursuance of the act of Parliament, the Government of India transmitted to this country an account of that appointment. the Court of Directors expressed very strong objections to it. (Her!) Surely this proved that the law, as it now stood, was sufficient and effectual for all the purposes of good Government; surely it proved, that the control of the press was uncalled for and unnecessary. (Hear!) Mr. Buckinglam had told the Court that he had been indiscreet; but it should not be lost night of, that his indiscretion (to apply no harsher epithet to his conduct), might be greatly detrimetal to the Indian Government. (Hear /) The legal question be would not attempt to argue; but this he must say, that he always understood that a free-mariner's license authorized the person holding it only to trade, and did not give him liberty to reside in India. In his opinion, the argument of the Learnes! Proprietor (Mr. Jackson) must have brought conviction home to the mind of every Gentleman who had beard him. It undoubtedly was not for them to criticize the law, but merely to carry it into effect; it was for snother assembly to determine whether the press in India should be perfeetly free, or whether the system which had been sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of ages should still be preserved. Was it a just inference, because a free press was found to be necessary and beneficial in this country, that it was therefore requisite to establish it in India? It was argued by Mr. Buckinglam, that die Govermoent of India was not despetie; and yet he had observed, that he unset have worn a white jacket if the Governor-Geueral had so ordered him. This surely was most inconsistent; but be the Government of India what it might, it existed under on act of Parliament, which declared, " such is the mode to which Larlis shall be governed." No violation of that act of Parliament had been committed; and therefore he contemied, there was no legitimate ground of complaint. Were he to occupy the time of the Court longer, he should only repeat the arguments that had been already urged with so much ability. As he had already observed, the objects of those who introduced the unbject had been fully attained; they lead had two long days of discussion, and were it to continue, he thought they small not expect any thing more than a repetition of what had already been advanced. (Henr?).

Capt. Goron, as we understood, bore testimony to the capability of Ram Mohan Roy to draw up the memorial which had been so often alluded to. He had seem a letter from that ladividual, relative to a

subject which he (Capt. Gowan) had much at heart, namely, the foundation of some schools in India, which was written with outraordinary talent. He wished to embrare that opportunity of adverting to some remarks, which on a former day fell from an Hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forber) whom he much respected, relative to the missionaries in India. The Hon. Proprietor then procreded to defend the missionaries, whom he described as a body of good, realous, and able men, against the attacks which had been levelled at them from different quarters; but, on an intimation from the Chairman that he should confine himself to the question before the Court, the Hon. Proprietor stated, that he would reserve his observations on the subject of the missionaries till a future opportunity.

Mr. Buckinghom wished to set the question at rest, with respect to the authorship of the memerial, so far as regarded himself. He never knew of the existence of that document until after be had left. India. At the moment of his leaving Calcutta, no apprehension was entertained that any new regulations would be framed with re-

spect to the press.

Sir C. Forber said the opinion of Sir J. Malcolm was, that the memorial had been written by Ram Mohum Roy, and he believed many natives of India were capable of a similar effort. It had been broadly stated, that if a man went to India with a freemariner's license, that license became forfeired the mement he abandoned the sonfaring profession. He entered his protest against a doctrine calculated to excite the greatest alarm amongst thousands of their fellow subjects in India; he defied any person to produce an Act of Parliament which authorized this description of licouses. In the had of the King, nothing was said about a " free-muriner's liceuse. The fact was, that the Company were bound to grant licenses to all persons applying for them, unless special reasons were assigned against it, for the purposes, not only of trade, but of dis minuting useful knowledge in India. If any thing, could reconcile him to the arbitrary power of banishment, which had been exercised in Mr. Buckingham's case, it would be the application of it to the missioneries, for he was certain, that if they were not driven out of India they would drive the Company out; he here alluded to those itinerant lecturers, who went about the country preaching from tubs. The effect. of the amendment was to express qualified approbation of proceedings, which he never would consent to approve. The Chairman had allowed them to hour the letter, in which the Directors expressed their approbation of Mr. Adam's conduct; he should like to be faroured with the signaturns which were attached to that letter. Looking to the whole case, he was com-

pelled to repeat, that Mr. Buckingham had been treated with a degree of rigour which the discumstances did not warrant. He did not stand up there to argue for such a liberty of the press as would enable individuals to abuse the Government in India, but he contended, that whatever restrictions might be imposed ought to be definite, in order that a man might know when he transgressed. So determined was the spirit of hostility against Mr. Buckingham, and so well was its existence known, that after the departure of the Marquess of Hastings, that gentleman was secretly advised that it would be better for him to quit the settlement for a time. He demanded of Mr. Buckingham whether this was not the fact? (Hear I from Mr. Buckingham.) It had been said that no private feeling had mingled itself with the proceedings against Mr. Buckingham. How could that be believed, when it was known, that, not content with banishing Mr. Buckinglam, Mr. Adam had ruined his prospects by suppressing lds paper? In his opinion, that Court was bound to give Mr. Backingham an indemnification for the destruction of his property. With respect to the case of Mr. Arnott, he disapproved of the manner in which that gentleman was seized on neutral territory, and sent on board ship; he was under the protection of the French Government, and his selzure was a direct violation of neutrality, which he was astonished the French had submitted to. The Hon, Bart, then proceeded to complain, that persons in this country were too much in the babit oflooking down with contempt on the un-tives of India: he advised the Company. to adopt towards the natives a more conciliatory line of conduct; and be called on them to give back a part of that immense whole of which the natives of India had been robbed. The fact was, their dominious had been acquired by a system. of plunder. The natives were disposed to be attached to un; they were a kind and good-hearted race; he never met with an instance of ingratitude on the part

of an Indian, and he was very surry that of his own countrymen be could not say so much.

Mr. Hume thortly replied. In the course of his remarks, he observed that his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. R. Jackson) had taken a course facussistent with experience, and such as had never before been purmed. He (Mr. Hume) opened the question by declaring that Mr. Buckingham's case should form no part of the subject, but merely be alluded to as an exemplification or illustration of it. The subject he introduced for discussion was, "whether, we being deputed to promote the welfare of India, a free press was not the best means of uttaining that object?" and to this moment, not one of the arguments or facts stated by him had been replied to. He protested against the amendment, which was wholly uncalled for, and which was not, in any respect, an answer to his motion.

Mr. R. Jackson defended birnself from the charge of having taken an unusual course in moving the amendment. It was true that his Hon. Friend had moved only one of the resolutions, but he had referred to the whole of them in his address, throughout which he condemned the proceedings which he condemned the proceedings which he daken place against Mr. Buckingham; he (Mr. Jackson) had therefore a right to enter at length into Mr. Buckingham's case. His Hon. Friend did him injustice when he said that he had not replied to his speech; he thought that he had not replied to his speech; he thought that be had not replied to his speech.

Friend.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, Mr. R. Jackson, and the Chairman, in explanation, the original resolution was put and negatived, and the amendment was carried.

Mr. Hume theo requested the Chairman to put the question on the second and third resolutions, which was done, and hoth were negatived.

The Court then adjourned at half-past eight o'clock,

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL OBDERS

OFFICERS BURROWING MONEY.

Hend Quarters, Camp, Merrguni, 20th Dec. 1823. — The Commander in Chief having reason to suppose that the G. O. of the 21st of Dec. 1820, which forbids the practice of officers borrowing sams of money from the native officers and men under their command, is by many very improperly taken in a literal sense, and an inference drawn that the restriction only extends to the native portion of the army, is pleased to declare that there can be no limit allowed in applying the principle of the order in question. He therefore prohibits any officer holding a military commission, or warranted, whether European or native, or in whatever attention employed, from borrowing money from any non-

commissioned officer, soldier, or ludividual attached to a utilitary establishment, whether European or native, under any circumstance.

After this explanation, His Excellency confidently trusts that uo evasive interpretation may be attempted, in justification of conduct so glaringly subversive of discipline.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES OF ARTHLERY.

Fort William, 5th Feb. 1821. - The Right Hon, the Governor-General in Council is plemed to direct that five companies be added to the 4th or Golundaz Battalion of Artillery, on the present establishment.

These additional companies will be formed by volunteer drafts from the old companies of the corps, to fill the ranks of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with a certain number of old privates per company, and will be recruited for general service at the following stations, with reference to the terms prescribed for the 33d and 34th regiments Native Infantry.

5 Companies at Dum Dum Ditto at Campere.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such supplementary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the above resolution.

GEDNANCE REPUT AT BAFFA.

Fort William, 19th Feb. 1824.—The military board will adopt immediate measures for the formation of an ordnance dépôt at Daces, under lustractions which they will receive from this department. The deput will be placed under the superintendence of a careful conductor of ordnance assisted by a sub-conductor. These warrant officers will proceed by water to Dacca with the stores, ordnance, and necessary establishments.

This dépôt will supply all corps and detachments employed from Goalpara to the Naaf river, or the Eastern and Chittagong frontier districts, and all emergent indents for arms, ammunition, ordinance and stores, or camp equipage, will be sent to

it after the 1st proximo.

NEW LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, 19th Feb. 1824,-The Governor-General in Council having been pleased to determine that a local battallon shall be formed for the united duties of the Sylbet and Cachar Frontier, to be compesed of natives of those districts including Munnipare and the hill tribes around, the some will be carried into effect in the following manner:

The corps will be formed under the name of the 16th or Sylhet local battalian, and consist of ten companies of the usual strongth, with the staff establishments and allowance of a local battalion, as per G. D. G.G. 2d May 1823.

Volunteer drafts to the following extent to be furnished from each of the local corps named, to the new one, without

mem).	Proup	ntlies	m. B	cisions	
1.	H.	34.	S.	8.	
1st or Calcutta Militia I	1	5	15		
2d or Ramgbur Bat 1	1	5	35	20	
3d or Hill Rangers 1	1	5	-5	10	
4th or Dinagepore Hat, 1	1	5	5	10	
5th or Champarun & 1	1	5	5	10	
Bat	1	5	5	10	

11th or Gorackpore ?

Bate sassananeres

7 95 55

The vacancies in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks are left in order to be filled up with natives of rank and consideration in those districts, who may appear deserving of such advancement by their real and attention to their military duties, in the same manner as was prescribed for the Mbairwara local battalion by G.O. G.G. 28th June, 1822.

The Hend-Quarters, distribution and other minor local details will be settled on the spot in concert with the Governor-General's agent, and the arms and accoutrements necessary to equip the corps, will be indented for immediately on the

arsenal of Fort William.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give effect to these unders.

COMMAND OF EXPERITION AGAINST THE BURNESS

Fort William, 29th March 1824.—The Governor-General in Council was pleased in the Political Department under date the 25th imt., to appoint Colonel So Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., of his Majesty's 38th Regt. of Foot, to the command of the Combined Forces proceeding on expeditionary service from this Presidency and Fort St. George, with the rank of Brigadier-General during its continimnee.

COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPZ. R. P. PHEED, OF INVALIDA-

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meergusij, 29th Dec. 1823 .- At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Monday the 27th Oct. 1223, of which Major-Gen. Thomas Brown, commandant of Buxar, was president, Capt, Ringsted Plantagenet Field, of the corps of European Invalids and Fort

^{*} The two companies ordered to be rened at Cownpore, are to be called the 16 and 17th companies-these to be raised at Dum Dum to be called the Mah, 19th, and 98th,

Adjutant at Buxer, was armigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

" For scandalous, infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

lat. 44 In having, towards the latter end of last year, or the beginning of the present (1822), in direct disobedience to the orders and regulations of the Bengal Army, laid himself under pecuniary obligations to William Jackson, garrison serjeant at Buxar, in the following transactions, ed.

First. "In borrowing from the said serjeant Jackson, a sum of money to the amount of eleven hundred (1100) rupces, or thereakouts, for which he granted a promissory note to the said serjeant Jackson, which note was taken up and discharged by him (Capt. Field) on or about the 4th of August last, subsequent to certain complaints having been preferred against him by the serjeant.

Second. " In horrowing from the said Serjeant Jackson several articles of house-

hold forniture.

Third, "In borrowing from the sald Serjeant Jackson, the sum of three thousand (3,000) rupees, or a considerable proportion of that amount, with which he purchased a bungulow, of which he pretended to be, and for some time was, the ostensible proprietor, though he laid subscribed an acknowledgment that it was the property of the said Serjeant Jackson.

2d. "In having, about the month of January Inst, seduced and violated the person of Burbary Jackson, daughter of Serjeant Wm. Jackson, the said Burbara Jackson being at the time residing in, or frequently visiting at, Capt. Field's house, at the particular request of and in attendance upon Mrs. Field, his own wife.

Sd. "In having, at various periods, subsequent to such violation and seduction, administered, and attempted to administer, and endeavour to persuade the mid Barbara Jackson to take certain deleterious drugs and potions, with the criminal intention of thereby procuring abortion.

"All and every part of such conduct being in violation of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the

articles of war."

Upon which charges the Court came to

the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—" The Court having traturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, with respect to the first count of the first charge, that he is guilty of borrowing from the said Serjoant Jackson, a sum of eleven hundred (1101) rapees, or thereshous, for which he granted a promissory nate to the said Serjeant Jackson, which note was taken up and discharged by him

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(Capt. Field) on or about the 4th of August last '—but acquits him of scandalous, infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, also of acting in direct disobedience to the orders and regulations of the Bengal Army.

Army,

"That he is guilty of the 2d count of the first charge, etc. "In borrowing from the said Serjeant Jackson several articles of household furniture," but acquit him of scandalous, infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, also of acting in direct disobedience to the orders and regulations of the Bengal Army.

" That he is not guilty of the 5d count

of the 1st charge.

"That he is not guilty by the second charge, and honourably acquite him of it. "That he is not guilty of the third

charge, and beneurably acquits him of it.

"The Court having found the prisoner,
Capt. R. P. Field, of the European establishment, guilty of the first count of
the first charge, and of the second count
of the first charge, as specified in the finding, which being in breach of the articles
of war, does sentence him to be reprimanded in such manner as His Exec the
Communauler-in-Claid' shall be pleased to
direct."

(Signed) Enward Pager, Gen. Com.-in-Chief in India.

Capt, Field having been honourably acquitted of the weightier parts of the foregoing charges, the Commander-in-Chief would gladly have confirmed the above sentence without observation or remark; if, in so doing, he did not feel that he should thereby stamp with his authority as dangerous and pernicious a doctrine as ever crept into the proceedings of a general court martial.

Here is an officer clearly and distinctly convicted of borrowing money from a noncommissioned officer to a large amount, and for this grave offence against those high principles of bonour and decorum which cught to actuate every military man, and to teach him that his authority and controul vanish from the instant he is degraded by laying himself under pecuniary obligations to one whose duty it is to obey him, and whose inclination it ought to be to respect him. For this grave offence, striking at the very root of discipline, of which almost every page of these proceedings affords illustration and proof, the general court martial, it seems, is of opinion that a reprimand is an adequate punishment.

Be it so, Capt. Field stands reprimanded; he is forthwith to be released from arrest and return to his duty. But having thes carried into effect the decision of the court, the Commander in Chief over it to

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himself and to the officers of the army to declare that a due regard for their honour, their respectability, their authority, must necessarily induce them to bear this verdict in their recullection, not as a beneon for their guidance, but as a dangerous rock to avoid.

The Commandant of Burar will keep a vigilant eye upon the future conduct of Garrison Serjeant Jackson, whose past mibehaviour and disrespect to Capt. Field would be a fit subject for condign punishment, if the Captain had not forfeited his claim to protection by his unworthy money transactions with the Serjeant, affording another tolerably potent illustration and proof of what is likely to became of the order and discipline of this army, if such nets as those of which the Coptain stands convicted are only to be checked by the tender voice of reprimand.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot close these remarks, without noticing, for the serious consideration of future courts murial, that Capt Field will have been unnecessarily kept in arrest during a period of five or six weeks, in consequence of the finding of the court having been so unintelligible as to remier it necessary to return the proceedings for explanation and

amendment,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Fis. 19. Mr. T. Mainwaring, Collector of Inland Customs and Town Duties of

Mr. H. J. Chippendall, Collector of Juanpore,

Commercial Department.

March 18. Mr. R. Brooks, Commercial Resident at Harripoul.

Mr. Chas. Carry, Commercial Resident at Sundah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, March 20, 1824.—Capt. John Canning, 27th N.I., Political Agent at Aurungabad, to be Political Agent to accompany expedition about to proceed on Foreign Service.

Lieut, H. J. White, 25th N.L. to be

Assist, to Capt. Counting.

Surgeon James Greisson to perform medical duties of Agency.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEIRWING WITH THE SPEEDS.

A skirmish took place on the 5th March between a foraging party under the command of Lieut. McGregor, 2d bat. 25th regt., and a body of Bheels, in which some men and horses of the 7th Cav. were killed and wounded; but our correspon dent does not state the precise mamber,

The Ilbeels are described as being extremely inveterate against our troops, murdering such as they can seize upon, with the greatest barbarity; and we are told, that not long since a messenger bearing proposals from the political agent, Capt. Cobbe, to one of their chiefs, was killed by them in the same mercilem way. We cannot keep our feelings from being reused by such accounts as these, and should they prove true, we do trust most sincerely that an example will be made, severe enough to prevent all such atrocities for the future. Scotsman in the East, March 31.

THE HON. JOHN ADAM, PSQ.

(Extract of a letter from Agrah, dated the 26th Feb. 1824) .- " The Hon. Mr. Adam, accompanied by Capt. Ruddell, reached this station vesterday morning; having I understand advanced in his northern route, by the Adjunta pass through Candeish; he visited Borhampure, Aseergurgh, and crossing the Nerbuddah at Mundlaisir, the ruins of Mandoogurb, thence through Mhow, Indore, and Oojeiu, to the field of Mchedpore, and from that place to Bhanpera, where a large and expensive monument over the remains of Jeswunt-Rao-Holkur, is nearly finished. Thence to the temples of Barowlee, near Hansuroorgurb and waterfalls of the Chumbul, from whence he continued his march via Kotali and Boondee towards Futabpore-Tikra, where, being met by Mr. G. Saunders, of the Civil Service, and Capt. Turner, Fort-Adjutant, he was conducted by these gentlemen from that place into Agrah, Mr. Adam is much improved in health and strength, but not being sufficiently recovered to admit of his proceeding directly to the lower provinces; he therefore, I apprehend, proposes passing the but weather at Almorah, in the Napaul-hills, for which place be means to set out in a few days by Dawk, and thence to return to the presidency after This long journey, finished in the rains. two months and ten days, without the occurrence of any difficulty or serious accident (there scarcely having been a sick person on the whole of the way), proved highly annusing, interesting, and gratifying.

The gentlemen of the Civil and Mili-

tary Service, as well as the native inhabitants of every class and description of the countries which we traversed, appeared to vie with each other, not only in paying him such honours, and shewing him such marks of respect and amention as are due to his rank and well-known character, but likewise in the practice of all those kind and friendly acts, which being optional and spontaneous, could spring only from estrem and regard. - Bengal Hark.,

March 11.

Address of the British Inhabitants of Benarcs to the Hon. John Adam.

To the Hon, John Adam, Esq.

Sea: We the undereigned, British inbabitants of the Province of Benares, are desirous of publicly expressing our sense of your late able administration of the excited office of Governor-General of British India.

In appointing you to a seat in the Supreme Council the authorities in England anticipated the wishes of all classes in this country. We gratefully recognized in it the adherence to that principle of selection which is ever so advantageous to the public interests.

When, by the departure of the late Governor-General, the exercise of his important functions devolved upon you, questions of great delicacy and moment awaited your determination. In contemplating the manner in which they have been disposed of, we desire distinctly to record the high opinion we entertain of the purity of your motives, the wisdom of your counsels, and the decision of your conduct. In all the measures of your administration we have marked the unshrinking energy with which you have met the responsibility of your station, and your disregand of the miscouception and misrepresentation to which you stood exposed; we recognise throughout, that high sense of public duty which, to the exclusion of all personal considerations, has been at once the rule and ornament of your life.

The influence of this conduct is coextensive with the limits of this vast empire; and we think the expression of the feelings it has excited should not be more confined. Under this impression, we have desired to offer our sentiments on that which we have siewed with so much in-

It only remains that we express our anxious hope for the re-establishment of your health; that we assure you of the gratification with which we have tailed the recent intelligence of your re-appointment to the Council of the Government; and that we tender to you our warmest whises for your long continuance in the execution of the important trusts confided to you.

(Signed by about 80 of the British Residents.)
Reply.

Bombay, Dec. 7, 1823.
Gentlemen: The very fintering testimony of your approbation, conveyed to me by the Address which I have had the honour to receive from you, demands my warment thanks. The favourable opinion of so respectable a body of my countrymen, whose ability to appreciate the effect of public measures gives weight to their judgment, and whose independence of character is a pledge for the sincerity of their professions, must ever possess a high value in my estimation, and constitute a

solid ground of satisfaction, in reviewing the transactions of the short period during which the charge of the Government was

vested in my hands.

In entering on the duties of the station to which I was so unexpectedly called, I derived confidence and support from my experience of the talents and public spirit of the great body of the service in all its branches, and the conviction that the mensures I might pursue, if honestly directed to the promotion of the public interests, would be candidly and fairly judged, when their objects and results were known. The sentiments you are pleased to express, ansure me that the expectation was well founded, and must, while they will always be a source of grateful recollection and pride, be an incentive to the presecution of the same line of cooduct, which has been honoured with your good opinion, during the remaining term of my connexion with the administration of this country.

With the most grateful sense of your kindness, I have the bonour to be, Gentlemen, your most faithful and obliged hum-

ble servant,

To Maj. Gen. Loveday, &c. &c. &c., British Inhabitants of the Province of Benares.

TESTINOSIAL OF RESPECT TO MR. PERCUSSON OF THE CALCUTTA BAR.

A deputation from the body of the legal profession waited on Mr. Fergusson, on Monday last (19th Jan.), for the purpose of presenting him with the superb golden wase voted to him some time ago. Mr. Strettell addressed Mr. Fergusson in a very appropriate speech, to which he returned an eloquent roply. We have kindly been favoured with some notes, on the subject, of which the following is the substance:

"Ma. Fractions: I am deputed by the members of the profession now before you, to address you on the occasion of your approaching departure from this country and the bar. I have to regret that their choice has not been more judiciously made, or that some one more capable of discharging their hearts has not from amongst them been selected. I trust, Sir, however, that whatever may be the inadequacy of my expossion, you will attribute it to the right cause.

"Accustomed, Sir, as we have been for many years to the manly rigour of your mind and the winning snavity of your manners, we cannot but deeply lament that your residence amongst us cannot further be prolonged, at the same time, we could not look to any event which could raise or endear you more in our estimation, or draw you nearer to our affections than

the present,

252.

"By your abilities in your profession, by your perfect integrity, by your unaboting diligence in the advancement of the interests of these who have had the fortune to retain you; we consider our reputation advanced in the opinion of the public, and that you have added to our honour, Independence, and prosperity. We feel, Sir, that any panegyric we can pronounce must fall short of what is due to you, and that it would be presumption in us to attempt. to express our serve of your deserts. We, however, feel ourselves peculiarly bound to approach you with the expression of our sentiments, we feel corneious that we possesa a title to address you on an occusion like the present, and to make you a tender of our best feelings. We venture to draw near to you in the contemplation of the benignity of your character and that easiness of access which has ever marked you, with that freedom which diminishes our diffidence without lessening our respect; as men whose hearts are animated with a due sense of the virtues which are centered in you. With these sentiments strong in our minds, we have taken the liberty which we cannot suppress of requesting your neceptance from us of this vase, as a small tribute of the high opinion we entertaln of your excellencies, and the high respect in which we view your character, and to assure you that you have in our hearts the warmest admiration which an unspotted life like yours can demand. Smaible, Sir, that in a mind constituted like yours, no wish can ever arise but must claim kindred with honour and magnanimity, we pray that the Almighty may put you in the enjoyment of each which may pass in your consemplation, that his Providence may be ever around you, that it may conduct you in safety to your native land, and that you may possess health, long life, and unalloyed happiness. God bless you, Sir."

Mr. Fergusson replied in a feeling and energetic manner, and observed that there were times in which men were so overcome. by kindness, as to be unable to express their feelings. This was the state in which be found himself at present, and that he should remember this day, and preserve the token now presented to him, with feelings of pleasure and gratitude to the end of his

life. - Hen. Hurk., Jon. 22.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DUBBAR.

A Durbur was held at the Government House on Saturday the 7th February. The Right Hon, the Governor-General entered the State Apartment at half-post ten, attended by the whole of his staff, The several natives in astendance were then introduced to his Londship in succession by the Acting Persian Secretary, Mr. Stirling. Khelants were conferred on the following individuals, res.

Koonwer Boop Sing and Hushmut Sing, of the family of the late Malarajah Kulian Singh, on their first presentation.

Agha Mohammad Mohain Beg, bearer of a letter from the Prince of Persia, Hoseyn Alli Mirza, on his first presentation.

Moonshee Mungle Sing, Acting Vakeel of the Rajah of Ehurtpore, on the occasion of the accession of Maha Rajah Buldeo

Sing to the Museud.

Sheo Rao, Vakeel of the Chief of Jalown (Bula Ran Govind), on his appointment, also on the occasion of his presentation of articles of presents from his

employer for the Governor-General. Koonwur Hurrinath Roy, son of the late Hajah Lokenath Roy, and grandson of Kantoo Baboo, Dewan of Mr. Hast-

ings, on his presentation.

Radakanan Deb, son of Gopce Mobum Deb, the adopted son of Rajah Nub-

kishen, on his first presentation.

Sand, son of Suced, Communder of the thip Relationee, and the hearer of presents for the Hight Hun, the Governor-General on the part of the Chief of Budhire, on his presentation.

Baboo Hurreenauth Mullick, on the occasion of the Rajah of Burdwan's receiving a Khellat as an especial mark of favour from the British Government for the relief afforded by him to the sufferers by the late inundation.

Debuauth Ray, Vakeel on the part of the Rajah of Coochbeliar, on his presenting articles of Putturchin, from his prin-

cipal.

Moonshoe Lootf Alii, the Vakcel of Rajah Chutter Sing, of Durbhunger in Tirhoot, on his appointment.

Ramdhun Bannerjee, Vakeel of the

Rojah of Tippera, on his appointment. Mirza Hossein Alli, Vakcel of Nawab Shuhahrut Alli Khan, on his appointment.

The whole of the Body Guard, with the band of His Majesty's 13th Regiment, attended in the Anti-chamber according to custom.

N.B. Rao Bulevunt Rao, the Valcel of Dowlet Rao Sindhia, was invested at this Durbar with the Khellat, forwarded for him by his Highness the Malia Rajah .-Cat Gov. Gaz, Feb. 9.

FIRE,

About six o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 14th Jan., a fire broke out in a puckah godowa belonging to Mesers. Barretto and Co. in Teretta Barne, which was one of the most formidable configrations in appearance, at the commence-ment, we have ever witnessed in India. We understand the godown contained a large quantity of brandy, the whole of which was consumed. The liquir spread from the godown, forming, m it were, two streams of fire, producing an effect may-

nificently awful: one of these streams had already extended to the door of a godown opposite, which also contained a number of pipes of wine that would certainly have been destroyed, but for the great and timely exertions of gentlemen. present, who averted the progress of the flames by throwing bricks, rubbish, and earthen pots, upon the flames, while others rescued the pipes of wine under many disadvantages from their perilous situation. Fortunately the wind was not high, or the most disastrous consequences must have ensued to the poor people residing round about, whose consternation was extremely great, and with just cause. The property, we are told, belonged to an individual, the commander of a French ship in part, who must have suntained a most serious loss .- [Beng. Hark.

CHICKET MATCH SETWIEN THE EFONIANS AND ALL CALCUTYA.

A grand cricket match between the Etonians and all Calcutta, was decided on Thursday afternoon, the 19th Feb., in favour of the former, by sinteen notches, after a well-confested game. The following were the players:

Eleleutta, Etonians. Salv, Hayley. Higgins, Barlow, Stukespeare, Turton, Oaken, Nepeun, Morley, Homfrey, Armstrong, Mangles, Amberst, Bushby, Campbell, Fendal, Deedes, Thompson, Waddington, Leith, Dixon. Slacke.

The match was five days in the performance, and the interest it excited progressively increased to the end. It was very late on Thursday evening before it was concluded. The ground was covered with visitors who were much delighted with the exhibition. Among them the ladies were very numerous.

The following was the result:—the Etonians, first innings, 93, second ditto, 149; total 342. All Calcutta, first innings, 116, second ditto, 110; total 226,—[Cal. John Bull.]

FEAT OF AGILLYY.

A gentleman on Saturday evening, March 6th, undertook to pick up, one by one, one hundred stones, placed in a straight line at one yard distance from each other, and to deposit the whole number in a basket a yard distant from one end, in lifty-five minutes, touching the basket with his hand in depositing overy stone. The ground fixed upon was south of the fort; he commenced by bringing in about thirty of the furthest ones, and then by

way of rest, picking up a few of the nearest; and he accomplished the tack, a distance, it may be said, of six miles, in a few seconds within the period. According to arithmetical denonstration, laid down in Bonaycastle's Proportion and Progression, independent of touching the basket each time, the distance is as follows:—

100 last number.

1 first number.

101

50

5050 1760) 10100 (5 1300

5 miles and 1,500 yards. This, we should imagine, is no easy task in the given time, in a climate like that of India. – John Bull.

JUVENILE TREATRE.

The pupils of the Durrantiollah academy, on Tuesday evening, the 18th Jan., performed the tragedy of Dougles, in the presence of a large and very respectable assemblage of their parents, friends, and others, and we are informed (laying aside the question of the propriety of impropriety of exhibitions of this kind) the whole was conducted in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Drummond, and to the talents of his ramils.

to the talents of his pupils,

On the rising of the curtain, one of the juvenile band, with proper emphasis and good discretion, recited the following highly appropriate and neatly written prologue, composed, we understand, by our young aspirant himself, who, it would seem, is equally at home with sock, buskin, or "scallop shell."

Frologue.

As new-fiedged birds, while yet unou'd to sear.

Tremble the any regions to explore.

Mistrust their pow'r, yet doubting, dare to fly.

And brave the durating brillance of the aky—

So the poor train, who now are to appear.

Shring ere they try-perplex'd 'twash hope and

And though your smiles buspeak indulgence cer-

tales. Still, still they dread the rising of the currain. No mighty Remble here atalia o'er the stage-No Siddona all your feelings to engage, But a small hand of young sepiring boys In fainter miniature the boar cinglings. Shall then, as first we spread our ardone sails, Like the thin Nousing to catch the gains, By starmy frowns our fiethle burk be trist, And haring fondly dar'd, he pourly lost? No-se will treat, though tude be our display, You'll not forget, it is the first easey. Of schoolboy effort, in the colls of time, Yet ever witnessed in this Orient clime-We ask but this and marrly 'swall be granted -Prairie, if the for-indulgance when 'the wanted. Ind. Cus.

BALL TO LARY AMBERSE.

The fancy ball on last Wednesday night, (25th Feb.) was a sincere and cordial testimony of personal respect and esteem to Lady Amberst. The President and the Stewards lad done every thing that could be effected to give splendour to the entertainment, and their exertions were crowned with the greatest success. Soon after nine the company began to assemble, and at half-past nine the Governor-General, Lady Amberst, and the Honourable Miss Amherst, attended by his Lordship's staff, were received at the foot of the stairs, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, the President, Mr. Pattle, Vice President, and the Stewards, and conducted to the ball-room, where, at the upper end, a rich canopy, with golden pillars, and ornamented with oriental magnificence, was prepared for the reception of the distinguished guests. The Stewards were uniformly staired in court dresses. Lord Amberst appeared in his full court dress, and Lady Amberst and Miss Amherst in splendid silver lama dresses, with a profusion of diamonds. The fancy dresses were not very numerous, but many of them very beautiful. These were chiefly Spanish, Turkish, and Tyrolese. There were two capital archers in Lincoln green, with Robin Hood bonnets. There was a cavaller of Charles the Second's time, in blue and white satin, with a velyet mustle embroidered with silver, and a point rull. One of the groupes consisted of Mary, Queen of Scots, Catherine Soyion, and the other ladies of her court, with two little pages, all very richly and approprintely dressed. There were several other dresses extremely funciful and pretty, but it would be difficult to give them any correct designation, either as to country, or period of history.

The ball was opened by Miss Amherst and Sir Charles Metcalfe, with a country dance; quadrilles and waltres followed, and at half-past twelve the company descessled to the marble ball, where the supper was laid out. The noble guests were sented at a table in the centre, surmounted by a canopy of crimson and gold.

As soon as supper was over, the President, in a short but emphatic speech, adverted to the object of the assembly, and fell assured of the most hearty concurrence in the toast he was about to propose, "The health of Lady Amberst." The cordial feelings of the company were instantaneously manifested by the most cothusiastic applause, and when the acclamations had subsided, the Governor-General rose to return thanks in her Ladyship's name. He could not, he said, refrain from adding his own thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which her Ladyship had been requested to accept of the entertainment, and yet it was impossible to give expression to the feelings which such kind-

ness had inspired. Before leaving England he had heard much of the hospitality and cordiality which prevailed in India, and of the many estimable characters it contained, and his expectations had been more than fulfilled by his experience on the spot. The loss of the friends he had left behind, on many accounts most dear to him and his family, had indeed been mapplied by the suavity, amenity, and pollsh of the society of Calcutta, qualities which, he conceived, gave to life its truest relish. His Lordship concluded by drinking, in the name of Lady Amherst, and his own, most respectfully and affectionately, the health of the company.

The President then proposed the health of Lord Amberst, which was drunk with every demonstration of respect. In rising again to address the company, his Lordship observed, that he felt considerable em-He was at a loss, he mid, barrassment. how to describe in adequate terms the settsations with which he was impressed by the flattering attentions that had been paid to him, especially in a company which con-sisted of so large a portion of the fair sex. When he reflected on the object of the entertainment, that it was conferred upon one, to whom he had been accustomed to look for happiness for the last four and twenty years, he could only appeal to the most warm-hearted of his heavers, and ask him to place himself in his situation, and judge of his feelings on an occasion, like the present, intended to do honour to the object of his most tender attachment and solicitude. His Lordship then said, " I have already done myself the konour of drinking your healths; I now propose the health of those most dear to you, whether

in this country, or in our native land."

Sir Charles Metcolfe rose again. He had another toast to propose. "The ladies who have honoured us with their company."

After this toast, Lady Amberet and the company returned to the ball room, where dancing was resumed, and the distinguished guests did not retire from the festive scene till two o'clock.—[Cal. Gov. Gov., March 1.

MERS. CASEMENT'S PANCY DRESS BALL.

Mrs. Colonel Casement's fancy dress ball, on Friday evening (6th Feb.), was superbly got up and magnificently attended. The front of the gateway was illuminated with coloured lamps in festuous, which shed a broad light along the road leading to her mansion. The crowd of carriages which had assembled by ten o'clock completely choked the approach, and obliged the later comers to walk many yards to the compound. The verandah in front of the bouse was also decorated with ruloured lights, and gave a foretaste of the gay and fantastic scene which occupied

the interior. At the head of the staircase a few loitering and dispersed figures in the livery of Cours, appeared like sentries guarding the temple of masquerade. Neither our time nor our ability will enable us to do justice to the beauty, diversified eplendour, and moving hilarity which burst upon us on entering the ball room. We date not particularize, where the whole required our unmixed admira-Spanish dresses seemed to have been the predominant choice of the gentlemen, and those of the Swiss and Hungarian peasantry that of the ladies. The Spamards, however, were sufficiently con-trasted by Turks, Calabrians, Arabs, Hindoos, and, above all, by a Goorka chief, whose sinewy form and commanding mien made us heartily congratulate curselves on our victories over his countrymen; and the fair peasants were well relieved by beautiful Sultanas and Eastern dames of radiant eyes and enchanting smiles.

Amongst other figures that arrested our attention, were a French postillion, who, having strutted his hour in his huge jack boots, jumped out of them with feet arm-od for the jocund dance; and a native, whose countenance spoke absorption in the mysteries of the Shastras; a Sultana, whose beauty became her dignity, and a Hindoo lady, who scattered smiles and love on all around her. One other we must throw into the foreground of this hasty sketch, who gave delight more from the spirit and elegance, and feeling, of her manner, than from the mere decoration or leveliness of person, lovely as it was. She had " stooped to conquer," and in the dress of a village maid won lasting triumphs .- Weekly Mossenger, Feb. 8.

EDUCATION.

Benevolent Institution .- On Tuesday the 23d Dec., the children educated in this town by the Benevolent Institution, were examined by Dr. Marshman, the Socretary, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable company. After the boys had been examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, some of the eldest of them recited various pieces which they had committed to memory; and read a chapter in Bengalee, in a manner highly pleasing. A number of them then gave an account of the books they had in the course of the year taken out of the juvenile library, provided for the use of the school, and perused. Pleased with the improvement made by these youths, and the prospect it presented of their future usefulness in life, the company then proceeded to the girl's school room? Here the table was covered with specimens of their needle work, which the ladies present appeared to contemplate with peculiar delight, as affording to these poor girls, not only the means of being useful in their

family circles, but of saving them from destruction by enabling them to support themselves, should they be left destitute. Their progress in reading and writing was afterwards examined, and appeared to augment the general satisfaction. Afterwards all the children having assembled in the large school room, they same the eighth of "Watts' Songs for Children;" and the Rev. James Hill offered up a highly appropriate prayer for the children, their instructors, and the patrons and supporters of the institution.

The general appearance of these poor children, about two hundred and fifty in number, of whom between eighty and ninety were girls, was such as highly to gratify the mind. Although they could merely be said to be clothed, their cleanly appearance, particularly that of the girls (which exceeded that of any former year), and the cheerfulness and animation visible in their countenances, seemed almost insensibly to fill the company with pleasure and delight. The lady to whom the children have been indebted this year, as well as so many preceding years, for supplies of clothing, bonoured the examination with her company, and manifested a deep interest in the improvement of the children .- Cal. Gav. Gaz., Jan. 19.

The Free School.—The Governors of the Free School held their first monthly meeting this year, on Wednesday the 21st Jan., when the Rev. Mr. Thomason took his seat as a member, and at the request of the Committee then present, was kindly pleased also to undertake the office of Secretary, which became vacant by the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Parson.

Calcutta Grammar School,—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Mr. Morgan Chaplain to the Calcutta Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Hawtayne, Minister of St. James's Church, who proceeds to sea for the rocovery of his health, which has been impaired in consequence of the numerous duties he has had to attend to for some time past.—[Rén. Hurk, Feb. 19.

Calcutto School Society.—The following is an epitome of what took place at the meeting of the Calcutta School Society at the Town Hall, on the 9th March.

Mr. Larkins being requested to take the chair, read the report of the proceedings of the Society.

Mr. Harington then addressed the meeting, and moved that the report be printed which was seconded by Mr. Bayley and carried unanimously.

Mr. Larkins moved that Sir Anthony Buller be appointed president and Mr. Harington vice-president, which was seconsied by Mr. Bayley and carried unani-

Mr. Here then moved that Mr. Larkins should also be appointed vice president, which was seconded by Raboo Radakant Deb, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bayley moved that the committee be continued for the ensuing year, with an expression of thanks for past services,

Mr. Lorkins moved the special thanks of the Society to the European and nativo Secretary to the Society. Mr. D. Hare, and Radakant Deb, for the able, realous, and prakeworthy manner in which they had discharged the very laborious duties of their offices during the past year.

The racancies on the Committee among the Europeans were filled up by Dr. Jan. Hare and Mr. Adam, and among the natives by Baboo Pursuaccomar Tagore and

Nabinkisson Sing.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the different superintending Baboos, ein Baboo Woomanunden Tagore, Ramchunder Glove, Doorgachura Dutt, Harvochunder Ghose and Callyperand

The business then concluded by a rote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair .- [Cal. Jaka Bull.

CONFIRMATION.

On Thesday the 3d Feb., the Bishop of Calcum held his first confirmation at St. John's Cathedral. The greater pure of the candidates were from the several schools in and near Calcutta, and reme of them females. The number appeared to be about three hundred. His Lordship delivered a most appropriate and elequent sermon on the occasion .- [Col. Gov. Gez.

BUTTER.

(Extract of a letter dated from the river near Scrampore, (th Feb. 1824.) - " Noticing a crowd of natives proceeding in the same direction. I impaired the cause, and was informed that a certain sirear having died, his two wires proposed to be barned with his body. I julned them, and on arriving at the place where the sacrifice was to take place, I found a great number of people assembled, the pile prepared, and the two women engaged in worshipping, for the last time, the sacred Ganges. They were surrounded by their relations, and scemed to entertain no apprehensions of their approaching fate, nor was any feeling testified by their friends who were near them. When they left the river, myself and a friend by whom I was accompanied inquired of them whether they were about thus to immolate themselves of their own free will, to which they replied in the affirmative. The elder of the women was fifty, the younger about facty your of age. The cry of " Harrer Rol" commoenced, they calmly ascended the pile, and taking an adicu of their friends, they laid themselves, the one on the one side, and the other on the other of their departed husband, and were quickly enveloped in flames. No appearance of force or under persuasion existed, intoxicating drugs were not employed, nor were the bamboo levers used to keep them down on the pile, and in a few moments they died without a struggle. After this the cry of " Hurrer Rol" became louder, the immediate relations seemed to exult in the deed which they had just performed, and I, perfectly horrified, left the scene."

OURSERFFION IN BRITAIN OF THE CREEKS,

The large sum of 20,000 rupees las been collected for the Greek cause in the Presidency of Bengal, in consequence of the mission of Capt. Nicolas Chiefala, who left Calcutta in February last.

RID REC. THE COMMANDED-IN-CRIEF.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief reached Calcutta on the 23d March, and the usual salute announced his arrival on Tuesday .- [Ind. Gaz., March 25.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

S. P. Stacy, Esq., was yesterday sworn in as Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, in the place of W. H. Alstot, Esq., who has resigned. - { Hengal. Hunk., March 25.

INTEGO CROPS.

Good accounts of the Indigo crops come in from different quarters .- | Ind. Gaz., Morch 25.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES

In January, 1824.

Wm. Richardson, late of Calcutra, Merchant-James Weir Hogg, Eaq., Administrator.

John Hawkins, late Riding Menter to H.C.'s Stud at Glaszeepore, Province of Oude-J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Catherine Ham, late of Calcutta, wi-

dow-J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Assist Surg. James Laing - J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Harry Merris, Esq., late an Assistant to Collector of Zillali of Rungpore-J. W. Hogg, Esq. T. A. Vickers, late of Calcutta, an

Assistant in office of Mesars. Palmer and Co.-J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Light, Chas. Carr, late of regt. of ArdHery-J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Lieut. B. Oliphant, late of 2d but. 8th regt. N.L .- J. W. Hogg. Esq.

Ens. A. Shearer, late of 1st hat. 23d regt. N.L.-J. W. Hegg, Esq.

W. H. Tucker, late of Calcutta-J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Samuel Fallon-Jane Fallon, widow,

Executrix.

Jean Baptist Fisson, late of Calcutta, gent.-Louisa Fisson, widow, Executiv.

SHIPPING.

Arriveds in the River.

March 22. Ganges, Ford, from England .- 24. Diana, Gontiere, from Mauritus .- 28. Pilot vessel Sophia, Chew, from the Nant River, 13th March.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 16. Dunnegan Chatle, Catopbell, for Madras. -- 28. Circe, Butler, for Madras.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

MIRTHE.

Jan. 18. At Futtyghur, the lady of T.

V. Newton, Esq., of a daughter. Feb. 3. Mrs. J. Murray, of a son. 9. Mrs. W. G. Smith, of a son.

March 1, At Meerus, the lady of Capt. M'Mullin, of a son.

10. At Dinagepore, the lady of J. P. Reynolds, Esq., Assist. Sarg., of a son.

11. Mrs. F. Andrews, of a son, 12. At Dum Dum, Mrs. Watson, wife of Conductor J. Watson, of a daughter.

14. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. J. N. Creighton, H.M. 11th Lt. Drugs., of a son.

Mrs. H. Bollann, of a son.

16. Mrs. J. H. M. Harvard, of a daughter.

21. At Bobshaw, Juanpore, Mrs. G.G.

Fraser, of a daughter.

24. At Banlenh, the lady of IL B. Berney, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter. 25. At Ishapore, near Calcutta, the lady of Capt. A. Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a daughter.

27. At Berhampere, the lady of A. Shuldham, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

- At Serampore, the wife of Mr. John

Gomes, of a daughter.

Mrs C. Barnfield, the wife of Mr. A. Barnfield, H. C. Marine, of a daugh-

30. Mrs. J. A. Goldsmith, of a daughter,

- Mrs. Eleanor Cantopher, of a son. 51. At Soorey, Beerbhoom, the lady of W. N. Garrett, Esq., Civil Service, of a

· Mrs. W Wrainch, of a daughter. April 2. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieutenant Laurenson, of Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. At Patns, Mr. J. Auger, sen., to Mrs. De Rorer.

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Feb. 28. Mr. John D'Cruz to Miss Juliana George.

March L. Mr. Charles Flore, to Miss Anna Gullapyen.

- Capt. James Cerunio, to Mess Cathr-

rine Chaters.

14. At Chinstmah, G. T. G. Overbeck, Erq., to Miss H. W. Herklots.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, J. H. Patton, Esq., Civil Service, to Miss Sophia Halcott

- At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. Clark, of the ship Anna Robertson, to Miss Harriet Cooke, fifth daughter of John Cooke, Esq., of the Marine Regis.

try Office.

At Moorshedabad, the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, B.A., Chaplain on this establishment, to Miss Jane L. Christopher, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Christopher.

At Ally Ghur, Lieut. F. B. Todd, to Charlotte Tilney, only daughter of

Capt. W. Long.

16. At St. Juhn's Cathedral, R. Allport, Esq., to Eliza Ross, eldest daughter of Capt. D. Rosa, of Howrah.

April 2. At the Cathedral, Capt. T. Howard, Country Service, to Miss M. A.

S. Tichborne,

DEATHS.

Feb. 5. At Fort William, Capt. Clutterbuck, late of H.M. 59th Regt. of Foot.

16. At Cuttack, Elizabeth Allison, daughter of W. S. Suvin, Esq., Civil Surgeon, aged eleven months.

March 12. Edmund Elliot, second son of Mr. W. C. Smith, aged one month,

14. At Chimurah, Maria, the wife of Capt. G. P. Wynner, 31st Regt., aged S6 years.

19. Mr. J. O. Petrane, aged 36 years. 20. Anthony Luckersteen. Esq., aged

48 years.

21. Capt. John Daniels, of the Country Service, aged 55 years.

- Mr. John De Cruz, the only son of

the late Mr. Luis De Crus. 22. Mrs. Mar. Pauling, relict of the late

Richard Pauling, Esq., aged 28 years. 24. William, infant was of J. Hagshaw.

At Jessore, of a typhus fever, Emma Helen, daughter of J. Habbard, Esq. aged two months.

29. Mr. Francis M'Kenzie, of the firm of Tomlin and Co., aged 31 years.

- At Moorshedabad, Charles John. Edward, the infant son of C. Cary, Esq., Civil Service, aged four months.

31. At Chandernogore, Mrs. Anna de Soum, sister of the late Matthew Mendes, Esq., and wife of John de Souza, Esq., of Bliaugulpore, aged 56 years.

dpril 1. Mrs. Catherine M'Kenzie, relict of the late Mr. Francis M'Kenrie, aged 38 years.

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April t. Mrs. Anna Maria Herft, aged 56 years.

- Mr. R. Briletzek, aged 27 years. 2. Mrs. Ann Bailey, relict of the late

Mr. Win. Balley, aged 23 years.

- At Chowringhee, Elizabeth Mary, the infant daughter of Lieut. H. B. Hendemon, aged eleven months.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 19. Mr. W. Brown, First Judge of Proxincial Court of Appeal and Circun for Centre Division.

Mr. T. Newnham, Second Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, Third Judge of ditto ditto

Mr. W. Sheffield, Judge and Criminal Judge of Zillah of Salem.

Mr. J. Hanbury, ditto of Zillah of Mangalore.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, ditto of Zillah Cuddapah,

Mr. J. Haig, Register of Zillah Court at Combeconun.

Mr. A. F. Bruce, ditto of Zillah Court st Salem

Mr. J. Bird, Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. J. W. Russell, ditto of Cuddapah, Mr. Alex. Sinclair, Sub-Collector and Assist. Magistrate of Tanjore.

Public Department.

The undermentioned Students have been declared qualified to enter on the Public Service :

Mr. Bannerman.

Mr. Bint.

Mr. Lavie.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16, 1824.—Lieut. J. J. Januss, 7th N.I., to be Capt. by Brevet, from 14th Jan. 1824.

Lient. J. Buchanan, 1st L.C., to be

Capt by Brevet, from ditto.

Lieut, Col. A. Weldon, of Artillery, permitted (at his own request) to resign Secrice of Hon, Company, Capt. A. Wilson, 10th N.L., to act as

Paymaster at Vellore during obsence of Capt. Watson, vice Salmon.

Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Major A. Grant to be Assist. Com. Gen., vice

Sub-Assist, Com. Gen. Capt. P. W. Sheriff to be Dep. Assist, Com. Gen., vice Grant.

Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. M'Lood to be Dep. Amist. Com. Gen., vice M. La-

Surg. W. Halnes to be Staff Surg. at Jauluah, vice Evans.

Jan. 20. - Maj. J. R. Cloghorn, senior officer present with corps of Engineers, to officiate as Chief Engineer, with sent at Military Board.

Licut. Col. J. Limond, of Arallery, appointed President of Prize Committee, vice Marshall returned to Europe.

Surg. W. Mackenale to be Cantonment Surg. at St. Thomas's Mount, vice Haines.

Artillery, Sen. Maj, W. G. Penrse to be Lieut. Col., Sen. Capt. W. F. Palmer to be Mojor; and Sen. 1st-Licut. G. Conran to be Capt., vice Weldon retired; dated 17th Jan, 1894.

Jen. 23. - Lieut. Col. Jan. Wohl, 18th N.I., to command Troops stationed in Travaucore and Cochin, vice Scott returned to Europe.

Col. Hogh Fraser, 22d N.I., to corp-

mand Vellore, vice Welsh.

Capt. P. Montgomeric, of Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Hon, the Governor,

Capt. Thos. Watson, Paymaster at Presidency, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to disto.

Jan. 27 .- Lieut. T. M. Claridge, 22d N.I., to be Adj. to 1st but. of corps, vice Gwynne.

Lieut. A. T. Lindsay, 22d N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st hat, of corps, vice Claridge.

6th Regt. N.L. Sen, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Anthony to be Capt., and Son. Ens. R. Mitchell to be Lieut., vice Chambers decersed; dated 20th Jan. 1824.

Lieut. H. Mitchell, 6th N. I., to act as Paymester to Light Field Division of Hyderabad Subsid. Force.

Mr. C. J. J. Denman admitted Cadet of Artiflery, and promoted to 2d-Licut.

Jon. 80 .- Lieut, S. Jackson, 6th N. I., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to lat bat, of corps, vier Anthony.

Lieut. J. W. Harding, 6th N.I., to act as Interp. and Quart Mast. to lat bat. of corps, during absence of Lieut. Jackson.

Capt. A. Crawford, of Artillery, to be Superintendent of Rocket Establishment it Head Quarters of Artillery, vice Montgomerie.

Conductor W. Hea to be Adj. to 1st Nat, Vet. Bat, from 23d Jan., vice Clemone deceased.

Assist. Surg. T. Williams to be Zillah Surg. of Calient, vice Donaldson promoted.

Capt. Webb, 7th N.I., to act as Paymaster in Malabur and Conura during absomes of Capt. Spinks.

Feb. B .- Infuntry, Liver. Col. A. Monin to take rank from 16th May 1829, vice Rochend retired.

2d Hegt. N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Ford to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brov. Capt.) W. Gorden to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. R. H. Gurdon to be Livut, in succession to Monin promoted; dated 16th May 1889. - Lieut. J. W. Bayley to take rank from

23d Nov. 1822, vice Guppy resigned.-Sen. Maj. W. Preston, from 17th N. L., to be Lieut. Col., in succession to Laith pro-

moted; deted 24th Jan. 1823.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. A. Grant to be Major, Sen. Liout. (Bew. Capt.) J. Friswell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. W. R. Foskett to be Lieut., in succession to Taylor promoted; dated 21st July 1823 --Sen. Ens. J. O. Milne to be Lieut., vice Crichton deceased; dated 19th Feb. 1829. - Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Copt.) A. Wilson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. F. K. Brett to be Lieut., vice Gwynne deceased; dated Fist July 1823. - Sen. Ens. R. W. Sparrow to be Lieut, vice Lousdale deceased; dated Soth Oct. 1823 .- Sen. Maj. B. H. Parlby, from 7th N.L., to be Lieut. Col., vice Macintosh deceased; dated 25d Nov. 1829.

17th Regt. N.J. Sen. Capt. J. Wahab to be Major, Sen. Lleut. (Brev. Capt.) H. W. Hodges to be Capt., and Sen. Bus. G. H. Sotheby to be Lieut., in succession to Prestoo promoted; dated 25th Dec. 1822 - Sen. Maj. H. G. A. Taylor, from 10th N. I., to be Lieut Col., vice Preston deceased; dated 24th Jan. 1823.

7th Regt. N.L. Sen. Capt. (Brev.Maj.) A. Balmain to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jan. Myers to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. W. Osborne to be Lieut., in succession to Parlby promoted; dated

23d Nov. 1823

8th Regt. N.I. Livut. F. B. Lucas to take rank from 16th Jun. 1828, vice Buckeridge resigned, and Sen. Eus. H. A. Hornsby to be Lieut, vice Smith promoted; dated 29th Oct. 1823,

5th Regt. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Poulton to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. R. Sayers to be Lieut, vice Whitehead

deceased; dated 25th Jan. 1624.

16th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. H. J. Bowler to be Major, Sen, Lleut. (Brev. Capt.) J. A. Confiell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. H. Milnes to be Lieut, from 10th July 1893, vice Hall decemed.

Feb. 6 .- Capt. W. P. Cumpingham, 12th N.I., to be Brigade Major with Travancore Sulisidiary Force, vice Whitehead de-

censed.

Capt. W. Murray, 23d N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. to Northern Division of Army, vice Bowler promoted.

Lieut, (Brev. Capt.) S. W. Steele, 19th N.L., to be Assist in Quart. Mast. Gene-

ral's Departs, vice Murray.

Assist. Surgs. Thos. Keys, Jas. Thompson, and David Richardson permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

Feb. 10. - Canalry, Sen. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Thos. Nuticall to be Colonel of a Brigade, vice Sentleger decemed; dated 7th July 1823,—Sen. Maj. W. Dick-son, c. a., from 6th regt. L. C., to be Lieut, Col., in succession to Nuthall promoted; dated 7th July 1829.

6th Regt. L.C. Sen. Capt. J. Smith to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. H. Johnston to be Capt., and Sen. Corner W. E. Litchfield to be Lieut., vice Dickson promoted; dated 7th July 1823.-Sen. Maj. V. Blacker, c.n., from 1st L.C., to be Lient, Col., vice Colchrooke deceased; dated 20th Oct. 1823.

1st Regt. L. C. Sen. Capt. St. John Blacker to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Shawe to be Capt., and Sen. Corner J. Jones to be Lieut., in succession to Blacker promoted; dated 20th Oct.

1829.

Lieut. Gen. John Richardson, from Infantry, to be placed on Sonior List, vice

Bridges deceased.

Infinitry. Sen. Livut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Frederick Pierce to be Col. of a regt. vice Richardson placed on Senior List; dated 17th July 1823 .- Sen, Major B. B. Parilly, from 7th regt N.L., to be Lieut, Col. in succession to Pierce promoted; dated 17th July 1823.

7th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj) A. Balmain to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jas. Myers to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. W. Osburne to be Lieut. vice Parity promoted; dated 17th July 1823.—Sen. Maj. H. Durand, from 5th N.L., to be Lieut. Col., vice Mackintonh

deceased; dated 23d Nov. 1823.

5th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. M. Cubbon to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Poulton to be Capt., and Sen. East. J. R. Sayers to be Lieut, vice Durand promoted; dated 23d Nov. 1823 .- Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Gray to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. S. A. Grant to be Lieut., vice Whitehead deceased; dated 25th Jan. \$B24.

Major E. M. G. Showers, of Artillery, permitted (at his own request) to resign

command of 3d hat, of that corps.

Messrs. C. Brigge, J. Black, J., G. Dalzell, and J. T. Baldwin, admitted Cadera Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieut.

Mr. C. Massiter admitted Caslet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. J. Bell admitted Assist. Surg., and appointed to do duty under Garrison Surgenn of Fort St. George.

Feb. 13.-Maj. W. M. Burton, of Arillery, to Command 2d but, of that corps

or Golundar, vice Showers resigned. Capt. H. Hunter, of Artillery, to be Superintendent of Rock Establishment at Head-Quarters of Artillery, vice Craw-

Lieut, C. W. Nepenn, 7th N. I., to be Cantonment Adj. at Wallajahhad, vice Mitford returning to Europe.

Lieut. T. Ruddiman, 16th N.L., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 9d bat. of corps, vice Condell promoted.

Licut. W. H. Trollope, 21st N.I., to be Adj. to Rifle Corps, vice Campbell. Capt. J. Cursham, Mad. Europ. Regt.,

re-admitted on establishment without prejudice to rank.

Mr. W. Ross admitted a Cadet of Inf., and promoted to Ensign.

Frb. 17 .- Capt. D. Sim to officiate as Civil Engineer in Centre Division. Lieut. J. J. Underwood to ufficiate as

Civil Engineer in Northern Dividen.

Surg. Alex. Johnston to be Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George, vice Annesley returned to Europe.

Feb. 20.-1st Regt N. f. Sen. Lieut, (Brev. Capt.) A. Haultain to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. N. Douglas to be Lieut., vice Stone resired; dated 27th May 1823.
- Sen. Capt. G. 51. Steuart to be Major, Sen. Lieut (Brev.Capt.) J. R. Godfrey to be Capt., and Sen. Enc. J. W. Goldsworthy to be Lieux, vice Tolfrey deceased; dated 14th Oct. 1821 .- Sen, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Thompson to be Capt., and Ens. G. B. Marshall to be Lieut., vice Macdonald deceased; dated 28th Nov.

9th Regt. N.L. Lieut. W. Blood to take rank from 15th July 1823, vice Williams deceased, -Sen. Ens. J. S. Macvitie to be Lient., in succession to Clemon promot-

ed; dated 23d Sept. 1823

24th Regt. N.I. Lieut, T. Pauton to take rank from 6th Sept. 1821, vice Junes re-tired. Lieut. R. Watts to take rank from 23d June 1823, vice Allan deceased .-Sen. Ens. W. Bremmer to be Lieut, vice Gray decrased; dated 21st Sept. 1823,

Fib. 24.-7th Regt. L.C. Sen, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Kerr to be Capt, and Sen. Corner H. A. Nutt to be Lieut, vice Weir deceased; dated 16th Feb. 1824,

11th Regt. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Borthwick to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. F. S. C. Chabners to be Lieut., vice Cooper deceased; dated 17th Feb.

Assist Surg. Joseph Bainbridge permitted to enter on General duties of Army,

Feb. 27.—Suh-Assist, Surg. Wat, Gay permitted (at his own request) to resign

service of Hon. Comp.

Morch 2.—Capt. T. H. Monk, 18th
Rogt. N.I., to command Escort of Resident to Mysure.

Capt. R. Williams, H.M. 54th Regt., to do duty with Escort of Resident in Mysere, during detention of Capt. Monk at Hangalore,

Lieut. P. Thompson, 20th Regt. N.J., to be Adj. to 2d but, of corps, vice Taylor

returning to Europe.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe .- Jan. 16. Lieut. P. Fletcher, 29d N.L., for health .- 50. Lieut. Col. R. Taylor, Invalid Estab., for health.- Lieut. C. Farran, 6th N.I., for health 23. Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates, 23d N.I., for health.-Maj. W. Clapham, 4th N.L. for health.-26. Cornet S. P. M' Kenale, 2d

L. C., for health, 27. Lieur, B. Shee, 24th N.I., for bealth .- Lieux. (Brev. Capt.) W. Babington, 6th L. C., for bealth, via Bombay.- Feb. 6. Lieut. J. Horne, of Artillery, for health .- Surg. Jas. Annealey .- 10. Licat J. Campbell, 21st N.I., for health, -17. Maj. H. Yarde, Inv. estab., for health .- 24, Capt. J. Watkins, 5th L.C. for health -27. Capt. T. K. Limond, ald L.C.-Lieut, J. Henderson, 25d N.L., for health.-March 2. Lieut, W. R. Foskett, 10th N.I., for health.

To Sex .- Feb. 20. Capt. J. Maxwell, Commissary of Ordnauce at Seringapa. tam, for six months, for health,

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIFUART OF THE CATE MR. PUBLIS

Mr. Pugh [whose death we recorded in our last number] had not been many months in India, but during the short period of his residence amongst us, he had acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew him; with the public he had established a character which none but men of superior abilities ever obtain; and his death has caused a vacuum which will not easily be supplied. No man ever practised in the Supreme Court, whose opinions as a lawyer, were more relied upon; or whose talents and acquirements, as an Advocate, were more justly admired and respected, than Mr. Pugh's. As an orator he was peculiarly elequent and impressive.

For some years previous to his quitting England, Mr. Pugh was engaged in preparing for publication a book entitled " the Practice in the Master's Office," and the appearance of this work was anxiously looked for by the profession at home; this, however, was retarded by illness, and it. was subsequently abandoned on his obtaining an appointment at Madras. Within a short time after he had been called to the bar, he was attacked by severe illuess, under which he suffered for several years, he was consequently compelled to relinquish his duties in the Court of Chancery, where few men commenced their corper with such flattering prospects as Mr. Pugh, and eventually be determined to try the climate of India. Whilst recovering from his illness, and, when too weak to attend to his professional avecations, he armused himself by writing a Tale, which be afterwards published, and which has obtained some celebrity, under the title of "No Ethusiasm." It is believed, he was also the author of many minor publications.

By the death of this sacellent man, the various religious and charitable institutions at Madras have been deprived of one of their most realous and useful supporters; his loss will be long mourned not only by his family and intimate friends, but try all who were ocquainted with the many amiable qualifications he powered, Mr.

Pugh had just completed his 33d year .-Mad. Cour.

WHITE ANTELOPE.

We hear that on board the Lady Nugent has been embarked a beautiful white deer of the Antelope species, found in the vicinity of Kalludghee in the Southern Mahratta country, whilst the 2d Light Cavalry was encamped in that province. It was brought to the Carnutic by Lieut. Col. Walker of that corps, and we understand is intended to be presented to His Majesty; and that Dr. Annesley has taken charge of it home for that purpose.— Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 19.

SHIPPING.

derivate

March 6. Lady Campbell, Betham, from Calcutta. - 29. Merbarough, Cope, and Bombay, Parker, from Calcutta. - 90. Mary, Ardlie, from Calcutta.-31. Lady Amherst, Clifton, from Calcutta _ April 2. Swat, Cunningham, from Trincomallee.

-10. Fort William, Glass, and Caroline, Pearson, from Calcutta. -11. Joures Scott, Mackenzie, from Calcutta,-12. Britan-

Departures.

March 13. Ganges, Ford, for Calcutta, and Lody Campbell, Betham, for London. - April 3. Lady Menherst, Clifton, for London, - 8, King George the Fourth, Gover, John Hannerman, Alford, and Devid Charle, Falconer, for the South-WREEL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BRATTER.

Feb. 19. At the Presidency, the lady of W. R. Taylor, Esq., Civil Service, of a

- At Aroot, the lady of Lieut. F.

Hunter, 1st L.C., of a son. 20. The wife of Mr. Chas. Godfrey, of

B 5011.

25. At Jauluah, the lady of Lieut. Jas. Buchanan, 1st L. C., of a son.

March il. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Cal. Campbell, 46th Regt., of a son. 7. At Jaffnapatans, the lady of the Hev.

R. Carver, Missionary, of a daughter. 9. Mrs. J. Thompson, of a daughter.

13. The lady of Lieut. Col. Molesworth, of a daughter.

17. At Palgauscherry, the lady of Lient. Barnett, 7th regt., N.I., of a daughter. 20. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Eugenie

Magry, of a son.

23. At the Presidency Cantonment, the lady of Lieut, and Adj. Claridge, 1st bat, 22d regt. N.L. of a son.

26. At the Presidency, the lady of Ri-

chard Sprye, Esq., of the 9th regt. N. L., of a daughter.

April 1. At the Presidency, the lady of A. Crawley, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

4. At Royapentah, the wife of Mr. J.

W. Wymss, of a daughter.
9. At the Presidency, the lady of A. E. Angelo, Esq , Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARKELSCH.

Murch 7. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. C. J. Jones, to Miss Charlotte Skil-

8. John Babington, Esqu of the Civil Service, to Jane, eldest daughter of A. Spiers, Esq., of the Medical Establish-

9. At St. John's, Trichinopoly, Capt. W. Jones, 13th N. I., to Evelina, daughter of Jas. Wyse, Esq., Garrison Surgeon at

12. At St. Mary's, Trichinopoly, Chas. Roberts, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Emma Champion, eldest daughter of

Licut Col. Armstrong, C.B., and K.C.T.S., commanding H.M. Royal Regt. 15. At Pondicherry, Capt. A. Haul-tale, 1st N.I., to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Licut. Col. R. Price, of this

establishment.

23. At St. George's Church, J. W. Lewis, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Harriet, fifth doughter of the Rev. J. Dampier, of Langton, Domet.

April 3, At St. Mary's Church, Lieut. J. Clough, 1st bat, 9th N.L. to Miss Eliza Dixon, daughter of Lieut, Dixon,

formerly of the 19th Regt. .

DEATHS.

Feb. 11. At Sadras, J. S. C. Visseher, Esq., aged 52 years. 18. At Chingleput, Capt. J. F. Gell,

H.M. Royal Regt., aged 35.

— Of spasmodic cholers, Miss A. F. Mornes, aged 12 years.

- At Kurnool, the lady of Lieus, Bradfield, 1st bat, 13th regt., uged 21 years.

22. Mr. G. F. Cappel, a native of Ger-

many, aged 52 years.

— At Tranquelar, J. Lindgaard, Esq., formerly Accountant General in the Royal

March'3. At Trichendore, Jas. Charles, infant son of Jas. Monro, Esq., Civil Service.

7. At Jaffnapatam, in child-bed, Mrs. Carver, wife of the Rev. R. Carver, Mis-

sionary, aged 20 years.

8. At Tuticoriu, Mr. John de Jong. aged 82 years and nine months.

11. Mr. John Hunt, Clerk and Head Book-keeper at the Accountant General's Office in the Military Department.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. Con-

ductor Goodwin, aged 70 years.

April 1: At Poonamallee, of cholera to abus, Robert, the eldest son of Lieut.

Woodgate, H.M. 54th regt, aged ten

2. Wm. Ormsby, the infant son of Jan. Lawder, Esq., Assist Surg., aged eight

Lately, At Belgaure, the infant son of Capt. Kemble, A. A. G., of the Field Force.

BOMBAY. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS TO LEARN THE NATIVE

3d Jan. 1824 .- The attention of Government having been drawn to the necesairy which exists for medical officers holding certain appointments being conversant in one or more native languages, in like manner as is required of the officers in the civil and military branches of the service; the Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that henceforth no medical officer will be allowed to take charge of the office of vaccinator in any of the provinces under this Government, or be appointed to the medical duties of either of the political residencies of Baroda, Sattarali, or Ilbooj, until he has passed an examination in Hindoestance, or Maliratta, or Guarattee.-On the occurrence of vacancies, examinations will be held for carollilates, and the choice of Government will be made from among those who pass with credit, provided they possess the other requisites .- After the first complete change, the appointments will be made, as at present, on the ground of general merit, but the examination will be indispensable, and in the event of no medical officer passing, one will be appointed to the temporary charge of a vaccinatorship, or the medical duties of a residency, liable to removal as soon as any other, properly qualified, shall have passed the gramination.

PENNIONS TO MUDICAL OFFICERS.

26th Jan. 1824.—The Han. Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government General Order, dated 28 April 1810, to direct that the rates of pensions to motical warrant officers reported incapable of further duty, as laid down in Act XVIII. Section VI. of the code of Medical Regulations, dated 1st May 1821, be assignable to those only who shall have completed the full term of thirty years, be entitled to three-fourths, and that those who may not have served twenty years, be not entitled to three-fourths, and that those who may not have served twenty years, be not entitled to any pension; but as particular cases may arise, requiring exceptions

to the general rule, which prohibits the grant of pensions for any service under twenty years, in such instances, one half the amount of the established rate of pension will be granted.

OFF-REFEOSINGS.

2d Fro. 1821.—The Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that officers commanding extra corps shall in fusure be allowed to draw an annual advance on account of the off-reckonings; but such advance is by no means to exceed the average amount of the off-reckonings of former years. All applications for advances and payments, on account of sharers or compensations in lieu of off-reckonings, are, however, to be made in future through the Clothing Board, as directed in General Order of 17 Novylant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. W Langford to be Supernuncrary Assist. to Political Agent In Kattywar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

March 20, 1821.—Lieut Parr, 1st bat-4th regt., to have charge of Commissariat depart, at Malignum, dated 12th Feb. 1824.

Bomb, Europ. Regt. Lieut. E. Stewart to be Adj. vice Watts, dated 4th Feb. 1824.

March 22.—Lieut. W. W. Dowell, 5th N.I., to be an Assist. in Surrey Department in Southern Concan.

Regt. of Artil. Son, 2d Lieut, R. Warden to be 1st Lieut., vice Welland dec.; dated 17th Nov. 1622.

dated 17th Nov. 1822.

2d Lieut. T. Cleather to be 1st Lieut.
vice Walker promoted, ditto.

March 25.—Lieut, G. J. Jameson, Adj. 2d bat. 2d regt., to be Maj. of Brigade to Field Detachment from dato of its leaving Deesa; and Lieut. C. Crawley to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 2d N. I., from same period, vice Jamesop; order dated Deesa, 25th Jan. 1824.

Lieut. R. Payne to have charge of Commissional Department with Field Detuchment from date of marching from Dasses

Lieut. R. Payne to have charge of Bantr of Field Detachment, in addition to duties of Commissariat Department.

March 27,—Col. Dalbine, commanding Northern Districts of Guzent, permitted to proceed to Presidency on duty until 1st June.

April 6.—Eos. R. St. John, Europ. Regt., to be Lieut., vice Hubbard dec.; 2d April 1824.

April 13.—Sen. 2d Lieut. John Liddell, Regt. of Artillery, to be 1st Lieut., vice Jereis dec.; 7th April 1824.

April 15.- Capt. G. W. Gibson, Regt. of Artillery, to be Assist. Commissary of

Stores in Guzerat, in succession to Lieut. Jervis dec.

April 19 .- Lieut. Spencer, 1st bat. 3d regt., to superintend Repairs of Public Buildings at Sattarah, in absence of Lieut. Athill, engaged at Sholapore.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Sen. Midshipman F. W. Powell to be 2d Lieut., vice Bernard dec.

Sen. Midshipman W. Lowe to be 3d

Lieut., vice Hoyle dec. 2d Lieut. W. E. Rogers to be 1st Lieut., vice Dominicetti dec. Sén. Midship, C. Armstrong to be 2d

Lieut., vice Rogers promoted.
2d Lieuts, S. Richardson and J. H. Wilson to be 1st Lieuts, on augmentation, in consequence of equipment of the Hastings.

Sen. Midships. F. H. Broadhead and J. Harrison to be 2d Lieuts., vice Richard-

son and Wilson promoted.

Sen, Midships. J. Roband and W. Bryan to be 3d Lieuts, on augmentation.

The Han. Governor having been pleased to abolish the rank of Commander in the Hon. Company's Marine, and to increase the number of Senior and Junior Captains' to twelve of each rank, the following promotions are made; date of rank 12th April 1824 :

Junior Capta. R. Morgan, G. Walker, D. Ross, and W. T. Graham, to be Senior

Captains.

Commanders, W. Maxfield, P. Manghan, D. Jones, W. Arrow, H. Hardy, C. J. Maillard, J. Crawford, and R. E. Goodridge, to be Junior Captains.

1st Lieut. Thus, Tanner, to be Junior

Captain.

Lieut. Jus. J. Robinson to be Secretary and Accountant to Marine Board and Marine Judge Advocate; date 28th Feb. 1824.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEATH OF A KATTY CHIEF.

By intelligence from Kattywar, we learn that the notorious Bawa Walla has at last met the fate he has so long merited. He was attacked, on the 6th April, in Bessawaddar, by Hursoor, a Katty chief, with whom he had long been at comity, and was dain by him in a desperate conflict. It may be in the recollection of many of our readers, that this person, in 1820, carried off Lieut. Grant, of the Hon. Company's Marine, while in the Guicawar's service, and kept him in captivity for three months, during which time he was treated with the most savage emelty. For some years past Bawa Walla has been little heard of; but having lately resumed his former predatory course, apprehermions

were entertained that he would be the cause of disturbances in that part of the country, when his career has been thus unexpectedly closed by death. - Bom. Cour., April 24.

NAVAL EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BULLSHEEF.

On Monday the 5th April, the Hon, Company's frigate, Hastings, Capt. Geo. Barnes, commander, sailed from the har-bour for Madras and Calcutta, having on board eighty men of the Artillery, under the command of Capt. Russell, Lieuts. Law and Stamford, and thirty men of the Bombay Regiment, under Lieut. Bell. --Hom. Gaz.

The Lowjee family, Charles Forbes, and Cornwallis, having on board his Majesty's 20th Regt., under the command of Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, C.B., left the harbour on Monday, 19th April, for Cananore, and will proceed from thence to Madras, with

the 89th Regt. - Bom. Gaz.

Commodore Grant, in the Liffey frigute, sailed on the 29th March for the Coromandel coast, to assist in the operations against the Burmese.

TANNAH NEW CHURCH. -

On the 1st March the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church at Tannah, was performed by the venerable the Archileacon, in presence of the whole of the society resident in the place.

The plan of this church, designed by Lieut, W. A. Tate, is very generally admired, and the situation, on the esplanade in front of the burial ground, such as will make it a great additional ornament to a place which is celebrated for possessing many natural advantages.—Rom. Gez. Morch.

THE BACHELORS' BALL

We have not, for a long time past, seen any public entertainment go off so well as did the Bachelors' Hall on last Wednesday evening. To use the favourite phrase of Dr. Specific, " it was composed as follows"—An excellent selection of stewands-a general inclination to dance-universal good humour-and a fine cool evening; these ingredients being well mixed together, and taken with an excellent supper, before going to bed.

Before ten o'clock, the saloon in the Secretary's house, where the bull was given, was filled with all the fair and gay in our island. The Ball was opened with a country dance led off by Lady West and Col. Sandwith, and through a line of dancers extending from one end of the

room to the other.

Quadrilles followed in rapid succession, until past midnight, when the party retired. to the supper room. The dance was afterwards renewed and kept up with great

animation until a late bour.

We cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of the attention and activity of the stewards, and are happy to add that their zeal was met with a corresponding desire to be pleased on the part of the guests. A plentiful supper was provided for the occasion; the music was excellent; and every individual retired from the social and festive scene highly gratified with the hospitality and gallantry of the Bachelors of Bumbay. - Bom. Cour. Jan. 31.

SHIPPING.

derivals.

April 3. Ganges, Mitford, from Liverpool 10th Dec.

Departures.

March 29. H.M.S. Asia (84 guns),

Currie, for England.

April 19. Charles Forbes, Brydon; Cornwaltis, Hardie; and Loujer Family, Liwis, for Cananore and Madras. - 25, Grages, Mitford, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BERTHE.

March 11. At Poonah, the lady of Enn. Warrington, H. M. 67th regt., of a son. 20. At Sholapore, the lady of Lieut. S. Athill, of Engineers, of a daughter.

24. At Suttaral, the lady of Maj. J. Briggs, Resident, of a daughter.

29. At Sattarah, the lady of C. Kane, Esq., of a daughter.

April 2. Mrs. Higgs, of a son.

At Colabeh, the lady of Capt F. W. Frankland, H. M. 20th Foot, of a son.

9. At Jaulanh, the lady of Capt. H. Lock, of the Nimm's Home, of a daughter,

7. At Aurungabad, the lady of D. S. Young, Madras Medical Establishment. of a daughter.

19. Mrs. A. Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRINCES.

Murch 31. At Hingney, near Nagpore, Richard Jankins, Esq., Resident at Nagpure, to Eliza Helen, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

- At same time and place, Lieut. M. Stack, of the 3d Bombay L. C., to Cecilia, second daughter of the late Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

April 12. At Poonah, W. Carstairs, Esq., Medical Storckeeper, P. D. A., formerly of H. M. 45th regt., to Miss King, only daughter of the late John King, Esq., H. M. 47th regt.

BEATHS.

Merch 12. At Rajote, Geo. Lawrence, only son of Lieut. Worthy, Line Adjutant.

15. On board the James Sibbald, in Quilon Roads, John Campbell, Esq. eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Wm. Campbell, II. M. 78th regt., in his 20th year.

16. Mrs. Keys, widow of Capt. Joseph Keys, commander of the ship Elizabeth

of Bombay.

23. At Bandorah, the infant son of Mr. Thomas de Monte. April 1. Lient F. Hubard, Bombay

Europ. Reg., aged 24 years. 6. Mr. H. C. Moorehouse, Surgeon of

the ship Ganges, in his 21st year.

- At Bycullah, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. J. J. Sibbald Jervia, of the Bombay Artillery, and Deputy Commissary of Stores in Guzerat.

14. At the Presidency, Doctor C. A.

Verem.

17. Ens. E. Thompson, B. E. Regt, aged If years,

18. At the Presidency, G. A. C. Hyde, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 20 years.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 16. T. Eden, Esq., to be Collector of District of Chilow and Putelam, and Judge of Calpentyn.

John G. Forbes, Esq., to be First Assist. in Office of Chief Secretary to Go-

vernment.

Chas. Brownigg, Esq., to be Provincial Judge of Trincomallee.

J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., to be Collector of District of Batticaloa,

P. A. Dyke, Esq., to be Assistant to Collector of Jaffnapatam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRES CORPUS.

A judgment past in Jan. last, in the Supreme Court in Ceylon, respecting a return to a writ of Habean Corpus appears a man named Rossier had been removed from a ship in the roads by a magistrate, and was detained by virtue of an order under the hand nort sent of the Lieut, Governor in Council. He obtained a writ of Habers Corpus, directed to the party who had originally taken him into custody, who returned that the prisoner was not then in his custody. After some time it was discovered that he was in the charge of the Fort Adjutant, and a writ was on the point of being directed to him, but was staid at the respect of the Advocate Fiscal, who wished to communicate with the Government. In the mean time the Lieux. Governor in Conneil pasand a Regulation, declaring that it was, is, and shall be lawful for any individual in whose controly any person may be confined by due authority of the Governor,

to return a copy of such onler, which is a authorient return to any process calling for the production of the body of any person so in custody. We imagine this power is vested in the different Governments of India, by the particular clause which removes all acts done by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the competent authority out of the cognizance of the Courts of Law, except acts of tremon and felony. Thus we imagine, a copy of the warrant of deterilors, under the hand and seal of the Lieut. Governor, being returned to a writ of Habeas Corpus, would prevent the Supreme Court from any further interference. It is not to be supposed, however, that the individual is without his remedy. The law has pointed out the means of trying all questions between the government and individuals, but, for obvious reasons, secures the former from all interference by a local court, except in cases of treaton or felony .- Cal. John Bull, March 6.

MESSICK CHURCH AT REDRAGAMA.

On the 11th March, the Mission Church at Beddagaraa, in the district of Galle, was opened for the performance of divine service, when a very appropriate sermon was delivered in English by the Hon, and Venerable the Archdescon, and one in Singhalese by the Rev. S. Lambrick. The Hon. Sir R. Ottley, Puisne Justice, the Provincial Judge, Collector, and Cou-mandant of Galle, together with all the English families who were not prevented by peculiar circumstances, attended on the occasion .- Many, also, of the most respectable Burghers and other inhabitants of Galle and its vicinity, as well as the juincipal Modeliars and Headmen with a large assemblage of natives, were present. - Crylon Goz.

SIRTH.

Feb. 18. At Batticotts, Jaffaa, the lady of the Rev. B. C. Meigs, Missionary, of a daughter.

BEATH.

March 7. At Kornegalle, Mrs. Audain, wife of Brev. Maj. Audain, 16th Regt.

PENANG.

COLONEL PARQUEAR.

Jun. 21, 1824.—Vesterday morning, Col. Farquhar, late resident at Singapore, re-embarked on board the Ship Alexander, proceeding to Calcutta, under a salute from the Fort. He was accompanied to the beach by the Hon, the Governor and Stuff, the Commander of the Forces and Officers of the 20th regt. N. I., with the principal gentlemen of the actilement.

Amatic Journ .- No. 105.

The Colonel, during his chort stay been, experienced the greatest attention from his old and numerous friends, who were much gratified in leaving again the pleasure of seeing him, and we are luppy to say in perfect health.

At Malacca, where Col. P. had formerly been governor for the long period of nearly twenty years, he was received and welcomed by the authorities of the Netherlands Government, under the salute due to his runk, and with the most distinguished respect. The inhabitants of every description, recollecting his many private and amiable virtues, and his long, equitable, and paternal rule over them, evidened the most contint regard and attachment to him.—Penang Gaz.

DEATH.

Feb. 6. After a severe illness, Isabella, the lady of R. Caunter, Feg. Superintendant of Police, &c., and third daughter of J. Carnegy, Eaq., merchant, aged 20.

SINGAPORE.

COLONEL PARQUHAE,

It affords us sincere pleasure to record the marks of regard and esteen, which were evinced by the different classes of the community at the mement of Col. Farquelar's departure. On the 97th Dec. the principal merchants and British inhabitants reselved to request his acceptance of a piece of plate of the value of 5000 rupees, to mark their sense of "his private surth, uniform kindness, and hospitality, during the period of his residence at Singapore." The native labshitants, with whom Col. Farquiar has resided for twenty-eight years, and many of whom are personally and warmly attached to him, cause forward with similar testimonials of their regard.

Cel. Farquiar was accompanied to the beach by the greater sender of the European inhabitants of the sentlement, and by a large concourse of meiers of every class. In compliment to him, the troops formed a street from his lower to the landing place, and by onthacked at ten o'clock, under the customary salute; a great number of native bouts accompanied this respected individual to the ship to procession, according to their custom, and the Samuse Junies fired salutes as he present. We observed that Mr. Grawford the Resident, and Maj. Murray the Commanding Officer, with many other of the principal Enropean inhabitants, accompanied Col. Farropean inhabitants, accompanied Col. Farropean inhabitants, accompanied Col. Far-

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First. Farquise throng subsequently expressed a doubt as to whether he was contribut to receive the present without the sometion of the Governor General, it was agreed that he should secrept it conditionally.

qubar to the ship, anxious to pay him this, last tribute of esteem and affection.—
Beng. Hurk.

CONMERCIAL INTERCOUNTE WITH EASTERN

(From the Singspore Chronicis of 1st Feb. 1924.)

Sinm.—Thirteen jurks have already arrived, eight of which remain here, the rest have gone all to Prince of Wales' Island, being partly owned by Chinese nerebands of the place.—The articles imported by them are as usual, clayed sugar, rice, sait, coconnut oil, cast iron, culinary utunalla, sticklac, &c.

The British Schooner Anna Maria of London, had arrived a few days before the sailing of the last Junk; and was likely to make a favorable sale of her cargo, which she was on the point of exchanging

with the government.

Every account agrees upon the pacific disposition of the Government of Siaus, and their desire to cultivate, although upon their own terms, a commercial connection with us.

Cuchin China.—On the 29th and 30th Jan, the first two Junk's arrived from Cochin China. These vessels came from the port of Saigun, in lower Cochin China, in the very short period of four days; a striking proof that the N.E. Monsoon is at the very height.—They have brought rice, angar, raw allk. Tonquin lead, pickled purk, hog's lard, and live stock; also tea, and some other articles the produce of Chica.

Celeber and the Eastward.-About 100 Bugis prabus have come here this senson, from various parts of the Eastern Seas, being a greater number than has ever visited the port before; notwithstanding a civil war premiled in the interior of Celebes, which detained a considerable numher of them. The size of these boats is from 40 to 100 tous, but commonly from 40 to 50. Their crews average from 90 to 80 men, and at one period we had not fewer of these strangers among us than They have from two to three thousand. Imported about 50,000 dollars worth of tortoise-shell, and the usual articles to a considerable mount. The greater number of them have now left us, The articles of esportation, in which they have chiefly dealt this year, are fire-arms and ammunition, white British cottons, bombasins, light broad cloths, opium, iron and stuck

(From the Singapore Chronicle of 6th Feb. 1854.)

Chies.—A Junk of the description called by the Malays red head (i. e. from the province of Canton), arrived on the 14th Jan., her burthern is about 600 tons; she cleared out from the part of Chunglim, situated about two hours' sail up the river

Staka, and performed the voyage in 16 days. Her cargo is estimated to be worth 70 or 80,000 dollars.- Two of these distinguished by the designation of green head (i. c. from the province of Fuhkren) arrived from Emoyone one on the 25th, and the other on the 27th. The first is of shout 200 or 250 tons burthen; she unde her passage in 12 days. The value of her cargo is supposed to be £60,000. - The second is rather larger, being of about 200 tons. Three days after leaving Emoy, she met with bulsterons weather, and for the preservation of the ressel and her crew was under the necessity of throwing overboard a portion of her carge. The amount has not yet been ascertained, but must be considerable, as the Commander states they were thus employed for three days. A fourth Junk, a red-head one, cause in on the 30th, her size is about 350 tous; she left the port to which she belongs, Ampo in the river Sautae, on the 17th; £60,000 is considered the value of her cargo. 'The Canton Junks have brought 19 or 1,300 passengers, and the Fulkeen about 700, who have left China with the intention of neeking their fortune in these paris. - Each passenger from Emoy pays about nine dollars pa sage money, and those from Chunglim and Ampo are churged about six.

As the cargoes imported by the Junka are very similar, the following account of that brought by the first which arrived from Emoy, will give our readers a general

idea of what they comist.

31,200 packages of cardira-ware containing about 640,250 pieces, of thirty one different slees and patterns, and 95 backets containing about 20,000 pleers, priscipally cujes; 10,000 flooring tiles, 200 coping stones, 12,000 black paper umbrellas, 5,000 variegated ditto ditto, 50 boxes of dried pastry, 120 ditto confertionary, 50 dino dried fruits; 12 bundles of Lin Chin, a certain edible plant; 6 ditto of dried fungus, a species of pixica, that grows out of old rotten wood; is ditto of champigon, 5 boxes of dates, 40 backets of dried fruit, the disappins, 50 ditto of sugar candy. 8 ditto of vermicelli, 5 bushets of self fish; 100 ditto of Kalan, a fruit very like olive, pickled in salt; 20 boxes of sweetments, 26 ditto and 10 bags of medicines, 10 boxes of silk slutes, 10 ditto of cloth ditto, 5 ditto of stran ditto, 20 dino of incense sticks, 10 casks of lamp oil, 550 boxes of tobacco for the Bugis market, 2000 ditto for the Chinese, 40 ditto of combs, 1 bex of hair peccils, 40 jars of salted regetables, 400 ditto of pickled ditto, 100 bales and 20 boxes of uankeers, 200 boxes of gold thread, 110 ditto of ten.

The above list has been communicated to us by the Communder; but as there exists a degree of jealousy among Asiatic

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possibly may not be perfectly accumite.

Siam. - Since our last, three more Sinmess Junks have entered the harbour. Their aggregate burdien is 600 or 700 tons. They are laden with the usual staples of Sam, and some orpicles of Chinese produce. The quantity of sugar brought by them is 1,500 pikels, of rice 2,980, salt 1,400, oli 150, and stielae 40 pikols, and 4,000 qualies (eastiron cooking poes.) The King of Siam's ship came in one of the flest, with a cargo of augar, rice, sticke, benjamin, ivory, tin, mpan and rose-wood, &c., which is to be sold here. The ship was originally intended to be sent to China, but met with bad weather, and was obliged to return to Siam, where her cargo was partially sitered, and her destination changes .- She beings letters for Coverament from the Siamese minister.

Cochin China. - Two junks have arrived from Salgun; one came in on the 31st Jan., the other on the 2d Feb.; they bring 2,000 pikels of rice, 500 of sugar-enady, 40 of oil, 40 of hagelard, 40 of dried fruits, SO of salt fish, 40 of salt pork, 129 of arrack, and 40 of dholl. The lat which came in brought despatches for Gurernment from the Governor of Lower Cochia China. We hail with great pleasure this intercourse, as it will naturally lead to an extension of our commercial commexica with Cochin China.

DOMESTIC INVELLIGENCE.

High Tides. - The very high tides which have been annually noticed about Februsay, took place enther earlier this year (on the 18th of last January), and were the highest that have been experienced sings the formation of the settlement. respectable and industrious Chinese sustains a loss of near a thousand dollars, in rice and sugar, which were stored in a temporary warehouse built on a low part of the S.W. bank of the river, the tide baring considerably overflowed the floor of the building. We are not aware that any more duringe was done.

Distressing Accident .- On the evening of the 2d, as the crew of the brig Philetax, which has been laid ashore at Tanjong Aru to repair, were clearing away the sond, for the purpose of affording a greater facility of examining her bottom, the vessel auddenly fell over, and buried the captain and one of the seamen under her. It was about five in the afternoon when this distreasing event occurred, and the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were not reenvered until midnight, when life was perfeedy extinct. The coroner's inquest, which was held on the 3d, found that Capt. Hall died through suffication, and the seaman (Young) in consequence of violent contusions. Capt. Hall was a very amiable young man, and bore a very high

nurchants of detailing their eargoes, it character in his profession; the manuar (Young) is also very highly spoken of; neither have left families.

Serious Affray .- In addition to the above unfortunate accident, two affrays took place, in one of which a Chinese was severely wounded, and in the other a Ma-lay lost his life. The Chinaman had had some words with a young Malay, respecting a small delat, and was assaulted by him and his corarades. He was struck a severe blow on the head with the sharp edge of a puddle, fell, and a considerable effusion of blood ensued; when the Malays, thinking that they had murdered him, pushed off their prain, and put to sea. They were purshed by the police, with much activity, to a considerable distance, but succeeded in effecting their escape. — In the other case, a man, returning from his work, had some dispute with his master, whom he attempted to stab, but the thrust was parried by the latter, who, in return, krissed him, immediately absconded, and has not been heard of since, though every exertion has been made for life appreliansion. - Niegapore Chroniste, Feb. 5.

JAVA.

We have been favoured with the perusal of acrounts from Batavia, in which it is stated that the monthly revenue derived. from the excise on opium had increased, in the last sale of the farms, one lac or rupees. The farmers and contractors are some of the principal English houses of agency on the island. - Singapore Caramicle.

His Exc. the Governor General Ima judged it to be necessary, for the purpose of obtaining a more accurate knowledge of the state of the possessions of his Majesty in the Molarceas and Celebes, to visit them in person. He accordingly sailed on the 17th of July, first for Amboyna, accompanied by Messrs. Vander Graff, Counsellor of the Indies; Schneider, Sccretary to the Regent!; Col. Janffret; Lieut Col. Sluers, his Aid-de-ramp; and Surgeon-Major Heil. The Lieut Governor, Gen, De Kock, will command in his absence,-Dutch Paper.

Letters from Batavia, of January last, announce that Baron de Capellan, the Governor General, has received his Majesty's permision to return home, and will leave the government in the hands of General De Kock.

BEATU.

Sept. 22, 1523. At Batavia, the Hon. C. A. G. Visscher, aged 65. He has served as first counsellor of the N.O.I. Company.

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RHIO.

On the 15th Jan, a fire broke out in the Canton Chinese quarter, but was subdued in about an hour's time. Upwards of 30 houses were burnt, but not much valuable property was destroyed, as the houses haid in ashes were of an inferior description, belonging to the lower classes of Chinese. These infortunate infants lost their lives. This fortunate that the five was so soon got under, as some of the wealthlost Chinese merchants have their warehouses in the vicinity. The fire broke out in a house of ill fane, through the negligence of a we-man who was subking critism.

man who was anaking opium.

The spring idea of the 18th attained a rauch greater height than usual, having risen above the floor level of some of the bouses inhabited by Chinese shop-keepers, and damaged a consider ble quantity of their goods.—Singapore Circunicie.

BORNEO.

The Datch expedition which sailed last September, into the interior of the island, up the river of Pontiana, to a distance of more than 300 miles, returned in the end of November. The object of this expedition was to reduce to subjection the hitherto independent native states of Saugae, Sintang, and Silat. In this they were completely successful, the natives having yielded without offering the least resisnoce. The Netherlands Government, by this measure, become undisputed masters of all Borneo, from the eastern confines of the state of Banjermania to the portlern boundary of that of Sambas. This includes all the gold and diamond mines of the island, and not only the Malays, but also the Chinese, and Dayaks, or aberiginal population of the country within the limits above described. The ports which are now open to European commerce, are Banjermusin, Printigus, Mompawa, and Samuel only .- Singapore Chronicle, Feb. 1.

COCHIN-CHINA.

Accounts to the middle of Jan. represent the country in the same state of repose it has enjoyed for many years back. The envoy from Ava, in company with the Cochin-Chinase depoty, who had returned with him from that country, had reached Saigan safely in the Portuguese ship, on which a passage had been hespitably taken for him by the Hon. Mr. Phillips, the Governor of Penang, after the destruction of his own junk by a fire in the harbour of that place. From thence he had proceeded to the capital, where he is reported to have been well received by the court. The old Governor of Saigan, who received our mission so graciously in 1822, and with-

out where no public measure of consequence is carried into effect, had also gone up to the court a abort time after him. The king of Cochin-China had prepared a vessel to carry the Burman envoy hack, and it was expected he would set out about the end of February. What pulitical consequences are likely to result from this mission, we have not been able to learn, but the present accounts do not confirm the rumours which have been for some time in circulation at this place, that it had ended in a coalition against the Siamese.

No European or American vessel had visited Seigno for the purposes of trade, since the British mission left it in Sept.

1822. - Singapore Chronicle.

CHINA.

MARKETS AT CANTON.

The sales of articles imported into China this season, with the exception of opium, have been remarkably favourable: Straits produce, in particular, has sold well. Basen tin is quoted at dollars 26 and 27 a pilol, Lingin at dollars 25, but a small quantity baving been imported, and the largest proportion, a lot of 1,500 pikols, being in the hands of an individual on an American bottom. Pepper had been sold at 123, but was falling. Rattans at 34 dollars, and beetle-nut at 44.

Patna opium is quoted at dollars 13,000, and Benares at dollars 1,200, Early in the season a decided preference had been shown for the opium of 1822; but latterly, neither that nor new was in demand. Maiws at dollars 970, and Turkey at 1,000 dollars. Hetter sales of cotton were effected than had been known for many years. The improvement had been progressive, but had been rapidly advanced by the total failure of the crops in the cotton diserlets, in consequence of an inunda-The Chinese merchants had generally effected their purchases before this hast circumstance had become public; and one ship only had received the full benefit of the enhancement. The price was from 10 to 11 mbes.

All Chinese goods were extremely doar, in consequence of the great demand for the Europe market,—Singapure Chronicle, Feb. 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Gazettes, to the 20th February, state, that the harvest is said to have been so abundant as to preclude the necessity of seeking maintaine from the sister colony. The new sharch of St. James was consecrated at Sidney on the 11th February. The sittings of the Criminal Cuprt had just finished, without a single capital con-

viction, being the first instance of a met-

The Gazette of Feb. 19 contains the following paragraph:—" Mr. Hilly, the magistrate, has just returned from an elevendays' excursion into the interior; from whom we obtain the disagreeable tidings of the country, for the space of sensity miles round, being consumed by fire. The cause of this disaster, which will inevitably prove destructive to quantities of stock, is attributed to some disputes that have arises between the natives and stockmen; the former, to be revenged, have set fire to the grass."

MAURITIUS.

DEBRICARIS,—1038 OF THE DELIGHT SLOOP OF WAR.

(Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at the Mauritius, dated 6th April, 1824):—" We have much regret in acquaining you, that this island was visited with a very severe laurricane on the 23d February, which has done considerable damage to the shipping in harbour, and has entirely ravaged the interior of the island. We have the painful task to add, that there is little reason to doubt that his Majesty's ship Delight, Captain Hay, must have foundered, with every one on board, during that gale. She was distinguished about three leagues from the land, on the evening of the 22d February. Several pieces of wreck were washed on shore two days after the lurricane, to the northward of the island, which were instantly recognized as belonging to the Delight, by a Midshipman and the As-

slatant-Surgeon, as well as by the Quartermester and five sallors, who had been previously put in charge of a French slave brig, and were by this circumstance providentially acred."

Another letter, dated May 22, 1824, says......" The total loss of his Majesty's ship Delight seems no longer to remain doubtful. The last that was seen of her was on the evening of the 22d February, when she was seen standing into Port Louis, and after the gale was over, several pieces of her wreck were washed on shore, which were identified by the Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Murray, Master's Mate of the Delight, who had been left behind; such as two binmeles, a port of the gun-room bulkhoad, upon which some of the names of the gun-room officers had been cut or written, litl of the carpenter's chest, with his name upon it, floating over Captain Hay's crbin, part of the log-board, &c. &c. It appears the Delight was returning from Providence Island to Port Louis, with 123 slaves on board, that had been saved from the wreck of a French vessel, as the Port Captain at Port Louis had been despatched, some time previous to the 23d February, in a vessel taken up by Government, to bring the said slaves from Provibeen there before him, and had taken them on board. On the 10th April the island. of Mauritius suffered severely; our iiformant states that scarcely a tree was left standing; many of the houses were blown down, and the crops completely destroyed, In addition to the vessel already mentioned as lost, we have to add the Governor Brisbane, Capt. Nolbrow."

Mome Intelligence.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Brevet.

Capt, J. Pudner, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, and Psymaster of the Company's Dépôt at Clutham, to have the local rank of Captain while so employed.

Capt. J. Ovens (employed as Chief Engineer in New South Wales) to be Major

in the Army.

MISCELLANEOUS

We have great pleasure in acquainting our readers, that Major-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Madras, in the room of Sir Thos, Munro,

The following arrangements in India, have been determined upon :- Sir F. Mac-

naghten, who has for many years occupied the station of a Puisse Judge at Calcutta, is about to retire, and is to be succeeded by Sir G. Grey, one of the Puisse Judges at Madam. Mr. R. Palmer, of the Chancery Bar, succeeds Sir G. Grey at Madam.

Despatches have been received at the Admiralty Office, addressed by Vice-Admiralty Sir Harry Neale to John Wilson Croker, Esq., and dated in the Bay of Aiglers, the 26th of July, reporting that the differences between this country and the Regency of Algiers were on that day attancerority arranged, and that the hostilities between the two countries had accordingly ceased.

St. Petersburgh, July 7.— The seven Sultans in the chans of the Kirghis, who have been here as deputies since the month of November, set out yesterday on their return home, accompanied by the officers appointed to attend them by the Governor-General of West Siberia. During their may have they resided in a house belonging to the Government, and were maintained at its expense. On the 1st of the month they last an andience of Count Nessetrode. Minister of Foreign affairs, when they received their new code of laws, drawn up in the Ituation and Kirghia languages, which lays down the basis of their future relations to the Russian empire as a Nomucla tribe tributary to it, and under its protection.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 24th Rogt, of Four bearing on its colours and appaintments, in addition to any other budges or devices which may have been heresoftere granted to that regiment, the words "Cape of Good Hope," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of that regiment at the capture of that colony on the 8th January 1806.

On the 17th July, a most magnificent ship, built for the Australian Company, was launched from the dock-yard of Mesers Mearies and Son, Leith. She is rated at 4.11 tans, and exceeds by five tone the largest vessel over built at Leith. She was launched in due form, after receiving the name of the "City of Edinburgh," and descended from the stocks into her proper element and the shouts of an immense assemblage of spectators.

The letters from Malta state, that the Marques of Hastings had commerced his administration by adding 50 per cent, to the duties on ferrign corp, and by ordering the Italian refugees to leave the island. Hy the operation of the former measure, the trade in corn will be entirely restricted to the produce of Egypt. Several vensels with wheat from Sielly had returned without breaking bulk. One of the letters mys ... This measure bas shaken the popularity of our new Governor. It has been very bustily determined upon, with a view to emist the landed preprietors, who have been loudly complaining. The Goversment have in deposit more than 90,000 salms of Egyptian wheat, which they will thus be enabled to sell."

The William Harris transport, which was ordered to attend Capt. Parry to the rerge of the ice, has returned, after discharging bereargo into the Recla and Pury. She left the discovery ships on the 2st of July, in the neighbourhood of Whale-fish Islands, Buffin's Bay, all well, and about to proceed in the pursuit of the ulterior objects of the expedition.

Sir Thomas S. Raffles and family have

arrived in the Mariner, from Bencoolen. The Mariner sailed from Fort Mariborough on the 10th April, and from St. Helena on the 1d July. Capt. Young, and the officers and crew of the late ship Fame, have also arrived in the same vessel.

Letters from St. Helena mention that a huge mass of overlanging rock, just below the larrier gate of the upper side of the road from Ladder-hill, gave way on the 19th of June, and fell in large fragments into the vale. The concession greatly alarmed the lababitants of the town of St. James; but the destruction which was apprehended did not ensue. One small bouse only was seriously damaged, and one man was killed.

Capt. Seely, the Author of " The Wonders of Elnea," proposes to capitalists, in this age of improvement and speculation, to engage in excavating a Cond from the Red Sea to the Nile, across the Isthmus of Suez, to join the waters of the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean. " When we cast our eyes (mys Capt. S.) on the rich countries of Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, whose varied and rich merchandise would be drawn, in the course of a few years, to Suez, as a kind of great mart. and depot, and these extensive countries taking our goods from the same spot, the most central that can be conceived for India, Africa, and the Mediterraneau, it is clear that, with the energies of the English, and the great resources of the natives, a Company enablished at Suez, and possessing the Canal, would, in the course of a very few years, powers a prodigious trade, and realize to the projectors and supporters of the plan interest profits. It would greatly benefit the Mother Country, assist the East-India Company in their commercial operations, and in short would open a vant field for speculation, with every prospect of success. The country is dat, and of a light soil; the distance is a there nothing; the inhabitents are, with proper measures and treatment, tractable and faithful, their Chiefi easy to be gained over, and their nid and protection secured for trifling some; and when once this is accomplised, their faith is briokable."

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 24, 1824. Company's Paper.

Remittable 144 flom. Ra., per 100 f.cca IIa. Non Remittable... 114 to 140 ditto per dieto.

Exchange,

On London, at 6 monsha' eight, 1a, 1st, per Ruper. On Calcutra, at 30 days' sight, 100 flom Ra. per 100 Sicra Rt.

On Madras, ditto, 96 Bont, Rs. per 120 Madras.

Se. "

Colcutto. April 5, 1824. Government Becurliles.

Bemirtable..... S. Ro., 38 0 to 39 u per cent. prem. Non-Rambitable 5 0 to 15 1 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Permiam 40 to 45 per cent, nominal.

Pachoppe.

On Landon, d months' sight, per Sic. Rupes-ju Buy, 1s. 10d. tu la to d. -- to Sell, 1s. 10gd. tu in Find.

On Bomblay, 30 days' night, Sa. liv. 28 per 100

flien, Rapres. On Madrun, citto, Sa. Re. 94 to 50 per 1:30 Madina Rapter.

Bank of Bengel Rates.

Discount on Pelvate Bills 3. In. I o per cent. Dicto Government duto 2 8 ditto.

Ballian, &c. Spanish Dollars S. Ro. 210 18 to 211 4 per 100 dol-

Bank of England Notes to 8 to 11 o each.

> Midran, April 5, 1821. Government Securities,

Exchange. On England, at ein munths' sight, in. 85. per

Madras Raper. On Bengal, at 10 days' algir, 81 to 97 Stree Dupers per 100 Stadtas Rupres.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrients.

Aug. S. H.M.S. Ada (84 guns), Currie, from Bonday and Ceylou; at Portsmouth.

4. Hope, Flint, from Bengal and Ma-

drass at Deal.

5. Lado Campbell, Betlimm, from Bongal and Madras; Hoyne, Lawson, from Bengal; Weterlee, Studd, from Hombay; Charlatte Streemann, from Hombay, and thoun, Harrison, from N. S. Wales; at

- Pilst, Gardner, from Bengal and Antigua; at Portamouth.

7. Newtone, Edwards, from Bengal and Marlens; at Deal.

16. Potton, Wellmank, from Bengal; at Deal.

19. Maidand, O'Brien, from Bengal 9th March; off Margate.

20. Colemata, Stroynu, from Bengal 19th.

March; nt Liverpool. 22. Mariner, Herbert, from Benevo-

len and St. Helena; off Plymouth.

- Ganger, Mitford, from Bombay 26th April; at Liverpool.

21. Ludy Ambernt, Clifton, from Bengal 16th March, and Madras 2d April; at Deal.

Department.

July 28. Bridget, Lealie, for Bungal; from Liverpool.

51. Mediceranean, Stewart, for Ceylon; from Deal.

21. Circamion, Douthwaite, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

Aug. 2. Imbelia, Leeds, for Bunvin; from Liverpool.

S. Asu and Amelia, Astew, for New South Wales, with convicts; from Deal.

7. Samh, Bowen, for Bombay; Euphrates, Mond, for Muleira and Deugal; and Moffatt, Brown, for China and Queber; from Deal.

10. Cambriand, Carns, for New South Wigles and Van Diemon's Land; from

Deel.

22. Regalia, Henning, for Maderia, Cope, and Bombay; Morley, Holliday, for Madras and Bengal; and Juliano, Fotherington, for China and Quebec; from Portsmouth.

93. Milfant, Horwood, for Bombay;

from Pertunouth.

24. Cumbrian, Clarkum, for Bombay; from Gravesend.

27. Orynthia, Thumpson, for Bombay; from Graveend.

Passengers from India,

Per Hercules (lately serired), from Bonhay; W. Whondon, Esq., M. D. from Bombay; Misses Mary, Eliza, and Cleilia Hooper, from Ceylon; one female agregat.

Per Marie, (lately arrived), from Bata-via: Capt. Thos. T. Harrington, from Singapore.

Per Lady Compbell, from Hengal: Mrs. and Mim Heathcote; Lleur. Col. Heath; cota; Mrs. Vrigion; G. Vrignon, Eaq., merchant; four Masters Vrignon; Miss E. Chilent; Miss M. Neale; J. H. Swinboe, Eaq.; Miss J. Swinboe; Mrs. S. Beil; Dr. A. Napler; Thos. O. Partridge, late Cornet 11th Brags; Master J. Napier; Dr. J. Hickman, Assist. Surg. Beng, Estab.; J. Mac Crae, Esq.; Mrs. B. Brabam; Mrs. Daunt; Miss M. B. Braham; Mrs. Daunt; Miss M. Davis; Sam. Wondland, Essp. morchant; Moster Waller :-- From Madras : Mrs. A. Mitford; Mrs. Eliza Hall; Capt. J. G. Mitford, Madras army; Linux A. Shiel, H.M. 89th Foot; Lieut, J. Ralph, H.M. 30th Foot; Lieut. W. Arrestrong, H.M., 41st Foot; Miss A. Home; Miss M. Mitford; three Musters Minford; four servants; thirty invalids; three women; four children.

Per Waterlao, from Baughay : Mr. Liddell; Assint Surg.

For Neptune, from Bengal and Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ellerion, and three children; Capt, and Mrs. Pitzgevold, and one cliffed; Lleut, Mulkero, 11th Drags; Mrs. and Miss Mulkern; Miss Toone; J. Burn, Eeq., merchant; Mr. Roy, missionary; Mrs. Ray, and two children; Surg. Mansell and child; Assist. Surg. Harrison, N.I.; Mr. Lampton; two Mr er and Master Breton; two European

servants; five native dicto.-From the Cape: Lieut. Ystes, H.M. Service.

Per Charlotte, from Bombay: Mr. Var-

quinrsen, merchant.

Per Maitland, from Bengal: Mrs. Courtayne; Mrs. Dale; Mrs. O'Brien; Col. Famuhar, Madras Engineers, (late Governor of Singapore); Lieut. Courtayne, H.M. 44th Regt.; Dr. Corling, Bengal service; R. Murmy, Esq., R.N.; F. Ferguson, Esq., owner of the Maitland; Capt. R. Chiefala, Greek patriot; S. Smart, Esq., from the Cape; - Children; Miss Bernard; Miss Dale; Master Dale; Master Courtayne; Master Davies; Master Breen. - Mrs. Ballard and Capt. M'Kenzie were left at the Cape.

For Potton, from Bengal : Mr. W. and Mrs. Brodie; Cornet il. Collins, H.M. 16th Lancers; Master W. S. Harrowell; two Misses Brodie; thirty-five invalids .-Mr. R. Lidiard was left at the Cape.

Per Hope, from Bengal and Madras Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Harper; Mrs. Pugh; Mrs. Foote; Mrs. Pateun; Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, H.M. 46th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Yates, H.C.'s 15th N.f.; Major Yarde, H.C.'s S.; Rev. H. Harper, disto; Capt. MacDonald, H.C.'s 1st Regt. N. I.; Capt. Condell, H.C.'s 18th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Warlock, H. M.'s 69th Foot; Lieut, Nugent, 54th; Lieut, Thornbury, ditto; Lieut, Sutherland, 45th; Lieut, Campbell, ditto; Lieut Patoun, 54th; uine children; one European servant; one native ditto; sixty-four invalids.- J. A. Moore, Esq., Nizam's service; Lieut. M'Kenzie, 18th L. Drage ; and one native servant, were landed at the Cape.

Per Bayer, from Bengal: Mrs. Broaders; Miss A. Neil; Richard Holdsworth, Esq.; Lieut. Jas. Burney, Company's service; Miss Brown; Master Brown; Miss Robertson; Master H. Lefevre; and one native male servant.

Per Nepos, from the Mauritine: Lieut. Bushelwell, of France, and Lieut. Camp.

bell.

Per Ocean, from New South Wales: r. Currie; Mr. Woodhouse; Mr. 31r. Woodhouse; Mr. Hisckstone, Doctors Douglas, MacTernan, Walker, and Davis; Capt. Irwin, Bengal Army; Adj. Mackay, 3d Foot; Mrs. Mockay; Mrs. Irwin and four children; Mrs. and Miss Young. Per Lady Amhers, from Bengal: Capt.

Clifton, and Mr. Richard Prince, from

St. Heleun,

Per I'dney (expected) from Madras: Lieux, Gregg, H.M. 30th regt.; Lieuxa, Foskett and Davidson, H.M. 46th Regt.; Lieut, Henderson, 23d regt., M.N.I.— From Bengal: Mrs. Goodman; Mrs. Deadwick; J. W. Keye, Esq.; Lieut. Sheet.

Per Merherough, (expected) from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Greig; Miss Greig; Mr. Shuter; and Mr. Underwood.

Per Lady Nugent, from Bengal (atrived at the Cape, bound to Gibraltar and London): Mrs. Weldon; Lieut, Col. J. Noble, C.B., Horse Brigade; Licut. Col. Weldon, 2d las. Artillery; Major W. Clapham, 4th N.I.; Jas. Annesley, Esq., Surgeon; Lieut. J. Home, 1st last, Arfillery; Mr. John Gibson; Mr. Harbour Wright,

Passengers Outword.

For Milford, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Leicester; Miss. L. H. Hough; Miss. Williams; Dr. Kerr; Licut. Doy; and Gent, Cadet F. Farmet.

Vessels spoken with-

Macqueen, Walker, London to Bengal and China, 29th April, lat. 16, 23, N., long, 78, 53, E, all well.—Duke of Bedford, Cunynghame, 19th May, off the Cape of Good Hope, all well.—Layton, Miller, London to Bengel, 6th July, in lat, 37, 30, N., leng, 18, W., all well-Sir Edward Paget, Genry, London to Bengal, 3th Feb., lat. 38, S., long, 26, E.

Mucellaneurs Occurrences.

The Lady Amberst has brought intelligence that the following ships were taken up on the expedition to Madras, in addition to those formerly mentioned :- Taharus, Capt. D. Oliver; Resolution, A. Bramwell; John Bannermann, J. C. A. ford; James Colvin, R. Wemyns; Bomlmy Merchant, J. Hill; Helen, H. Langley; David Clark, P. Falconer; Ferguson, J. Sutherland, ; Virginia, P. Hatler; East Indian, P. Ray; Hercules, J. Heron; Vittoria, J. H. Southam; and Susan, W. Hamilton.—The Jangeer, Capt. Abellussan; the Ann, Capt. Gibson; and David Malcolm, Capt. Hanwell, were also expected to be engaged.

In addition to the vessels formerly stated to have been taken up at Calcutta, for the expedition, the Anna Robertson, W.

Clark, was engaged.

There were no ships at Bembay, from England, during the stay of the Gauges, and freight was, in consequence, exceedingly high.

The Greenock, Sir Godfrey Webster, and Asia, were taken up at Sydney, New South Wales, in Feb. last, to convey the right wing of the 48th Regt. to Mailras, and ex-

peried to sail 25th March.

By accounts from the Mauritius, of the 3d May, we learn as follows:-The George the Fourth, Prissick, had been hove down, and taken in cargo; she was expected to tall the 10th June. The Albion, Best, and been hove down, her starboard side stripped, and got in the new masts; she was expected to sail for London about the 25th July. The Barossa, Hutchioson, was not strained or damaged during the hurricane, and sailed for Bengal the 5th April. The Danish ship,

Governor Bille, was unloading, and not likely to be condemned, as previously re-

The Lord Hungerford, Farquiarson, had arrived at the Mauritius, previous to the 3d May

The Edward, Newton, from Bengal to the United States, has been burnt at sea.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

July 27. At Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. Clarke, 46th regt., of a son.

25. The lady of G. Grant, Esq., of Russell Place, Fitzroy Square, of a daughter.

29. At Chelsen, Middleser, the lady of Dr. A. F. Ramssy, late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son

30. At her father's house, Wellington Parade, Gloucester, the lady of N. J. N.

Buckle, Esp., of a doughter.

Aug. 22. At Bury St. Edinomils, Mrs. Thornson, of City Terrace, London, of a

WARRIAGES.

June 22. The Rev. T. Robertson, A. M., Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir John M'Namura Hayes, Bart., of Old Burlington Street,

July 19. At Ashted, Surrey, R. C. Scarlett, Esq., eldest son of James Scarlett, M.P., to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late George Smith, Esq., Chief

Justice of the Mauritius,

27. At Lambeth Church, J. M. Dermot, Esq., late of the 11th Regt. of Foot, to Frances Xaviera, relict of the late M. W.

Bayly, Esq., Upper Kennington Green, 31. John Wentworth, Esq., second son of G. W. Wentworth, Esq., of Wooley Park, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of Jacob Bounques, Esq., of Branbornhury, Heris,

Aug. 6. At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Paterson, of his Majesty's 63d Regt., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wm. Sherilf, of the Madras

Canalry.

11. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Sanderson, of the Berujal Cavalry, to Elizabeth Oswald, eldest daughter of Alex. Andersoo, Esq., of Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square.

12. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Edward Builer, Esq., grandson of the late Han. Mr. Justice Buller, to Mary Anne, elilest daughter of the late Major General Coote Manninglam.

24. At St. John the Evangeliat's, Westminuter, R. Wilton, Esq., of Glouces-ter, to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of James Hallett, Esq., of Dulwick, and formerly of Bombay.

Anatic Journ. - No. 105.

DEATHS.

April 11, At Sea, on board the Asia, from Calcuita, T. L. Reid, Esq., R.N., eldest son of Sir John Reid, Bart.

May 4. On board II, ML's ship Victor, Lieut. J. W. Thomas, eldest son of Lieut. Gen. Thomas, of Brockhill-house, near

June 25. At Jersey, aged 58, Lieut Col. Spawforth, late of the 2d Ceylon Regi-July 11. At Inverary, Major General Dugald Compbell.

22. At Grent Canford, near Poole, T.

Macnamara Russell, Esq., Admiral of the

- At Balmuto, the Hon. Claud Irvine Boswell, Lord Dalmuto.

30. At Whitehall Place, in her Mil year, Emme, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn.

Aug. S. Mrs. Pirner, the wife of Wm. Pirmer, Esq., of Arlington Street, and daughter of the late Sir Thes. Robinson,

Bart, of Ranelagh,

 At Uppington, near Strewsbury, Capt. Jonathan Scott, in the 59th year of his age, and late 1st Assist. Adj. Gen. in Bengal. He was a Caslet of 1800, and was, for some years Secretary and Persian Interpreter to Col. Adams in his campaigns against the Peishwa. He had only arrived a few weeks in England, having his constitution broken down by long service in the field, which brought on epilepsy, and occasioned his death. His Brother, Capt. John Scott, of the 10th N. I., Bengal, was lost in one of the seven Indiamen which foundered at sea some years back.

20. At his house in Green Street, Greevenor Square, Viscount Hampden.

28. In Duke Street, Portland Place, in the 16th year of his age, Henry Daulel Davies, second son of the late Richard L. Davies, Esq., Surgeon on the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment.

Asiatic Supplement.

The total of the force under orders for the expedition against the Burmese amount. ed to 20,000 men, viz. 12,000 from Bengal, 6,000 from Madras, and 2,000 from Bombay. Capt. Canning was to accompany the expedition as political agent. He was to embark as Calcutta, in the Company's yacla Nereid, on the 10th of April. The Diana steam beat had been purchased by the Government for 80,000 rupeck, in order to proceed with the expedition. Sir Edward Pager, the Commander-in-Chief. arrived at Calcutta on the 22d March from the interior, and had been unremittingly employed from the day of less arrival in making the necessary arrangements for the expedition.

VOL. XVIII. 2 X SHIPS taken up by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY and Stationed for the SEASON 1824-5.

dtim, Hine, and Herefurdshire, Hope, for Madras and China, to touch at Ceylon. Fonsitives, Dalrymple, and Windsor, Haviside, for Bombay and China (carly), to touch at the Cape.

Kelly Caule, Adams, and Jaglia, Serle, for Bombay and China.

Furgularson, Cruickshank, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

General Kyd, Nairne, and Hythe, Wilson, for Bengal and China.

Royal George, Timins, and Waterlan, Alsager, for Bengal and China.

Britguester, Malderson, and Kent, Cobb, for Bengal and China.

Repulse, Paterson, for St. Helens, Bencoolen, and China.

Bombay, -; Scoleby Caule, Newell; Buckinghamshire, Glasspool; Charles Grant, Harrington; Lowther Caule, Baker; and Warren Hastings, Rawes, for China.

Barrington; Lower Cane, Baker; and Warren Hastings, Rawes, for Cana.								
LIST of SHIPS unding to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.	Achtenno for Freight ar	City Canal Edmind Real, Birtlera-Court City Canal W. Abertcombis, Birtlerals, City Canal Harber & Name, Birtlerals, City Canal Harber & Name City Canal Harber & Coratill Ed. Docks Huban Abertcumbis City Canal William Abertcumbis City Canal William Abertcumbis City Canal Harber & Co., St. Heistland City Canal Harber & Co., Mark-lane Condon Da. L. Bertham London Da. L. Bertham London Da. L. Bertham London Da. L. Bertham London Da. Harber & Co. London Da. L. Bertham London Da. Harber & Co. London Da. L. Bertham London Da. Harber & Co. London Da. L. Bertham London Da. Harber & Co.						
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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale : September. — Prompt to Newsetter.
Ten.—Roben, 200,000 line.; Congres, Campoi., Press, and Seachong, 8,100,000 lbn.; Twankey and Hyson Skim, 1,000,000 lbn., Hyson, 20,000 lbn.—Total, lurbading Private-Trade, 7,100,000 lbn.

For Sate & September-Prompt & Bereinber. Company's. Bengal and Casst Piece Goods.

Printe-Troit - Longolotha - White and Blac Sollampore - Hallace - Gerraha - Sanhoes - Nankeeus - Bandanoes - Corolis - Chious - Madrae Handkerchiefa - Ventapollam Handkerchiefa - Maudipatam Handkerchiefa - Black Silk Handkerchiefe - China 20k Piere Goods - Wrought Silks - Shanla - Crape Shawla - Scarfa - Damonks - Ver Sele 24 September - Pewsys 14 January 1925 - Computa S and Licenses - Cotton Wood.

Pur Sale 10 October .- Prompt 11 February . Company's .- China and Bengai Raw Silk .

For Sals 12 October—Prompt 14 January. Company's—Indigo. Locused and Private.-Trade,-Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given Notice of an alteration in the arrangement of the Quarterly Sales of Spices, Drugs, &c. to commence with

the Sale in November upat.

Saltpeire, Pepper, Spices, &c. will be sold on the second Timeday in November, Pebruary. May and August, instead of the second Monday.

—Drups on the Thursday following instead of the Wednesday.—Tortainshell, Mother-o'-Festi Shells, Elephants' Teeth, &c. on the third Taxaday in each of the above monthly instead of the cound Pickey.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPA-NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGORS of the Mineres, Poiton, Buyer, and Lady Compleil, from Bragal; the Rockinghva, from Bragal and Madrai; the Hope, from Madrai; and the England, from Boubay.

Company's. Bengal and Coast Piece Goodshaw Silk - Cotton-Indign - Refined Salipetra-

Coffee-Bugger.

Prionte-Train and Privilege.—Muslime—Catton Goods—Munp—Coffee—Ruce—Ladjos—Saffuwer —Eubels—Munjett—Assafattda—Lad Dyc—Shellac—Gom Arabic—Gam Berjamin—Gam Copal— Cajapota Git—Essanial Gits—Syces Silver— Publing Rods—Red Wood—Madeirs.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, August 27, 1824.

Corrow.—There is no alteration in the prices this week; the market is steady.

Ricz.—Hy public sale this forenoon, 1,927 bags East-India Rice, the whole were taken in at 14s., good white Bengal.

Comment.—The public sale this forenoon went off rather heavily, 19 bags sold at 161, 9d, a 182.

Immigo.—The purchases lately are inconsiderable; the India House sale prices are, however, maintained,

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August 1824.

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ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER, 1824.

Original Communications,

8c. 8c. 8c.

ASSAM.

THE PRESENT SEAT OF WAR ON THE HOBTH-EASTERN PRONTIER OF OUR INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

The seat of war on the Burmese frontier being now removed from Cachar to Assam, a short sketch of the latter country will doubtless be interesting: in furnishing it, however, we shall carefully avoid all dry detail, and strictly confine our observations to such particulars as may serve to shew the character of the country, and the various difficulties and encouragements that are likely to be experienced by our troops.

The latest and most copious description of Assan; that has yet appeared, is from the pen of Dr. Hamilton. It was published about four years ago, in the second number of the "Annals of Oriental Literature," and contains much valuable information, though not precisely of the kind that is most desirable for our present purpose. Dr. Wade, "

and various other minor authorities, being more explicit as to the nature of the country, climate, &c., will supply, therefore, the greater part of the information we shall now endeavour to continuicate in an abridged and popular form.

Assam is, for the most part, a long valley, through which the Boormapooter passes from the British frontier town of Goyalpara, to the furthest extent of the province, being a distance of about 700 miles. A range of lofty mountains separates it from Bootan on the north-west, and another range somewhat less clevated divides it on the south-east from Jynteenh, Cachar, and the Burman cupire. Its average breadth is estimated at about seventy miles, and its whole area at 60,000 square miles.

The country is intersected by n vist number of inferior ranges of hills, separated by the most fertile vallies, and watered by rivers tributary to the Boorampooter. Dr. Wade has furnished us with the names of between sixty and seventy of these rivers,

Vot. XVIII. 2 Y

Asiatic Journ.- No. 106.

Tr. Wede stermpanied Capt. Weish's expedition into domain in 1702, and remained two years in the contrary. We have seen a Ma, written by this gentleman, containing various prographical atomorphis of Asstun, and copium extracts from it in another quester. A larger work was transmitted by him to Intrope for publication nearly thirry years ago, but has not after been beand of.

most of which he affirms to be navigable for boats to a considerable height. He also states that he had heard of the existence of numerous others, respecting which he had not been able to obtain any distinct or satisfactory intelligence.

The great fertility of the vallies arises from annual inundations, which commence with the smaller rivers, and soon place under water the greater portion of the valley of the Boorampooter. These inundations are usually at their height in May. As soon as the waters subside, the most luxuriant vegetation springs forth, so that greater population is all that is wanting to render this interesting country one of the most productive in the world.

Ghergong, the capital of Assam, is described by a Mohammedan writer (Mohammed Cazim) as situated in a highly cultivated country—to quote his own words, as "filled with such an uninterrupted range of gardens, plentifully stocked with fruit trees, that it appears as one garden. Within them are the houses of the peasants, and a beautiful assemblage of coloured and fragrant herbs, and of garden and wild flowers growing together."

The bulk of the population is, of course, on the hunks of the rivers, excepting during the ruiny seasons. The houses, being constructed of hamboos, are quickly restored after the inundations.

It would appear, from the description that is given by the Mohammedan writer we have already quoted, that in his time the country was in a more dourishing state than has been the case of late years, for he describes the principal canseway as the only spot of uncultivated ground to be seen between Salagarch (Goyalpara?) and Ghergong. We must make allowance, however, for the castern style of hyperbole.

The same cause which gives the country this extreme fertility, renders its climate, however, most unhealthy. The exhalations which arise when the waters begin to subside are most pernicious. This evil would, doubtless, be lessened if there was a sufficient number of inhabitants to clear the country, which is nearly covered with impenetrable jungles, not more than one-eighth of it being cultivated.

This deficiency of population is partly owing to continual dissentions between the petty chiefs, a circumstance common to all mountainous tracts. The numerous tribes inhabiting Assam, are as various in character as the face of the country itself. Those which reside in the most elevated districts are as bold and rough as their native rocks, while the dwellers in the principal valley have been occasionally branded with cowardice. The hourly collision, however, which has always prevailed between the various races, has given a bardy and ferocious character to the general mass of the juhabitants.

Many attempts have been made to conquer the Assumese, but they were never fairly subjugated until about two years ago, when the Barmese obtained complete possession of the country. Whenever their territories have been invaded, they have always deserted the valley and fied to the mountains, from whence, on the setting in of the mins, they have descended and cut off the armies of their enemies. Assam was once invaded by Hossein Shuh, Nabob of Bengal, with a considerable force. The Assumese immediately abandoned the plains to the temporary rule of the Moslema; Hossein returned, therefore, to Bengal, leaving his son with the whole army to complete the conquest of the country. As spon as the inundations commenced, the roads became impassable, and the course of the river could no longer be traced; the Assamese, therefore, descended from the mountains, hemmed up their enemies, and intercepted

^{*} Screen gigantic concernity there been constructed by the natives, for the convenience of passengers during the boundations, and were in existence when the Mohammedans first invaded the country.

all their supplies of provisions.—The whole army of the invaders was soon annihilated by this judicious style of warfare.

It is likewise stated by native historians, that at a subsequent period Mohammed Shah, emperor of Hindoostan, attempted the conquest of Assam with an army of 100,000 cavalry, which entered the country, and was never heard of more. Another army was sent soon after for the same purpose, but the troops became so panic-struck, on their arrival in Bengal, that they refused to proceed any further.

The great Emperor Aurungache was equally unsuccessful. According to Hamilton, a force was dispatched against Assam during the reign of this monarch, under the command of Mir Jumleh; his army, however, " was so roughly handled by the enterprizing and warlike Assamese, that he not only was compelled to make a precipitate retreat, but to yield up a large part of the lands which had belouged to the Moslems before the invasion took place,"*

The late success of the Burmese in completing the conquest of Assam may be attributed to two causes. In the first place, it is most likely that they invaded the country at a period when it was greatly depopulated by internal dissention. Secondly, the Burmess appear to have learnt, by a long course of dear-bought experience, the best mode of conducting military operations in mountainous regions. We have described, in former numbers, the stockades, which they are in the constant habit of constructing at every stage of their progress in a strange country, and keeping well supplied

with stores of provisions. We have related, also, that an unsuccessful attack upon one of these stockades gave us, on a late occasion, a painful lesson. The following extract of a letter from Silhet will be found to furnish, however, more complete and general information on this head than has been already given.

" The Burmese are equipped with muskets generally, and each man carries, besides, a dhor, a small knife or two, similar to our chopping knives, and perhaps one or two artificers' tools, and is obliged, agreeably to standing army orders, to march with ten small and ten large bamboo spikes sharpened at both ends. They invariably stockade at halting places, and chuse generally the banks of pulluls, or a position possessing natural obstacles against a surprise if available, and affording materials for their purpose. As other Indians, they do not proceed by long and continual marches, but by easy stages, never omitting to send in advance their scouts to reconnoitre the surrounding country, and levy contributions of grain and cattle for several days' consumption. After a march of three days, they usually built for as many, which time is capployed in strengthening their position and obtaining information, to which end they proceed very far from their camp, and the most minute thing rarely escapes their observation. The party in advance, which probably procedes the main body a day or two, cover themselves by means of a small stockade. in the rear of which they construct a large one, the size of which is according to the number intended to be accommodated. If their number is considerable, or if their stay is intended to be long at a place, they make a succession of them. The usual form of this fortified camp is an oblong square, having a parapet wall of mud, two feet and a half high in front of a ditch, the same width and depth. Sometimes when a stand is intended to be made. the parapet is four feet high and six

[•] Major Sceners, on the authority of surjeus Mahommedan writers, less stated, in his initiary of Bengal, that the result of this menpaign was successful. His account of its progress, howexts, is a risinly not promising as to such result.

Ferlands, who, as a Muhammedan staturian, is austions, of course, to draw a forcurable picture, informs as that the campaign of the succeeding year was terminated by the death of the commander, who fell a victum to the same perillence that visited his troops.

thick, with a proportionately deeper ditch, and a bonquet to fire from ; to this is affixed a strong fence of large bamboo and beetle trees well bound together, from eight to twelve feet high, matted inside to screen the garrison from min, the interior space is exervated, or rather overrun with sunk redoubts, having trenches communicating with one another. The approach to the place all round for the space of thirty feet is thickly studded with spikes inclining outwards, from four to five inches high; these spikes are as sharp as the sharpest penknife. and their removal in the face of a smart fire of musketry would be next to impossible, and we have no means of kreping the fire under, since the garrison are completely hid from view, Thus their stockades, with perhaps only a single entrance, and that completely masked, are more formidable by the than a regular fortification, the only means of taking them being by firing their choppalis, which can only be done by means of shells, the absence of which at the late unsuccessful attack on Doodpatlee, is very much to be regretted."

It must at once be evident that nothing can be better adapted for a mountainous country than such a style of warfare; and if we are correct in surmising that intestine war had already thinned the inhabitants, we may cease to wonder that the Burman monarch has at length succeeded where greater potentates have been so often foiled, and mighty armies totally annihilated.

We have now given a brief description of the country which our troops were about to enter when the latest intelligence arrived from India. The country on the Assamese border is probably the very worst sample, doubtless it is a very bad one. A thick reedy juegle on the banks of the Boossampooter, in some places thirty feet high, through which there are no roads but only the tracks of buffaloes and wild elephants, is the country through which our troops must pass, unless

they ascend the river in boats. The distance from Goyalpara to Gohari, which is the strongest post in the western division of Assam, and is occupied by the Burmese in considerable force, is described as about seventy miles. Allowing, however, for the windings of the river, we conceive it must be considerably greater.

We are not informed as to the exact amount of force under the command of Brigadier General Mac Morine, but we know it to be considerable, and are assured that it will not commence operations without being well provided with all the requisite materiel for a lengthened campaign in a difficult country. We have likewise the satisfaction of reflecting that the experience derived from Capt. Welsh's expedition in 1793, will serve as a valumble guide to direct the operations of the approaching campaign. That expedition was undertaken under favourable circumstances, the object of it being the restoration of a deposed Rajah, who had fled into our territories for protection from the fary of a rebellious faction; the commander was sure of the support of a very conauterable body of the adherents of the exiled prince, he experienced, therefore, none of the reverses, and scarcely any of the obstacles which former invaders had encountered. He remained also in the country sufficiently long to make a fair experiment.* The present lavasion of Assam, if such it may be called, is undertaken under ausspices of a yet more favourable nature. The whole country is decidedly hostile to its present rulers, it submits by hard compulsion; we have not to fear. therefore, that the great body of the inhabitants will studenly formice the plains, and shelter themselves in the mountains, until a fair opportunity of fers of cutting off the supplies of our troops, and pouring down upon them when distressed by famine. The con-

Assem, is desired from the partial surveys and conjunct that were made by various undersiduals dairing this opportunity.

verse of such a picture may be fairly looked for. Whatever resources the Burmese may have obtained from the country in which they are stationed, whatever supplies of provisions, and whatever contingents of troops, we know that the first will soon be exhausted, and that the second are but forced auxiliaries. The best resources of the country, including the active and of a bold and fearless population, will henceforth be transferred to us .-The anticipation of these advantages has doubtless contributed greatly to render the war so popular, as we hear it has become, amongst the British and native troops.

There is one consideration, however, which gives us any thing but satisfaction. We believe that it is intended to pass the rainy season in the country; and we fear that such a course is necessary if we are to assume offensive operations in this quarter; for even supposing that, by the aid of a navigahle river, our troops should immediately succeed in dislodging the Burmese from their strong position at Gohati, it must not be thence inferred that the latter will instantly evacuate the country.' Let it be remembered that the province of Assam is 700 miles in length, and that nature has filled it with naturn fastuciscs. They will fall back, therefore, upon their resources, fortifying themselves with stockades at every stage of their retreat. Rungpore, which is reputed as the strongest fortress in the country, is situated nearly at the furthest extremity of the valley, and close to Ghergong, the capital. We must necessarily follow them thus fur, before we can congratolate ourselves in having obtained substantial advantages. This will doubtless be too much for one campaign; for the rainy senson will commence not many weeks subsequently to the first entrance of our troops, A considerable body must, therefore, be placed in cantonments at Gohati or some other favourable station, in order to secure such advantages as we may have gained, and to be ready to recommence operations as soon as practicable.

There is every thing to dread from the climate on the termination of the runy season! On all former invasions of Assum, pestilence has been a powerful naxiliary to the sword of the brave inhabitants. This is a fact which is fully admitted by even such Mohammedan writers as are most unxious to blazon the successes of the armies of the faithful. We bope, therefore, that it will not be deemed requisite to canton the whole body of the investing army in such a country: this, however, must be left to the discretion of the comnunder, as well as the adoption of such precautions as former experience has shown to be the most effectual.

When ence we have expelled the Burmese, and re-established the former Government, it will be easy to make such arrangements as may not only ensure the luture independence of the natives of these mountainous regions, but render them, in every sense of the expression, friendly and desirable neighbours.

We have every reason to believe that the numerous tribes which infaibit the wooded and almost trackless mountahis which are so broadly spread betwixt our own possessions and those of the Borman mouarch, are favourably disposed in general towards the British power. When contrasted with their eastern neighbours, we doubtless gain much by the comparison. We have never interfered but to ussist them. The Burmese, on the contrary, have carried on for many years a worse than predatory warfare, numbers being annually stolen to be carried into interminable bondage. The Rajahs of Tipperah and Jyatecah, and several minor chiefs, have been in strict allinnee with the British Government for several years, and we are well informed that others are eager candidates for similar protection. 100 ,500

It was suggested, a short time ugo, that it would be expedient to colist a number of these hill people into our

army, and form them into a corps for the better protection of the frontier. This measure is now being carried into effect, and will give us the incatinable advantage of commanding the services of a body of troops, for this frontier of our dominions, not only hardy and brave, but accustomed to mountain warfare, and proof against the fatal ravages of a pestilental climate.

In geography, science, and general research we may reasonably look for considerable advances as the result of the opportunities which are now opened. We know little or nothing of vast tracts of country stretching castward from our own passessions; except from the feeble lights that have been offorded by uneducated or burbarous natives. Dr. Hamilton (formerly Buchanas) has done much to obtain an insight into regions which he was unable to visit. When attached to Symen's embossy to the Court of Ava, and when subsequently stationed at Govalpara, he collected every information he was able to obtain from the most intelligent natives, and even procured from them sketches of various districts. A more accessible field is now before us, and we trust that the example of this emicent scholar will be ably and vigorously followed.

But the greatest benefit of all will accrue to the natives themselves, as the result of general intercourse. Many of the remotest tribes are little advanced beyond a state of nature. We published in our ninth volume, page 252, a short account of the Koonkees, a savage race inhabiting the more easterly portion of the wooded mountains which separate the British territories from the Barman empire. These Koonkees may perhaps be ranked amongst the most uncivilized of the tribes which inhabit these wild recesars, though even they have maintained a commercial intercourse with our provinces.

The mitives of Assam, and the mounthineers in general, are far more open of instruction than our Indian sobjects : for they appear to be nearly, if not wholly nushackled by that odious system of caste, which has hitherto been found so grand an obstacle to all linprovement. Their progress will be slow and gradual, for their intercourse with us cannot be frequent; but we trust it will be sure, and that under our protecting care they will ultimately renounce their predatory and ferocious habits, and yield to the social and meliorating influence of acts, letters, civilization and Christinoity,

RECENT JOURNEY FROM RAMOO TO ARRAGAN.

(Ming the substance of the Report of a Native who was disputched to Arracan to demand the release of Mr. Clani.)

Herr Ramsona the 27th of January, Hussin Uller having gone on before; Teen Course was with me. Crossed at Mangdon, and on that day a Burness officer arrived with orders to plant the flag on Shapoure. Next morning went out three flurmess were with us a it takes from daylight till 10 a.s.t. to seach the hills, Lauring Mungdon, the read runs through juugla for two or three bundred yards, then through a plain of rice field for about a quarter of a mile, when it passes through a light jungle, and then, for half a mile.

* Our readers will receive that Mr. Chew was the Community of the Sophia, who was writed by the Barmers, in the Nucl. - Ed. passes through a plain of high grass, in which the cattle grave, after which it enters the heavy jungle. It is a regularly made road about four hethe wide. In a quarter of a mile after entering the jungle, a rivulet, then a slight rise, after which the roud passes over stony ground, intersected by beds of mullaby until it reaches the bun of the mountains: all the nullain are foedable. Ascent very steep, lettaboo jungle on each side, road straight. At the top of the hill, table land for only a very few yards, steep descent for about 300 pures, whom there is a ladder of forty wooden steps, which have been made since the late discussions.

Then the road crosses the bed of a stony nutlah and enters a forest of gririum trees. out of which it issues, at the end of a mile, linto the bed of a mullah, down which it o'mer for about 200 yards; then there is for a linie way roome even roul, after which it becomes stony and intersected by nullabs for about three coss. After that there is a grass plain, thin light jungle, and again a plain, at the end of which there is a maidy nullah, with a wooden bridge, and about a both and a half of water, Tide does not reach this point, which is called Porana Lewisburng. There is but one house: a chokee there with two or three men. Passing the bridge, plain, then jungle, road smooth, and issuing from which is the fort. It is seen at 150 yards off through the visits, but jungle is very glose to it.

It is fertified on three sides only, not on that pext the nullah, which is deep, and tide flows. On the orposite side of the nullah, that is on the eastern, they have collected materials to build another fort, and here there is a large plain, on which they have built lines for their troops.

I am about 200 men in the fort, of whom one half had muskers, and the same number in the lines, of whom arrive had muskers.

Immediately on any arrival I got into a boat, with a fresh eacher of ten Burmese; and at 5 r.m. started, descended a small sullah for half an hoor, then got into a larger, and in a quarter of an hour reached a place to the left where the Rajah of Arracan's son was with his troops in lines, constructed on a plain.

I landed to pass the night; they gave me a house, out of which they would not let me move till the Rajah's son sent for me to see a Natitch. I saw 500 men, all Burmese, but about half only had the appearance of soldiers, and land muskets. I conceive all the men to have been at the Nautch, because in passing through these lines, I heard no voices, saw no stir; the lines are sufficient for 1,000 men. I observed a great diminution in numbers from what I had seen before; at least 1,000 had gone, they tild me, to Arracan. In the morning proceeded in another boat with thirty live care, in a quarter of an hour passed a place cleared away in the jurigle, where the Rajah of Chaendi was with his men in lines: I was not allowed to land,

but think, from what I law, that there were 150 men at the place. I proceeded in one boat, the Barniese in another. Continued jungle or high grass, plain on eather side. Remained at a tank to cook; started again at 5 person went all night ; at midnight got into the Meioou, crossed and entered a oullah; anchored. Set off while I was saleep. At 4 a. m. gut to a place where there is a pagoda on a height, and a Permit chokee; I believe it to be Ovrece Tung. Permit people came our board, put the Burnesc, who were in a settarate boot, into the same boat with me, and sent me on with sixty rowers, so that I got to Arracan at 8 a, at. I saw nothing but jungle: at a very little distance from Ovreen Tung we entered the large civer; it is larger than the Natif : on approaching the town it grows similow. I stopt at a chokee called Raceing; notice sent to the Rajah. At noon I was sent for; moved up in my boot, and in half an hour reached the place where the Rajah was in his lines, two musket shots from the fact. Saw the Rajah with one of his officers, called the collector and the Russe Shuja. There were 700 maskets placed in piles of threes in the house, about thirty had hadonets: there were about 500 men, of whom 200 were Burmese. Rajah said be could not open the fetter I presented to him until the Wuseer, expected from Ava. abould arrive. He asked me what my master said, I replied " my master told me to desire you to return the gentleman." The collector, who alone spoke much, said, " tell your mester that when be given up Hynja, and some other Mug leaders whom I will mention, I will give up the gentlemon, otherwise I will send them to Ava." I replied "very well, do so, but if you do, the gentlemen will keep the Haj Gouron, and all your countrymen new in their seriatory." They pained, and after speaking abgether for a little white mid, "you dare not, you rannot, and if you do selze them, we will come and take them from you by farca." I said, " do you really think there we no men infour rountry, that you talk of taking by force?" They then told mu to go. I went. Hamein Diller was with me. I told. him I wanted to see the gentleman; he mid you cannot till the Rajah orders. Social Mr. Chew standing, I inslited on going to him. Hussein Ullev said, they will kill you if you go: I replied no

matter, I will attempt it. I forced my way to Mr. Chew, and Hussein Ullee went to complain to the Rajah, who said never mind, let him go. I saw Mr. Chew, and took up my lodging in a house in the been about 100 paces from that he was in. A party of ten Burmese was appointed to attend and watch me; they asked me if I knew the use of a musket, I said no, I am the judge's servant, and my business is in Kutcherry. At 4 r. st. I strolled into the bazar, they would not let me go near the lines. Next morning early I got upand walked straight forward to the lines, without minding what they said: only two Burmess were with me, I saw, besides those I had observed on the preceding day, different piles of muskets, altogether at least 250. Also two cannons, somewhat smaller than six-pounders, on little lowwheeled carriages, not more than two feet high, and a great many little cannons on the ground, without entringes. I saw about 300 men besides these I had on the previous day observed. At 8 a. M. I canie home, and having ate, wanted to go again towards the lines, but they would not let me; so I remained till 4 r.m., when I went to Mr. Chew, who told me to try and get a rope, eighty baths long, and a hatchet, that he might measure the depth of the water as he went back : be added, be vigilant, and get all the information you can. Nothing happened during the night. Next morning I sent a little servant boy to go and buy the rope, but he could not get it. I wished to go to Mr. Chew, but they would not let me. At 8 A.M. the Hajah sent for me, to say that the Great Wuscer would come next day, when the gentleman should be released, I said very well, let them go, and also the fishermen whom you have got. The Rajah said "all shall go." I went to Mr. Chew; the Clashees were crying; I told them to be comforted. Mr. Chew said, I fear nothing they can do, but those fools of Clashees will cry. I spoke to them, and assured them of their being released; I retired. Next morning at 8 A. M. we heard the great Wuzeer was coming. Hussein Ulles came and told me to est quick, and come and see the 10,000 men march in. I left my victuals uncaten, and went to a kind of kutcherry house on the road side : Mr. Chew came up, and said let us keep count at different points,

We at first agreed to count these only who had muskets; I counted 1,500, and fiftysix with jinjale, and I saw the very same two cannons as I had before observed; 500 spearmen, followed those with norskets; then came 500 with sticks, covered with cloth to look like moskets. We found this out in the following manner: Mr. Chew called me to him, he then beckoned to one of the men, and made a sign as if he would give him some opium, of which they are all extremely fond. The man came and put down what he had in his hand to follow Mr. Chew into another part of the bouse, and I took the opportunity of looking under the cloth cover, and found a latter or stick. Directly after, the same musketmen that had passed before began to return; we recognized them immediately, so I did not take the trouble to count them: I went bome to eat. At 2 r.st. the Rajah sent for me, and told me to tell my master how much pleased he was at getting back to Stapooree [7], and to beg of him not to listen to the Muga. I did not hear the letter read out, but the letter which I formerly took was so explained to the Rajali, as to make it appear that the words " belongs to this Surkar," meant " belongs to the Rajah's Surkar."

I went home at midnight; a Burmali and a Moosulman, deputed by the Wuster from Ava, came to question me : they began by asking if the English intended invading Arracan; I replied I did not know the gentlemens' intention. They saked the extent of the English force, I told them it was impossible to calculate it; they asked how many cowrles of cannon the English have, I told them they count their cannon by thousands, and by twenties. They asked how many men the English took to move each gan, I said they carry their cannon on elephants; this they would not credit: they told me to say nothing of their visit, and went away. Next day, at 10 a. m. the Rajab sent for me, and after saying how much pleased he was at friend. ship being restored, let me go. At 2 r.m. we embarked, I in one boat, the gentleman in another, and Hussein Ulice in a third. The Rajah gave me a letter to his son, telling him to release the fishermen, I passed Overces Tung again at night, and naw nothing to lead me to think there was any force there.

GRANT TO MR. JAMES MARJORIBANKS. depth of nindy

1 To the Editor of the Analia Journal. 1 1 1 11 11 11

proposed gmat of 69,000 rupers to Mr. James Marjurisonks, of the Bengal Civil Service, was brought forward. As Hume gave notice of his intention to have the question decided by ballot, and as the second court for ental rating the great is to be held meniocrow, when the ballot must be demanded; and, as I cannot attend on that day, I must entreat you will permit me to adopt this mode of offering a few remarks upon what passed on the 22d, in the hope that they may be the means of removing the erroneous impressions which the speeches of Mr. Hume and Mr. Backingham were calculated to make upon the minds of the Proprietors. I think I am fully warranted in assuming that such impressions were made from the fact of a highly respectable Proprietor (Sir John Sewell), who, by his own confeesion, was quite ignorant of the grounds upon which the grant is founded, not having perusud one of the documents, standing up and concurring with the opposers of the measure: and, not contented with resting upon the arguments they offered to him, conjured up the existence of some forty vessels in Table. Buy, into either of which he had no doubt the parties from the infected vessel would have been received with open arms!

If a learned Gentleman, whom it is presumed, in the character which he formerly filled in a distant colony, never decided without bearing, and deliberately and maturely, weighing all the evidence, can be induced in the General Court to adopt a decision instanter, which decision, as it regards pounds, shillings, and pence, is a feather in the scale, compared with the reflection which the grounds of its adoption cases upon the moral character of the honomable servant whose interests are affected (and to whose conduct the epithet of "false pretences" was ap-plied), sirely it will be readily imagined that other Proprieture may be as unwarily induced to concur in such a view.

It appears from the papers, that Mr. Marjoribanks obtained leave to proceed to the Cape or necount of his health, and in the mouth of January 1822, be quitted Calcutta for that purpose. Having touched at Madrus, the Orient proceeded on towards the Cape : during that part of the voyage the small pox broke out; the seamen and children were attacked with the discuse, and two of the former fell victims to its virulence. The Orient reached Table Bay on the 2d of April, on the evening of which day sho was placed in quantitie. Attempts were made to induce the Colonial Government

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Sm: I strended the Court of Pro- to permit the powengers from the Orient prietors on the 23d instant, at which the i to lainly they proved ineffectively and enthe full of that month the Communication of the Orient quitted Table Bay and proceeded to St. Helens, where that we-sel arrived on the 29th of April. The attempts which were made to indice the commanders of two vessels, which were there, to take them back to India, proved fruitless; neither would the Government permit them to land on the island; and they were consequently obliged to come on to England, where they arrived oil the 14th of June 1822. In a letter of that date, Mesers Perry and Micjoribanks detail their poculiar attention to the Court, and entreat the Court to save them from the loss which they shall ex-perience by being brought to England under election tances entirely beyond their contribut.

These gentlemen were informed if they returned to Bengal by the first ensuing fleet to sail at Christmas, they would be favourably recommended to the General Court. Mr. Marjoribanks only spitellins readiness to fulfil these conditions. In the month of December 1882 he was attacked by a severe illness ; methods ontificates were produced of his ambility to embark, and six months' leave was greattion of July. Mr. Marjoribanks remained however only four months instead of six, and embarked for Calentas in the ship Minersa, which sulled in May, and reached. Calcutta in October 1823, Leing within the period at which Mr. Marjoritanka weedd have returned to Hengal, had be bruked, as he originally intended, at the Cape, and retinued from thesee to Calcuta.

This is a brief outline of the care as I

guther it from the Papers.

The objections arged by Mr. Hume are I. That it will form a precedent; and that any Communder hay be prevailed upon, for a fourth part of the allowence. a civilian would get under similar circonstances, to come on toe England, although he had professedly eleved out, for

the Care, 2. That the claim is preferred upon false pretences and qualit not to be eneveraged, and if it is accorded to it will be

a must fingitious grant, the la

On the first objection I would remark, that if a similar case shall occur, it ought to be dealt with in like manner. The dislike to create a precedent surely can never be urged as a sufficient reason to reject a first claim: moreover, the objection is founded upon the assumption that the commanders generally are unprincipled secondrels, and that every civil servant of the Company is capable of combining with

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a communder to palm off such a fraud apon the Company! Let the Hon. Member for Aberdeen boast of his indepen-No one, I should hope, will desite to deprive him of a celebrity which he nequires at the expense of the best feelings of human nature.

As to his second objection, it savours of Old Bailey special plending, and might he pardoned in the warmth of an galvocute's desire to convict a prisoner, but that such language should be tolerated in an assembly composed of gentlemen is, or

ought to be, matter of regret.

From the testimony borne to the publie character of Mr. Marjoribanks by the Bengal government, as appears in the documents on the court table-that gentleman must be as incapable of any net inconsistent with the bonour and probity of a gentleman, as others are of forming a liberal opinion upon any question involving the grant of money in satisfaction of claims, however just and powerful.

It is likewise stated, that no reliance is to be placed on medical certificates. Why, Sir, is it to be supposed that a member of the Medical Board at Calcutta would lend

himself to a fraud?

With regard to Mr. Buckingham a very few observations will be sufficient to show the absurdity and weakness of his arguments.

He commences his speech by profunely quoting a portion of secred writ, for which he had not even the apology of its being at all apposite to the exemplification he

desired to draw.

He denied the supporters of the grant any right to rest their belief on the character of Mr. Marjoribanks; "for," said he, " public character is nothing;" and cited a lamentable case to prove that a man neight at one time hold a good character; but that was no surety that it would continue This, perhaps, is a specimen of Oriental logie; but I would ask Mr. Buckingliam, whether in hiring a servant conracter does not weigh with him? and when for a series of years an unitupeached character has been maintained, it is a presumption that the party minot deseemd to the base arts which are so liberally charged upon Mr. Majoribunks ?-But Mr. Hockingham cannot be ignorant of the value of character, or to the evils which its has comile.

Mr. Buckingham will not for a moment admit that Mr. Marjoribanks' return to India was a cause of gratification; "be-cuise," says he, "that gentleman's deputies came have been equally able, and therefore his presence was not required." It is the first time that a lesser good has been considered equal to a greater.

My reasons for supporting the grant are

as follow :-

1. I believe that Mr. Merjoribanks intended to proceed from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, there to remain for

two winters, and that when he embarked on the Orient, in January 1822, he no more contemplated the possibility of his coming to Europe than he did the occurrence of the cause which brought him to England; and this is corroborated by his domestic arrangements being made for a residence at the Cape only.

2. That in consequence of the smallpox having broken out on the way from Metiras, the Colonial Governor at the Cape placed the Orient under quarantine, and prohibited all persons from landing.

3. That every honest desire was evinced on the part of Mr. Marjoribanks to prevent his being brought on to Europe-but the danger to be apprehended to the slave population, which alone consisted of 36,000 men, added to the impracticability of securing any safe and competent vessel to perform quarantine in, wholly prevented the accomplishment of such desire. Moreover, the sincerity of Mr. Marjoribanks' wish to return to India without coming on to Europe, may be clearly gathered from the fact of his having forwarded from the Cape to the Bengal Government the correspondence which had passed with the Co-Ionial Government, and at the same time intimated that he should return from St. Helena if practicable.

4. That at St. Helena every emleavour was used to get bank from thence to India, but the commander of the Company's ship Orwell, and the communder of the Aquatic Brig, both refused to take him on board, and the St. Helena Government likewise refused to permit his landing.

5. That on his arrival in this country, he forthwith intimated his readiness to return: that certified illness alone prevented his going back at the time appointed; and although he had six mouths' additional leave, he returned at the expiration of four months; and,

6. That he reached Calcutin sooner than if he had landed at the Cape as he originally intended, and returned from

thence to Bengul.

I am not insensible to the advantages which the perseverance of Mr. Hume may have yielded on many occasions, neither am I disposed to question his indepenchance-but at the same time I desire to be considered as acting from motives equally honest and conscientions. I know nothing of Mr. Marjorilanks or his family, nor have I any connexion with them whatever, but I feel that the executive body has called upon their constituents to support a proposition which appears to me to be founded in strict justice; and I trust that the majority of the Proprietors will be such in favour of the grant, if it is submitted to ballot, as will convince the Directors that so long as they have propositions as well grounded as the present, they will receive the cordial support of their General Court. JUNETITIA.

London, 28 Sipt. 1824.

ECCENTRIC WILL.

THE following very remarkable and facetions will, was made by a Mr. Daniel Martinett, of Calcutta, who, besides leaving various laughable legacies to many of the principal gentlemen of the settlement, left all his debts to be paid by H. Vannittart, Eur, then Governor of Bengal, who, with great good nature and humanity, very faithfully complied with the will of the deceased.

The last will and testament of Mr. Daniel Martinett, of Calcutta, in the East-Indies.

In the name of God, Amen.

I. Daniel Martinett, of the town of Calcutta, being in perfect mind and numery, though weak in body, make this my last will and testament in manner following, appointing my truly beloved friend, Mr. Edward Gulston, in the service of the Honourable United East-India Company, of the aforesaid town, to be my Executor, revoking all my former wills. To avoid Latin phrases, as it is a tangue I am not well versed in, I shall speak in plain English.

First.—I recommend my soul to AImighty God, hoping for pardon for all my past iniquities.

Secondly,—As to worldly concerns, in the manner following:—As to this fulnome carease, baving seco enough of the worldly pourp. I desire nothing relative to it to be done, only its being stowed away in my old green chest, to avoid expense; for as I lived profusely, I die frugally.

Thirdly.-The undertaker's fees come to nothing, as I won them from him at a game of billiants, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Morice and William Parkes, at the said William Parke's house, in Februsry last. I furthermore request, not only as it is customary, but as I sincerely believe the prayers of the good availeth, and are truly consistent with decency, that the Rev. Mr. Henry Butler read the prayers which are customary at burish, and also preach a funeral sermon the Sunday next after my decease, taking his text from Solomon: " All is Vanity." In consideration of which, over and above his fees, I bestow on him all my hypocrisy, which he wants as a modern good man; but as my

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finances are low, and I cannot conveniently discharge his feet. I hope he will please to accept the will for the deed.

Fourthly.—To Governor Henry Vansistart, Esq., as an opulear man, I leave the discharge of all such sum of some of money (the whole not exceeding 900 rupees), that I shall stand indebted to indigent persons in the town of Calcutta.

Fifthly.—To Mr. George Gray, Secretary to the Presidency, I bequenth all my sincerity.

Sixthly .- To Mr. Simon Drose, all my modesty.

Seventidy.—To Mr. Henry Higginson, all the thoughts I hope I shall die possened of.

Eighthly.—To Mr. Thomas Forbes, all the assurance which I had when I had taken a cheerful glass, though, in fact, a doleful cup.

Ninthly,—My wearing apparel, farniture, books, and every thing else I die possessed of, I bequeath to them who etand most in need of them, leaving it to the discretion of my Executor, Mr. Edward Gulston (excepting the things after mentioned). Unto Capt. Edward Menzies, of the ship Hibernia. I give my sea quadrant, invented by Hadley, and made by Howell, in the Strand; likewise my two feet Gunter's scales; thuse I give him, because I believe he knows the use of them better than any commander out of this port.

My aliver watch and buckles. I give to Mr. Edward Gulaton, in lieu of his aincere friendship to me during our acquaintance; and these I hope be will not part with, unless his necessities require it, which I sincerely hope will never be the case. Also to Mr. Thomas Forbes, I give my gold ring with a blue stone therein, which he may exchange for a mourning one if he pleases.

I give my Bible and Prayer-book to the Rev. Mr. Henry Butler. My sword with a cut and thrust blade, I give to Capt. Knox, as I verily believe he not only knows how, but has counge to use it, and I hope only in a good cause.

As I have lived the make-game of a modern gentleman, being a bins for erry, and a mark for malice, by acting a little

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out of the common road, though, thank God, never in a base way, I hope I may die with sincere love and charity to all men, furgiving all my persecutors, as I hope for forgiveness from my Creator.

As it lies not in my power to bequeath any thing to my relations at home, I shall say nothing concerning them, as they have not for these six years past concerned themselves about me; excepting that I heartily wish them all well, and that my brethers and sisters may make a more prosperous voyage through this life than I have done.

(Signed) DARKEL MARTINETY.

[The above will may be seen in the Public Register Office in Calcutta.]

A BURMESE DIPLOMATIC EPISTLE.

Tux following curious letter was received by the British Collector of Chittagong, from the Burman Monarch in 1787, shortly after the conquest of Arracan by the latter.

"I am lord of a whole people, and of 101 countries, and my titles are Bajah Chatterdary (i. e. sitting under a canopy), and Rajah Surey Bunkshee (i. e. descendant of the sun). Sitting on the throne with a splendid canopy of gold, I hold in subjection to my authority many Rajahs; gold, silver, and jowels are the produce of my country, and in my hand is the Instrument of war, that, as the light of heaven, humbles and subdues my enemies; my troops require neither injunctions nor commands, and my elephants and borses are without number. In my service are ten pundits learned in the Shaster, and 104 priests, whose wisdom is not to be equalled: agreeably to whose learning and Intelligence I execute and distribute justice among my people, so that my mandates, like the lightning, suffer no resistance nor controul. My subjects are endowed with virtue and the principles of justice, and refrain from all immoral practices, and I am, on the sun, blessed with the light of wisdom, to discover secret designs of men; whoever is worthy of being called a Rajah, is merciful and just towards his people; thieves, robbers, and disturbers of the peace, have at length received the punishment due to their crimes, and now the word of my mouth is dreaded as the lightning from heaven. I am as a great sea, among 2,000 rivers and many rivulets; and as the mountain Shumeron, surrounded by 40,000 hills, and like unto these is my authority, extending Itself over 101 raals: further, 10,000 rajahs pay daily attedance at my durhar, and my country excels every country of the world; my palace, as the heavens, studded with gold and precious stones, is revered more than any other palace in the universe. My occupations researchle the business of the chief of the angels, and I have written unto all the provinces of Arracan, with orders to forward this letter in safety to Chitagong, formerly subject to the Hajah Sery Tamiah Chucka, by whom the country was cultivated and populated, and he erected 2,400 places of public worship, and made twenty-four tanks.

" Previous to his accession, the country was subject to two other rajahr, whose title was Changerlary, who erected places of worship, and appointed priests to administer the rights of religion to the people of every denomination; but at that period, the country was ill-governed; previous to the accession of Rajah Sery Tamiah Chicks to the government of the countries of Hutumpoor, Dootinady, Arracan, Doorsputty, Rumputty, Chagdoye, Maindaye, Mawong, in whose time the cometry was governed with justice and ability, and his wisdom was as the lightning, and the people were happy under his administration. He was also favoured with the friendship of the religious men of the age, one of whom, by name Budder, resorting to his place of residence, was solicited by the rajah to appoint some one for the purpose of instructing him in religious rites, and Shawhany was accordingly appointed, agreeably to the rajab's requisition; at his time, it rained from heaven, gold, silver, and precious stones, which were buried under ground, in charge of the above priests, whose house was of gold and silver workmanship, to which the prople resort and worship the deities; and the

raight kept a large establishment of servants and of slaves at the temple for the purpose of travellers and passengers, and his time was engaged in the studying of the fine books, and he always refrained from immoral practices and deeds interdicted by his religion, and the priests, &c., abstained from the flesh of geese, pigeons, goats, hogs, and fowls; and wickedness, then, adultery, lying, drunkenness, were unknown in that age. I likewise pursue a line of conduct and religion similar to the above; but, previous to my conquest of Arracan, the people were as enakes, wounding men, a prey to comity and disorder; and in several provinces there were enters of the field of men, and wickedness prevailed amongst them, so that no man could trust his neighbour. At this time, one Bowdah Outhar, otherwise Sery Bool Tankwor, came down into the country of Arracan, and instructed the people and the beasts of the field in the principles of religion and rectitude, and, agreeably to his word, the country was governed for a period of 5,000 years, so that peace and good, will subsisted amongst men; agreen. bly hereto is the tenor of my conduct and government of my people; as there is an oil, the produce of a certain spot of earth of exquisite flavour, so is my dignity and power above that of other rajaba; and Taffloo rajuh, the high priest, having consulted with the others of that class, represented to me on the 15th August 1148,

saying, do you enforce the law and custerns of Sery Hoot Tankwor, which I accordingly did, and moreover creeted six places of divine worship, and have conformed myself strictly to the laws and customs of Sery Tanah Chucka, governing my people with lenity and justice.

" As the country of Arracan lies contiguous to Chittagong, if a treaty of commerce were established between me and the English, perfect amity and alliance would ensue from such engagements; therefore I have submitted it to you, that the merchants of your country should resort hither for the purpose of purchasing pearls, ivory, and wax, and that in return, my people should be permitted to resort to Chittagong, for the purpose of trafficking in such commodities as the country may afford; but as the Mugs residing at Chittagong have devisted from the principles of religion and morality, they ought to be corrected for their errors and irregularities agreeably to the written laws, insumuch as those Invested with power will suffer with sternal punishment in case of any deviation from their religion and laws; but whoever conforms his conduct to the strict rules of piety and religion will hereafter be translated to beaven. I have accordingly sent four elephant's teeth under charge of thirty persons, who will return with your mawer to the above proposals and offers of alliance."

A SKETCH OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND KHIWA OR CHIWA.*

(From the European Courier, a Russian Journal, published at Moscow.)

THE VAST COUNTRY Which the Enropeans call Independent Tartary, is
divided into an infinite number of
small Mohammedan states, subjected
to despots, called Khans, Inaks, Atalyks, and Beys. One of these states
is the Khanate of Khiwa, anciently
called Khuresmee or Khovareamee;
the capital of which, also called Khi-

wa, is situated on the banks of several channels formed by the Ooloo or Amoo-Daria. This river, which is the ancient Oxea, falls into the lake of Aral, The country of Khiwa is bordered by Bokhara, Khorassan, and Russia; being separated from the latter country by the deserts of the Kirghees and Turcomans. It was thought, sixty years ago, that the country could furnish 60,000 combatants, which may give us a proximate idea of its population and military resources.

^{*} The around in a doep guitaral, which the fluctures and German unempt to express by the ch, and the final tensor and then, ac.; the reheald be pronounced as er.—Y. Z.

During the reign of Peter the Great, an embassador of Khiwa appeared at the court of this monarch, and confirmed the report which had been sprend at that time, ris. that the Amoo-Daria carried gold in its bosom, which came from the mountains in which this river originates. This report induced the emperor, in 1714, to order the erection of a fort pear the lake Yamycheff, in Siberia, whence was to be despatched, under the orders of a captain of his guards of the name of Buchholz, an expedition, to seize upon the town of Yerket, and there to collect information respecting the gold sand, as well as the country generally.* In 1716 the emperor uppointed an embassy to Phiegazy, Khan of Khiwa, at the head of which was prince Bekowitch-Taberkassky, a superior officer of the guards, His instructions were written with the cuperor's own hand, and contained the following orders:

1. To examine the problem respecting the ancient course of the Amoo-Darin, which formerly fell into the Caspian sea, but which was turned by the Usbeks towards the lake Aral, by means of dikes and canals.

2. To induce the Khan of Khiwa to acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia.

3. To build forts in convenient spots, especially at the mouth of the Amoo-Darin.

4. After having fixed himself in that country, to enter into relations with the Khan of Bokbarn, and to induce him also to recognize the sovereignty of Russia.

5. To disputch from Khiwa the Lieutenant Kogine, to Hindostan, for the purpose of exploring and paving a commercial route to thus country (which he was to accomplish under the disguise of a merchant); and to send another intelligent officer to Yerket, in order to make researches respecting the gold mines.

Such were the views of this great monarch respecting the countries just named. Four thousand men were to compose this expedition, to which were added, besides the Lieutenant Kogine, already named, several naval . officers, two engineers, and two merchants, all under the command of Prince Bekowitch. The senate was ordered to give them every assistance, and to provide them with credentials to the Khans and the Great Mogul.

The first arrangements of Bekowitch for the execution of this plan, were excellent. He set out in the course of the year for Astrakhan, in boats, accompanied by three regiments of infantry. The foundations for three fortresses were hid on the east side of the Caspian, which were called Turk-Caragan, Alexandrobacisk, and Krusnowodsk. One regiment was left in garrison in the first, three companies of another in the second, and the remainder of the infantry, under the command of Colonel Vonder-Weiden, formed the garrison of the last, It was there that Bekowitch thought be had found the ancient mouth of the Amoo-Daria. In the mean time he dispatched two heralds for Khiwa, in order to announce the embassy; one of them was a Greek, named Kiriak, and the other a nobleman of Astrakhan, named Woromne.

All this having been arranged, Bekowitch returned with two companies to Astrakban, and from thence be

[·] Buchholz's expedition failed. The Zungurs buent the fort before it was finished, and compeled him to femore, with he garriene and stores, to the month of the Om, where this offiore book, in 1716, the fastress of timak. He was replaced in his command in 1710, by the Majortioneral Lekharell, who agreement in catablish a fort near the lake Nor-Zareen, which he reached by proceeding up the Irish in bouts t, but he also was presented by the Zungers from penetrating further. He succeeded, inserver, in building the fortrenes of One-Kameungurak and Regulgala-

It would be purious to find mit what has since become at the Zungars, who are no longer found in the vicinity of the Leuch. According to tradition, they were exterminated by the Chinese during the reign of Elizabeth. It is possible, however, that mene of this idologroup horde escaped among the mountains of Tibet. - Note of the Russian Editor.

went to Kasan, where he engaged 500 volunteers from among the Swedish prisoners who were then quartered there. These he formed into a strong squadron of dragouns, and gave the command to Major Frankenberg. This troop Bekowitch embarked on the Wolgs, and returned to Astrakhan. In the month of July 1717, he commenced his march towards Gourieff (situated at the mouth of the Oural, on the Caspian sea), having under his command, besides the 500 dragoons and two companies of infantry, 500 Grebenski, and 500 Nogal Cossacs. Moreover, he was accompanied by a mercantile caravan, consisting of natives of Astrakhan, artisans, Tarturs, and Bokharians, to the number of about 200 men. This troop was increased at Gourieff, by 1,500 Ural Cossacs, under their chief Nikita Boroding. All this was effected with great disputch, and without any difficulty, and promised a happy result to the whole undertaking.

Lieutenant Kogine was left at Astrakhan, with orders to follow Bekowitch shortly afterwards; after remaining, however, for some time, he at length refuned to move; und when urged by the governor of the city, he accused Bekowitch of treason, maintaining that the traces of the ancient course of the Amoo-Daria existed only in Bekowitch's imagination. In the meanwhile the latter left Gourieff, and reached, after two days murch, the river Emba, which he crossed on rafts. Five days after, he received an order from the emperor, to dispatch to India, by way of Persia, a trusty person nequainted with the languages of those countries, for the purpose of collecting information respecting the means of currying on commerce, and obtaining gold. This person was afterwards to proceed to Chins, and rejoin Bekowitch in Bokhara. In obedience to the emperor's command, Moorga Tewkeleff was immediately dispatched on this errand.

But this officer was arrested by the Pasha of Astrabad; and it was only by the solicitations of Wolynski, the Russian embassador at the Persian court, that he was again restored to liberty, and sent back to Astrakhan.

In the mean time, Bekowitch continued his march towards Khiwa. Having travelled for about a month, he dispatched another courier to the Khan, his two first not having returned. He had passed the borders of the lake Aral, and the ruins of the ancient Oorguentsh, and was only about 120 wersts from Khiwa, when he was suddealy attacked by the Khiwese," who met bim to the number of 24,000, headed by the Khan in person. Three times their attack was renewed, and each time they were repulsed with loss. Bekowitch immediately advanced rapidly upon Khiwa, which the inhabitants began to leave in consternation. A council was now called in the camp of the Khiwese, and one of the chiefs, name Doosan Beg, suggested a treacherous plan for the destruction of the Russian army. The Khan readily came into it, and commenced a negociation, by assuring the Russian commander that the hostilities he had provoked were solely to be attributed to his ignorance of the real object of Bekowitch; but that, as he now understood that he came as a minister of pence, in the name of the sovereign of Russin, he was desirous of soliciting pardon, and of receiving him in his territories with all the respect that was due to his rank; and that he had dispatched, for the purpose, his principal officers, in order to make arrangements for an interview. He requested Bekowitch, therefore, that he would not enter the city with all his troops, that the fears of the already terrified inhabitants might in some measure beallayed. Unfortunately and imprudently (not

^{*} The Busileir call these Khiwinees; but for leading the making of Chiums from Chiums and of Business from Busines, I have weltaged to call them in professione khimster X 2.

to speak more strongly) Prince Bekowitch allowed himself to be persuaded by these fair words, and went shortly after, with a few attendants, to meet the Khan, who had already returned to his capital, leaving the Bussian troops, under the command of Major Frankenberg, without the walls.

When the Khiwese saw that they could easily overcome the small party which attended Bekowitch, they shut the gates of the city, massacred the whole of the embassador's suite, and compelled Bekowitch himself to write an order to his troops to give up their arms to the commissioners of Khiwa, to be kept in charge, whilst the troops were quartered among the inhabitants of the suburbs and adjoining villages.

Frankenberg refused compliance until this absurd order was repeated to him three times, and even then he would not execute it till his pusillanimous chief had threatened to have him shot as a traitor for his disobedience. At length he submitted, and perished with all the brave companions his fate. The Russian forces, scattered and disarmed, could not defend themselves against their vile assassins, who either killed or loaded them with fetters. Bekowitch himself was executed with the most cruel tortures, and his head was sent in triumph to the Khan of Bokhara. The latter, however, would not receive the trophy; he sent back the messengers, and having been informed of the villainy of the Khiwese, he asked, if they were not cannihals, and if they did not drink human blood?

Thus ended this disastrous expedition, which made Bekowitch's fate a popular proverb among the Russians, for they say to this day: "he has brought himself to destruction like Bekowitch!" Few of those who belonged to it were ever able to return to their country and report the tale of woe which we have just related. Among these was Borodine, the chief of the Cossacs of the Ural.

The emperor, who was then engaged in a war in the north, and who perhaps regarded this defeat of Rekowitch as an act of justice in favour of the independence of nations, allowed the Khiwese quietly to enjoy the fruits of their victory, though a victory obtained, not by a brave resistauce, nor even by a ruse de guerre but by treachery and crucky. Neither was any thing done during the succeeding reign to punish these perfidious people, though a pretext could never have been wanting for just retaliation. The interval of a whole century is insufficient to excuse the omission, particularly since Bekowitch's cannons, the trophies of this shameful victory, are still in the hands of the victors, and serve to insult the national pride and military rights of the Russians, this artillery having been destined to defend the person of an embassador in his journey across deserts inhabited by wandering tribes, who, at that period, were not yet subject to Russin.*

During the years 1804-5, under the government of Prince Wolonsky at Orenburgh, preparations were seen making in that town, the object of which, as it was then reported, was an expedition against Khiwa; but since nothing has transpired respecting it, it would be useless to enlarge upon this subject. In the mean time the inhabitants of Khiwa have continued to trade with Russia. At first they appeared only at Astrakhan, but were soon afterwards seen at Orenburgh, and lastly, in the fortress of Saraitshik, whence it is but 800 wersts to Oorguentsh. Their caravans arrivo every year at these three places. Several times, also, embassadors have appeared at the court of Russia, soliciting and obtaining favours. In 1747, the department of foreign affairs transmitted a Khiwese agent,

Nor are they now, since, no longer up than last year, the Kirghees attacked the blues of Orenburgh. — F. Z.

numed Khodia-Mokhammet, to Orenburgh, in order that he might be sent back to his country; and in 1750, another agent from that country, named Ir or Chir-Beck, was seen in the same town. On the other hand, various Russian functionaries have on different occasions been sent into Khiwa; not, indeed, as agents of the court, but merely as coming from the local governments of the border provinces. In 1740, this journey was undertaken by two engineers, named Morawine and Nazimoff; the former has described the route as far as the lake of Aral, and laid down a chart of this lake; and the second has sketched an exact plan of the city of Khiwa.* Other agents were sent from Orenburgh to Khiwa in the year 1753, in order to examine every circumstance relative to that country. These individuals were arrested, and almost starved to death. They were, however, ultimately released, and on their return home, brought some information concerning

In the year 1774, a sergeaut, named Yefermof, was carried off by the Kirghees from the post of Dougooss, and that country made him first superin-

were killed the new Khan with all his soldiers,

and elected Noor-All, son of Abulkhulr, to bis stead; None-All, however, from fear of the Per-

slams, abdirated religiously. He became after-

wards chief of the Khirwess, but was deposed by the Russians, and died in calle at Cofe. Moore-

wine and Kaximof rejurged to Ovenburgh in the

yeur 1741.

tendent of his seraglio, and some time afterwards placed him in the army. where he rose to the rank of Yoozbashee (captain of cavalry). Yefermof was engaged with the troops of the Atalyk in several campaigns, at Samarkhand, Mawra, and Khiwa; thence he fled into Kokand, Kasgar, and Yarkend, and arrived ultimately, by way of Tibet, at Calcutta, whence an English frigate brought him to London. He appeared again at St. Petersburgh in 1782, where he published an account of his adventures, together with notices of the countries he had seen, and, among the rest, an account of

I um not aware of any other Europeans, besides Russians, who ever penetrated into Khiwa, with the exception of Jenkinson, who, in 1558, after having navigated the Caspinn sea, disembarked at Manguishlak, whence he proceeded as far as the fort of Sellizoor and the ancient town of Ourguentsh.

In 1793, two agents from Khiwa arrived at the fortress of Orak. On examining their papers, it was found that the Inak Aviaz-Beck requested an oculist to be sent to Khiwa, to cure his uncle, the Khan Mohammed-Fazil-Beg, who had lost his sight. The lank promised to have him escorted through the Kirghees desert, to Khiwa, and back again, and to treat him in an honourable way.

On the Empress Catherine being informed of this request, she sent Major Blankennagel, who had on various occasions proved himself a skilful oculist. On his arrival at Oofa, the governor of that place received the following orders from the Empress:

1. That, in order to complete the instructions given to Blankennagel, at St. Petersburgh, the governor was to fornish him with every information the frontier office at Orenburgh might possess respecting the countries in which he would have to travel.

2. An interpreter, and every other

the country they had visited. brought to Bokhara. The Atalyk of * This plan was not deposited in the Emperor's general stuff office till the year 1819. It is remarkable that at the period spoken of [1740], Khiwa was gaverned by Abulkbair, Khan of the Kirghers-Kalmace, who ten years before had made his rebuilding to Bussia. About the same time, Shah Nadir matched against Khiwa : Abulkhair sent Moorewine, as the Russian resident at his court, in the Shah, who received him with kindness, made him presents, and sent him back with an lottmation that the Khan ought to have come to his camp in person. But the latter, fourfol of treechery, fied lose the desert, and again joined his horde. Upon which the Shah occupied Kidwa, terled a contribution upon the inhabitunes, curried several of them with him to Persia, and, leaving a garrison in the city, gave the sovereignty of it to one of his officers. The Shah had, however, scarcely left them, when the Khi-

requisite to make his journey in safety, were to be given to him.

3. That he should be accompanied

by a good engineer officer.

4. To settle upon him a salary of 200 roubles per month, of which one year's salary was to be paid in advance; and to send him the pay that should become due to him during his mission, by the safest opportunities.

Thus provided, Major Blankennagel left the fort of Hetzk in September 1793, and returned from Khiwa during the following year; passing through the wandering bordes of the Turcomans, and landing at Astrakhan. He examined the countries through which he travelled with the eye of a sensible observer, and his interesting parentive was inserted in the Russian Journal, entitled "The Stimulant to Instruction and Benevolence," of the year 1818.

Thus Russia has obtained various notices respecting the Khanate of Khiwa, which are not confined to the archives of government, but are in the hands of many individuals who are fond of geographical studies.

Respecting our most recent relations with Khiwa, we have only to add, that in the year 1818 the governor of Orenburgh sent into that country Lieutenant Soonkhangoolof; and in 1818, counsellor Bektshoorine went for the same destination, whence he returned in 1820. He was at Khiwa at the same time with Colonel Moorawief.*

We have given the foregoing sketch without any material omission. It shows at once, that the gigantic plans

Middrawief performed the journey in trip-eo, by way of Tureomania; he was sent on his mission by the governor of Georgia. The interesting narrative of his journey, which first appeared in Russian, has just been translated turo Prenich.

and published in Paris. - V. Z.

of Peter the Grent, respecting the means of opening a commerce overland with India and China, and indeed the whole of central Asia, have never been lost sight of by the succeeding rulers of Russia; it shows, also, that the wild scheme of subduing the states and hordes of central Asia has indeed been relinquished for the present, but that at the same time it is not thrown out of view. We are not aware that the lournal from which we have made this translation is what may be termed official; but we must not forget that the cemorship in Russia is so strict, that nothing there can pass through the press which is thought in the least objectionable to the views of the Autocrat. We may therefore take for granted, that an appeal made to the " national pride and military rights of the Russians," to revenge upon the Khiwese an injury done to their nation by their ancestors, which, although the act was cowardly and cruel, was yet committed in just self-defence against a too powerful enemy,-that such an uppeal, we say, made in Russia, has some meaning. Indeed we should not at all wonder to hear shortly of a Russian army on the banks of the Oxus; their agents, spread over all Asia, are paving the way for it. The task, however, of conquering such nations as the Turks and Tartars of Middle Asia is no easy one; and the Russians, if they do attempt it, may have to deplore the loss of many such armies as that of Bekowitch before they accomplish it. Perhaps, too, their attempts might produce the effect of again exciting a spirit of enterprize amongst those barbarians, which has now lain dormant for nearly two centuries .- They cannot surely have forgotten Gengis and Timur; let them beware, ere they rouse the sleeping lion! Y.Z.

FRAGMENTS OF A JOURNAL.

CHIEFLY DESCRIPTIVE OF GOA AND BOMBAY.

In the early part of the year 1820, having determined to proceed to Europe, I felt anxious to copplyy the time which was to be devoted to a journey of more than eight thousand miles as advantageously as circumstances would permit ; and having been led to believe that a journey overland might be performed without any great danger or inconvenience, I embarked for Bombay and the Persian Gulf, proposing to visit Persia, Georgia, and by crossing the Caucasus, to see a part of Russia, Poland, and Prussia. The period at which I commenced my journey was not nafavourable as to seasons, and the relations between England and the continental powers appearing to proclaim a continuation of friendly intercourse, I had no reason to apprehend any greater difficulties than an ordinary proportion of health and spirita would enable me to surmount.

Our voyage down the Bay of Bengal was presperous, but from the moment that we made the land off the Island of Ceylon, we experienced variable winds and calms which detained us so long in sight of the island, that we found it necessary, after crossing the Gulf of Manar, to put into one of the ports of the Malabar Coast for water and pravisions. Our party on board was composed of two officers of the Company's army, an Armenian bishop, another elergyman of that church, a Parsee returning to his family at Bombay; and the officers of the vessel, three in number, completed our society.

The mode of living on board was not precisely that which the agacious compiler of "I'Almanach des Gourmanda" might have recommended for imitation; but the acoust a traveller overland from India divests biunself of all culinary prejudice the better, and indeed nothing can be more wise than to correct at the outset any taste which may have been contracted for noft raiment and faring sumptoonly every day. Epicurism has no votaries on this aide of the Caucasus.

But to return to our society—the conduct of the Armenians and the Parseo was perfectly decorous and polite; the latter particularly agracied our attention, from the variety and extent of his informa-

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tion on subjects which might have been supposed altogether without the scope of his observation. He spoke and wrote our language perfectly; and ere many days had classed he had learnt to take a meridian altitude, and the calculation of the longitude by the chronometer, quite as correctly as the thip's officers. It is remarkable, that the Captain of the vessel awared me that a great fire baving occurred in the Parsee's house in Calcutta, it was with the atmost difficulty that he was prevailed on to leave it, and he would make no exertion to extinguish the flames or save any portion of the valuable property destroyed by the conflagration. The bishop conciliated all on board by his gentle and very pleasing manners; and as I proposed visiting the province of Georgia, in which he resided, he offered me letters to the Governors of Teffis and Erevan, which I of course accepted. This worthy man hail been seven years absent from his see, during which he had performed a dreary pilgrimage to Calcutta, Madras, and other cities, where his countrymen are scattered thoughout our possessions. He had been much distinguished in his own country, and he appeared to have wielded alike the crosier and the sword, for he shawed us a brilliant diamond cross presented to him by the Emperor Alexander, as a reward for his exertions in contributing to prevent the advance of the Persians into one of the divisions of the Caucasus.

After a very tedious voyage along the Malabar coast, we anchored in sight of Gos, and I did not regret that an opportunity now presented itself to visit one of the oldest European cities yet existing in India. Captain C. and myself immediately landed, and proceeded to Panjim. which may be termed a suburb of the old town, from which it is distant nearly four miles. At this place we were received very politely by Captain H., who had been some time resident in the town; and as we accertained from him that the most convenient mode of visiting the old city was by taking a boat on the river, we made our arrangements for the next morning's excursion. At day-break, by the kindness of our host, we were supplied with

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an elegant accommodation boat, and in this we commenced our journey.

Nothing can be more picturesque than the general appearance of the city viewed from the river; and to one who had long been accustomed to the plains of Hindustan, the bold and precipitous mountains, fringed to the water's edge with the greatest loverience of vegetation, presented a coup d'ail as novel as it was pleasing. Nature had done much for the site of this once magnificent city, and art had not been behind-hand, for our boat in a few minutes brought us in sight of a specimen of Fortoguese architecture, certainly surpossing any work of this description under the Presidency of Bengal. It is a bridge and canseway about two miles and a half in length, connecting the old with the new city. This very useful and elegant work is composed entirely of bewn stone, which is soft when first quarried, but hardens on exposure to the atmosphere, and is procured in great quantities in the burnediste vicinity of the town. From an inscription on the centre erch of the bridge, we learnt that it was commenced in 1633, and was finished under the reign of Philip the third of Spain. A quantity of mud and rubbleh thrown up by the river has buried about twenty feet of the perpendicular beight of the causeway, and it is probable that, ere many years have elapsed, the whole will have disappeared beneath the deposits which every succeeding period must accumulate.

After rowing about an hour and twenty minutes, we landed at the old Palaco Glaut, and a walk of a few hundred paces brought us in front of its principal gateway. It was in a ruined state, and the bas-reliefs of some of the first viceroys alone attested the period when Vasco spoke, and India listened and obeyed. We entered a court, and ascended to the vestibule by a double staircase, rapidly falling to decay. The apartments presentcel nothing particularly deserving attention, and as they appeared to have undergone alterations to which the exterior of the building has not been subject, I remained but a short time in the palace, which will very speedily become a heap of ruinz. But local interest will always accompany the traveller to the spot which Visco and Albuquerque have illustrated: and as long as history preserves the record of their achievements, the moralist can never wont food for meditation in their silent and deserted halls. We had not, however, much time for the indulgence of such feelings, for there were churches and convents to be seen in such numbers, that we could scarcely hope to visit them all.

We proceeded to examine the cathedral or ancient metropolitan church, those of St. Francis, St. Gaietand, and the Bon Jesu. A separate account of each of these bulldings will not be expected in this journal, or read if it were there; but it is impossible to view these splendid accompaniments to catholic devotion, without indulging reflections which connect themselves irresistibly with the state of moral and religious feeling on this side of the Peninsula. There is not a church in Culcutta to be compared, for interior decuration, with any of those abovementioned which I visited at Goa; and on cutering the cathedral during divine service, it was evident that the poverty and desolation, which has overtaken the city, has not yet extended to its religious institutions. The gilding of the chapals was fresh, and the paintings well preserved—the altars splendidly covered and served, the shrines illuminated, numerous priests in attendance-and yet Goa is in ruins. Its inhabitants are poor, but the clergy are rich, and so numerous, that I believe I scarcely met an individual in the street of European parentage who did not directly or indirectly belong to the church. I thought this the more remarkable, as we were informed that the Viceroy (a liberal) lum instituted an enquiry into the rights to the lands which supported the ecclesissical establishment, and it was discovered that four-fifths of the tenures were illegal, and consequently liable to confication. This measure was carried into effect, but the priests still continue undiminished in numbers, and forming a very powerful and epulent body in Gos, over whom the primate has uncontrolled and undisputed sway. Some of the churches of Goa were founded but a very short time after the discovery of the country, by Vasco di Ganat. and are of very ancient date compared with the buildings of any other European nation; but we were limited as to time, and I could examine but a few of the inscriptions on the tombs. One of these, however, I remarked in the church of the

Bon Jesu, belonging to the illustrious family of Mascarenhau, and I think the date of the Conde's decease was 1520. He was the founder of the church, which was raised over the remains of St. Francis, the only mint of any celebrity who ever visited India. His tomb, in one of the chapels of this church, is composed of the most beautiful Italian marble, and very elegant has reliefs on the four sides of the mausoleum record the principal actions of his life and death. Fermerly it was usual to purade the bones of St. Francis dirough the principal streets of the city once every year, but we were informed (I vouch not for the truth of the tale) that a Portuguese hely luving indulged her taste in osteology at the expense of the Saint's relichs, it became necessary to confine all that remained to their " drear abode," and the key of the sepulchre liss since been sent to Rome. In the same church we remarked a gold bended cane, which every succeeding vicercy removes at his accession to the Covernment, and replaces on quitting it when he resigns his authority. We could not learn the origin or date of this custom.

We last this very beautiful church, and entered a convent with some curiosity, having never yet seen one. I found no reason to change the opinion which I had formed of these repositories of idleness and storchouses of superstition. There was the same canting manner, that eagerness to force upon our bellef a host of extravagant tales, to which douting ignorance or childish imbecility can alone give attention; the same unreasonable claim to transcendent and exclusive virtues, which I subsequently found set up in countries where the people have learnt better things, and are pretty well determined not to forget their lesson. There was no want, also, of a disposition to obtain as much as could possibly be procured of our money, in exchange for rosaries, ornaments of different kinds, prepared by the sisters, purses, &c. &c. They disputed with each other most indecorously, and their natiety to obtain the largest possible remuneration for their labours, suggested no ideas of that indifference to worldly advantages advertised as the growth of these institutions. That part of the building which we were permitted to see was well preserved, extensive, and handsome, and it was certainly a novel spectacle to find ourselves in the presence of a catholic "grille:" an abbess and muss in the costume of the order; all this under an Indian sky, with the palm and the bamboo waving before us.

But there was another object in sight, which, however apposite in its position with reference to the abbest and the sisters, was not altogether in harmony with the sensery of the Malabar Coast. The prisons of the inquisition were in sight of the convent; and though a number of excuses were made to prevent our examining them, and the keys were lost, and servants out of the way, we saw enough to convince us that the means adopted to meet the design of this institution were not more pleasing or benevolent than in the dungeons of Lisbon or Madrid. We ascertained, however, that the Grand Inquisitor's office is at present a sinceure; and as the Viceroy spoke in terms of great contempt of the general scope and design of the lastitution, there is no immediate probability of the celebration of an Auto do Fé, The building is much out of repair, but the prodigious thickness of the walls, the great windows, vaulted passages, and such parts of the subterranean accommoda. tion which we were permitted to examine, induced us to consider the outside as by for the best part of the edifice. We left it with the hope that time will moulder it to a rain, unknown to all but the curious traveller or pains-taking antiquary. We now returned to our boat, well pleased that we had seen this once celebrated capital; and the tide being in our favour, we returned to Panjim in a much shorter period then we had ascended the river.

We now sent our compliments to the Viceroy's staff, and requested permission to offer our respects to his Excellency. This was very courteously granted, and we were received with much politeness by the Conda del Rio Pardo, Viceroy of his most Faithful Majesty.* This notdeman ima governed the Portuguese establishments in India about three years; and though not very popular with the inhabitants with whom he associates little, to us he was extremely polite and attentive. We conversed with him in French, which he spoke with more fluency than elegance, and our topics of conversation were princi-

A terminition in Gost has since expelled him.

pally confined to local subjects, upon which he was sufficiently communicative, He informed me that the old elty has not been the residence of a Viceroy for sixty years, and it is considered so extremely unboalthy, that it is thought hoprudent even to pass a night there. This surprised me, for its elevated and commanding situation appeared to proclaim salubrity, and certainly left nothing to desire to the admirer of romantic and beautiful scenery. Project is dirty and III built, and as we were indebted to accident for the excellence of our accommodation, the traveller must not expect any very large supply of the comforts and conveniences of life. The Viceroy's geard was under arms as we cuterral, and the appearance of the troops was quite equal to our best sepay regiments. Their dress, which is green, their arms and accontrements, appeared to be in excellent order, and some of the troop laurses which I now accidentally were far superior to my that could be selected from our best cavalry regiments. They were strong, remarkably active, and in the highest possible condition,

There are about six thousand men attached to the government of Goa, and as it possesses only about sixty miles of coast, and schemes of compact and dominion have long since been abandoned, the proparties of military, appeared, to me a very large one, compared at least with our establishments in Bengal. They are ill paid, but a Madras officer informed me that they are respectable on parade, and that considerable attention is paid to their discipline and general conduct.

We left His Excellency's palace much pleased with our reception, and wind and tide favouring, we returned to the ship in the offing in the same boat which laid attended us during the day.

Our passage to Bombay had out, I think, more than the usual proportion of calms, contrary and favourable winds, had and good weather, than generally attend those who cross the sea; neither was the society more tired of each other than commonly occurs in these cases, when we left our vessel at anchor in Hombay harbour, and hastened on thore, determined to be pleased with any change which should release us from our prison. This island has been so frequently described, and every subject connected with it appears to have been so

completely exhausted; people have sketched, measured, described, and disfigured
elephanta so much, and so often, that to be
silent during this part of the journey, is
nothing more than to be determined not to
repeat that which has been said upon an
average once every two or three years
during the last century. I shall confine
myself, therefore, to a very few desolvery
remarks, which a short residence on the
Island enabled me to add to these memorands.

The very long period which has elapsed since the cession of the island of Bombay to the British Government, has had, I imagine, considerable influence in altering the relations under which the Indian and European are accustomed to meet in other parts of India. In every province of Ecugal, a degree of automission bordering on -humility characterize the communications of the people with their European masters, and it is only in the northern province of Hindoestan that something of that spirit of independance which generally distinguisher the European from the Asiatic, extends itself by an almost imperceptible gradation even to the lower classes of the population. But it never amounts to that familiarity, and some will call it insolence, which is, I think, observable in the language and manner of the natives of that aide of the Peninsula, even when in communication with persons of the first rank. For this, however, there must be some reason; though I trust and believe, that that which was ironically assigned to me, mis. that we have been too long and too well known, is not the true one. At all events, the military cannot have that reason for neglecting that which is considered a part of their duty in Bongal, and recognized as one of the first principles of military education. In Bengal, and more particularly in the coiled and conquered provinces, no sepoy ever pauce an English gentleman without a salute: be considers it as a part of his duty; and the compliment would, I think, be paid even if it were not. In Bombay I never saw it offered even to those who were best known and best emitted to such distinction; and upon this I found my especiation, that the remark will be comidered as altogether unconnected with any individual feeling of mortified consequence, in which I might have been tempted to indulge. Perhaps the establishment of the King's Court Sourcing over the whole island of Bombay, may have had some effect in lowering that exalted opinion of European superiority which ensures us the outward signs of popular consideration in other parts of India. The most expert conveyancer of Lincoln's-Inn or the Temple is not more familiar with the ordinary process of a "capias" than many of the Bombay sirears. Some of the Parsees read Blackstone, and quote Gilbert, and really possess extensive knowledge of the English law: and as they are great frequenters of the Record Court, they may pendlely have learnt at the bar that the law knews no distinction of pursons, and that civility is enjoined by no act of Parliament.

The climate of Bombay is, I think, upon the whole, to be preferred to that of Calcutta, but certainly not to any province under the Bengal Government north of Patna. The thermometer, during my residence there, ranged from 80° to 85°, and 90° in one of the best houses on the island, but I was informed that April is nearly the hottest month in the year; and the sea breeze is also one of those pleasures unknown to Calcutta-of which, by the bye, I was very frequently and somewhat ostentationally reminded. It certainly gives a most refreshing coolness to the air, though, as it contributes to the disuse of punkes (of which, by the bye, there is a great paucity even in the best houses), I was sometimes tempted to disallow the high sounded praises of the far famed rephyr. The town will bear no comparison with Calcutta as to its appearance, and it appeared to me arrangely neglected in its municipal regulations. I observed little attention paid to cleanliness, or the removal of nuisances, and I can recollect no city of India which I luve hitherto visited, where an Englishman's regard for neatness, and ablutionary precautions against filth in all its possible varie. ries, are more frequently omitted. The olfactory horrors of the Bombay bazars may possibly be equalled, they can be exceeded in no part of the world.

The expenses of house-keeping must, I imagine, be more considerable on this is-land them in Calcutta, for the wages of labour are proportioned to the price of provisions, which are dear, and imported

from a considerable distance. Four palanqueen bearers receive one rupee per diem : a servant for the table, ten, twelve, and sixteen rupees. Female servants are paid extravagantly. In the family in which I resided there were two, who received twelve rupoes each, and their food besides, which made the wages of each individual amount to about twenty rupees. Servants, however, are more efficient than on the other side of India, and fewer are required, which is a convenience as far as the traveller is concerned. It is also no had preparation for all that awnits him in Persia; and if the traveller overland is less well served in Bombay thou he has been in Hengal, let bim net upraise his voice in querulous disapprobation; the means of employing it are at hand in another direction.

House-rent in Bombay is greatly more reasonable than in Calcutta. A mansion which may accommodate a family may be procured for two hundred rupees per mensem; and I recollect asking the rent of one of a very large size, for which three hundred only was required. This house would certainly have been rented at double that sum in Calcutta. Of the mehitretural taste displayed I cannot speak in praise; but if there was cause to complain of the painting and prosments of their exterior, I found abundant reason for favourable contrast in the interior arrangements. The rooms are large and siry, and the high conical roofs (" manageds," as they are termed in Paris), although less elegant than those of Calentta, which are flat and ornamented with balustrales, contribute to the beight and coolness of the apartments, and give them a decided preference in point of comfort. They are larger, also, than in the Calcutta houses. and as far as I could judge, they are quite as well furnished. But the exterior is painted very generally with all the colours of the rainbow; and even Parell, the country house of the Governor, can only be equalled, in the bad taste of its architecture, by his residence in the fort. Both the apariments are spacious, and are often filled by the hospitality of their distinguished owner. I cannot speak with any confidence, or indeed with any fairness, of the society of the island, for I saw but a small portion of its inhabitants, and I have no wish to enter on the " debateable ground" to which such a subject will

always lead even the most unprejudiced. I did not think the parties so agreeable as those of Calcutta; and as selection and choice is very limited, to know or be known by all or none, may in some cases he a most distressing alternative. Of the hospitality of the residents of Bombay, there can be but one opinion; and there should be no approbation for that fastidimences, which would reject a pleasure because it cannot be varied. One custom which I found established attracted my attestion, as the reverse of that which I had neen practised in Calcutia, though there will perhaps be a difference of opinion as to the merits of either. In Calcutta the stranger is left to make his acquaintance with the society, by introducing himself " fant blen que mal" to those with whom he is to live, and the first visit is as scrupulously exacted as it is often imgraciously received. In Bombay, a stranger and a centleman is visited on his acrival by those who, presented of rank and inclined to hospitality, feel that they cannot degrade the one by practising the other. Of materials for the supply of an elegant and plentiful table there is no want : the fish in delicious; meet and poultry sufficiently abmudant. The brend it excellent, and these who have no distinct recollection of the delicious fruits and vegetables of Europe, may be as well pleased with those which will be found at Bombay as in any other part of India; but here ends the catalogue of the good things, which are alike within reach of all who are rich, and all who are not very poor; for every article of European produce or mamifacture, is certainly double the price of the warehouses of Calcutta. Good water is less easily found thus good wine; a local peculiarity to which the majority of travellers will raise no very great objection. The first I never once tasted; of the latter more is liberally offired than it can be healthful or wise to accept.

The countrances of the people struck me as handsome, compared with those of the same class in Bongal; but they are not as atom and well-formed as the inlabitants of the Company's section provinces. The Paraces, male and female, have great peculiarities of physiognomy. As they never intercorry with any but their own nation, there is that nort of family resemblance which is observable among the Jows, and which it is scarcely possible to mistake in either case. Their features are angular, the forehead generally high, the nosa approaching to the Grecian; the mouth well formed, and good teeth are almost general. The women are taller and better shaped than in Bengal, and though permitted entire freedom in their communication with the other sex, are supposed (I speak of course comparatively) to be extremely classe. I learnt that the general character of the Paraces is respectable, more so than that of either Gentoos or Muskulmans; and their superior industry may be inferred from the value of the ornaments wormby their lowest classes, and by the neatness and comparative cleanlines observable in their habitations. I was informed that their number does not exceed forty thousand; but theirs is an increasing population both in numbers and in wealth, and a considerable portion of the opulence of Bomley may be considered in their hands.

I visited with great pleasure the library of the Bombay Literary Society; and it was pleasing to observe, that an institution, founded by one of the most distinguished individuals who ever pursued and ruccessfully term nated an honourable career in India, " is still supported by the majority of the talent and respectability of the island. The museum contains some specimens in netural history, some feet, and monsters, more corious then interesting ; but the collection is not very rich or numerous, and classification and arrangement appeared to be neglected. The apartments, also, are not convenient for the purpose to which they are devoted, nor is the light well disposed. The collection powerses a Mammy more perfect than any I saw in the British Museum or the " Jamin der Plantes;" part of it had been opened, and the wrappers taken off, so as to uncover the flesh. It was of a brown colour, which was probably that of the people, for modern anatomy has preserved for years the human form unchanged, and the superiority of the ancient Egyptians in this uscless art has not, I believe, been questioned. The outer case of this Muramy was covered with hieroglyphica; the designs of which I thought unmanily elegant, and the colours of the painting still bright and vivid. It is probable that this was the "mortal coil" of some individual of rank, and it might be curious to speculate a little on the thoughts and feelings of an inhabitant of Thebes or Tentyra, could that Promethean spark be applied which might wake the slumbers of three thousand years.—[John Bull.

. If we should be fortunate enough to receive the continuation of our traveller's journal, we shall not fail to offer it to our readers, provided it prove equally interesting with the foregoing memorands.

TWENTY-EIGHT ARMENIAN INSCRIPTIONS, COLLECTED BY THE ARMENIAN PRIEST, JOHN OUOSK'HERDGAN, AND TRANSLATED BY M. KLAPROTH,

I. Anove Mount Araz, and near the river Karsangh, stands an ancient church, upon one of whose columns, on the right hand, we read the following: "Christ, Creator, remember Grigor, Lord of Kentouniatz."

II. In the Armenian province of Chirag is a very large and handsome church, with a beautiful dome, which was formerly called Oakhd-Haridjai (i. c. pilgrimage of Haridjai). The great Zak'haré having bought it from the first proprietor, had it restored in a most magnificent style. On the north side, in the exterior face of the wall, is the following inscription: " By the favour and grace of the merciful God, I, Zak'haré, Mandatour Takhoutses, Amir Shassalar of the Armenians and Georgians, son of the great Sarkia,* have enriched, to the astonishment of all the world, and at my own expense, the church of St. Haridjai, for the preservation of the life of my mistress, the pions Queen Thamar, as well as for my salvation.

and that of my brother Iwane, our sons Chahanchah and Awak, and of my parents. I have built in it a fortress, domes, and towers, at a great expense. I have endowed it with all that is necessary for its embellishment. I have given to this church one of my villages, named Mak'haris, situated in the vicinity of this holy place, which I have consecrated to the holy Virgin, together with all the appurtenances, such as mills, mountains, waters. Moreover, I have made over to it a mill, named Wortinghaz, and another at Ani, situated in the precipice; a garden in the valley of Dzaghkouts, a vineyard at Eriwan, another at Talin; and have restored to it all it possessed before, from the frontier of Haridjai, Kouermarkow, the wells, the dry precipice, and the fountain of blood, as far as nucient Haridjar. I have instituted a daily service before the principal altar, where mass is to be read for me. Those who shall come after me, shall be obliged to observe this institution to the memory of my family, and they will be blest of God and all his saints. But those who shall oppose and wish to weaken this institution more or

^{*} Salchard, you of Sarbit, was appointed Priors of Ani by Thomas, Queen of Georgia, He origined from (185 til) 1214 A. C. See Memoira of Saint Martin, vol. I. p. 381, &c.

[†] Thumar, Queen of Georgio, and daughter of Chiarghi III., reigned gloriously from the till about 130%. She carried on a successful weekers against the Massalmons; and the memory of her virtues has been preserved anong the Georgians, who, out of respect, call her Mepha (Kingl, and chas her with their most values and most schemated monutchus. She made various conquests, and extended has ampire as las as Tribhabde, Abkhonia, and the Cascasian range. She murrhed a Rumian prince support George; but the bad conduct of her hashand compelled her to dispress him, and eval him out of the constrey. She then

matried the prince Davids, of the home of the Parentides, who was lord of part of Ossetta. Prince Gatege, in the mean time, had gone to Constantinate, whence he apon returned at the head of a Grack army, for the compares of Goorgia. He advanced inwards Khontariasi, and found many partians among the accidity and natice princes. But Thanks matched in pitron against him, defeated and not hook him prisoner; she, however, beausyed him to liberty; agon which he left the country, and history mentions from no more.

less, shall be cursed like Cain and Judas, and be damned of God, if they take by force aught of the property of the church, and of the 318 holy fathers and all other saints. Thus ends this spiritual will, in the year 650 of our era (1201)."

III In the province of Chirag, on the river Gharoutz, in the middle of the precipice, is a wonderful church, called Marmarachen, which was built by Wahram, an Armenian lord. Over the door on the south side is the following inscription :- " By the favour and grace of God, I, Wahram, lord of lords, and Antipatrik, son of Grigor, a grandee of Armenia, of the race of Palhawouny, and descendant of the family of St. Grigor, the light of Armenia. In the hope in Christ I have bid the foundations, and built this holy church Marmarachen (i. e. built of muchle). I began it in 437 of the Armenian cra (988), in the time of Sempad, son of Achod, King of Armenia, and I finished it in the time of Hoohannei, of Kakig Armenian Chahanchah, the spiritual, the improver, and the penceful, in the year of our era 478 (1029). We finished it with great labour and capense, I, my mother Chochik, sovereign of sovereigns, my brother Wassak, lord of lords, who has met with murtyrdom in the war against the Turks, and Apelgharib, Armenian marshan (border captain), and our youngest (brother) Hamzé. We and all our house are faithful to our country in sacrificing ourselves as martyr-warriors, with our blood and our children's. In spending our fortune, we were desirous of establishing peace, tranquillity, the happiness of our country, and the firmness of the church. We have built several other churches and convents, but we have bestowed our most particular care on this church, as much in colorging, as in furnishing it with all the peedful things, in bequeathing to it mountains, fields, villages, and excellent lands; such as the village of Bakaran and its fields, Kotis, Portunglies, Araketch, Azuta, Armané-Ezinka; the vineyards of Hochagau and three mills, likewise the mills of Tokhs, the vineverds at Achturak, at Kharpi in the plain, Serghewil, Wejan and Mreny; houses and warehouses at Ani. In thus completing every thing, and in giving it all that it may need for ever, in order to perpetuate the memory of ourselves and our descendants, we have placed in all the hands of the holy father Jeremin and his successors, such as Sostenes who has already succeeded him. In acknowledgment of this, six fortieths of masses shall be said in it for the salvation of our souls, till the last day of judgment. Whoever of our people, or of foreign lords, shall seek to take away or destroy what we have given, or violate our inscitation, shall be banished from before the face of Christ; Satur shall be his judge, and he shall never see the glory of God. But those who will preserve our institutions shall be blessed for ever."

IV. After a lapse of 202 years from the second min of this ungnificent edifice, it was rebuilt, and the following inscription placed on the outside of the northern wall of the church; " In the time of our very virtuous and devout lords Atabek Iwane and Mantatour Takhoustes Chahanchah, and by their orders, this magnificent temple of God, which is a mother of light, and has a cupola of murble, was restored by me, Archbishop Grigor, son of Aboulghamri Magistras, and by my faithful brother Kharib, grandson of the lord Wahram, descendant of St. Grigor Chinogh. It has been built upon the ancient foundations, with much zeal, for the hope of a great many coclesiastics who had formerly bestowed great wealth upon it, such as villages, gardens, warehouses and mills, as may be seen by the detailed inscription. Every thing needful had been given to this temple. For rather a long time it remained in the state of di-Inpidation to which it had been reduced by the infidels. The convent had been

transformed into a village, and the cupola into a forteess, and it remained planged in obscurity and sorrow, and deprived of all its possessions to this day. In the year 674, of our era (1925), the brave and valiant hero of Christ, my dear brother Charib, at my advice, and in concert with me, determined to rescue it from the sailness and disgrace of darkness and filth, and restore it to its ancient grandeur. We therefore sent away all the inhabitants of the village, in order to place holy ecclesiastics and hermits beloved of God in their stend. We have re-embellished it with all the necessary ornaments, giving it sacerdotal enrments, vases of pure gold and silver, and the old and new writings of the church. [After a long summary of estates bestowed on this church, the inscription proceeds] Before the completion of this cuterprize, I lost my amiable brother Kharib Magistros, beloved by all the world, who was killed in a battle against the infidels. I remained alone of my family, the unfortunate Grigor, separated from him. We have had his body brought hither, and have buried it near the door of the dome, and by the side of our grandfather, the lord Wahram, We liberally rewarded all his domestics, and instituted masses to be said for this martyr of Christ, named Kharib, before the high altar, from the first day of the year to the last, and from the present time, to the second coming of Jesus Christ, the son of God." [It couclides with nearly the same curse. and promise as the 3d inscription.]

V. This inscription is also found upon one of the walls of the same church. It announces, that "Mary Abkazats, Queen of Armenia, daughter of the great Scnek'herim, granddaughter of Kakig, King of Armenia," bestowed a village on the marble church, for the purpose of instituting a perpetual mass in favour of her grandfather and grand-mother, and concludes with the annual curses and promises.

VI. The following inscription is found on the western door of the cuthedral at Ani, in the province of Chlrag : " By the will and the grace of God, I. Aaron Magistros, honoured by the most illustrious kingdom with particular bonours, have come here in my youth, going towards the East, here, into the magnificent fortress of Ani, and have had all its walls raised in large free-stone; and bare rendered them more extensive and solid, and with great expense have brought the water from a great distance into the fortress and the city, for the pleasure of the inhabitants, and for those who may be thirsty. I carry with me a golden ring and letters patent of K. M. the purpled queen, who has freed the houses of this city from the taxes and contributions that were paid every year, consisting of 80 litres. On the prayer of the magistrate, I caused two other fitres to be annulled, which the Mutaiben guve-Amen."

VII. On the steeple of the Saint-Saviour's church at Ani, was an inscription purporting that church to have been built, embellished, and endowed by the Marxban Apelgharib, mentioned in the 3d inscription, in 1036 A. C.

VIII. Round a church in the village of Oghouzlon, in the province of Kurs, is an inscription purporting that this church was built after the model of the heavenly and merciful Jerusalem," by one Hassan, son of Khakara Kentouno, for the pardon of his sins.

IX. On this same church was also written: "I, Achod, lord of lords, son of Kewourk (George), a brave and valourous man, being faithful to the royal house of Armenia, and in honour of Achod Chunkinchah and his sons Sempad and Kakig, and the other kings, having seen the demolition of the mother of cities and the temple of God, began to restore them in 450 (1001) Parthevi; but the year after the messenger of the heavenly kingdom came to me, and my sins are my cross,"

X. A small church on the hill Warta-Plour, in the country of Lorhi, bears an incription indicating that it was built in 499 (1050) by King Gorighe.

XI. An inscription on the back of a cross at Khegowakin, informs us that one Kopat Bkhab Meräex, built an aqueduct and a hospital, and raised this cross, for the "prolongation of the lives of Amir Shassalar, the Chahanchah, and to the memory of my son Kanantz (the green). May those who worship this cross pray for them."

(To be concluded in our next.)

TIN TRADE OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

THE whole tin ore of these countries is a stream of the most valuable description. The operation of mining and washing forms by far the cheapest and easiest part of the process of producing tin; and the smelting and reduction of the metal the most difficult, and that which is performed with the least skill and economy. It appears therefore to us, that where capital is scarce and labour not very skilfully directed, it would be an obvious improvement to relieve the natives from this most intricate and expensive part of the operation; by which means the capital at present less productively employed in the shape of stacking-houses, farnaces, bellows, &c., would be set free to be usefully employed in extending the production of

The stream ores of Cornwall always afford from 65 to 75 per cent. of grain-tin, or metal of the first quality; the Malayan ore, which is the very same, affords at Banka, where the reduction is the most skilfully performed, but 58 per cent., so that we have here an average loss of 12 per cent. incurred through the unskilfulness of the process performed by the Chinese. In some of the neighbouring Malayan states, tin ore, accumulated in considerable quantities, has been recently offered for sale at nine Spanish dollars per pikol, when tip itself was at twenty; and we presume it might be shipped at Singapore at tea, or estimating the dollar at four shillings, at £2 sterling per pikol, or £33. 12s. per ton. The following statement will show the probable results of an adventure of this description.

Carried forwards, .. 1,780

Brought forward1,780)
Insurance on £2,000 at 91 per cent. 70	•
Charges in England at 5 per cent.	
on the prime cost 8	
Duties 20 per cent, ad inf. as on	
other ares not enumerated; es-	
tinuated at 50 per cent. advance	
on the prime cost	4.

Total...£2,438

These fifty tons of ore would produce, at 70 per cent., thirty-five tons of grain tin, worth, at the present London price, £120 per ton, or £4,200, leaving a balance of £1,662 to cover the profit, and the expenses of smelting, for estimating which last we regret we have no data.

It might, at first view, appear that it would not be an easy matter to compensate for the cheap labour of India, and the cheap find abounding on the spot. as far as the labour is concerned, the labour of the Chinese is not cheap labour, for they must be highly paid, the necessaries of life being always high priced in the mining districts, and it is by no means improbable that the effectual labour of a Chinese costs more than that of a Cornish miner. The cheapness of wood, the fuel of Malayan countries, may be fully compensated by the cheapness of coals, and their superior efficacy in all great smelting operations. It is, indeed, to the abundant supply of coals, perhaps as much as to the superiority of her skill in machinery, that England is known to be chiefly indebted for the greater wealth and productiveness of her mining operations. In illustration of this particular fact, and to above the probability of rendering the exportation of tin ore to Europe a profitable article of remittance, we may here mention, that the copper ore of Cornwall, amounting to 80,000 tons annually, and although containing not more than from 5 to 15 per cent, of metal, is almost entirely transported to the Welch coal districts, to be there smalted, merely because the price of coals is so much cheaper than at the mines.

The popularity amongst the manufacturers of introducing a new crude article instead of a manufactured one need not be dwelt upon, and it is probable, indeed, that the legislature itself would, on account of this very circumstance, and in the spirit in which it has always acted on similar occasions, favour the importation of the ore by a low rate of duties. As the law at present stands, tin prepared from Malayan ore ought to have the full advantage of the market for home consumption, as it seems that the heavy duty of 20 per cent, upon the crude material is evidently contemplated as calculated to

afford adequate protection to the Cornish ore. If this advantage, however, were not continued, the import duty would be reduced, and the metal might form an extensive and valuable article of exportation to China, India, and the continent of Europe.

Before, however, the exportation of tin ore from these countries can become profitable or extensive, the importers in Europe must be duly prepared to receive and dispose of it. Tin ore has never, that we know of, been imported into England, and the necessary arrangements for amelting-houses, &c., must be made near the port of importation, before the commodity can be remitted to the best advantage: in the mean time, therefore, it can only be sent home as an article of experiment.—[Singapore Chronicle,

ANECDOTES AND BONS-MOTS FROM A CHINESE BOOK ENTITLED SIAO LI SIAO; TRANSLATED BY A. JULIEN.

(From the Journal Adatique.)

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

A drunkard having found in his dream a cup of excellent wine, set it to warm that he might sip it with more relish: but at the moment he wished to taste this sweet liquor he awoke, "Fool that I am," said he, "why was I not satisfied to drink it cold?"

NICE DISTINCTION.

A man seeing an oyster-seller pass, called him in order to buy some, and asked him, "how much a pound?" The oyster-man, wishing to make game of him, replied, "throughout the whole country oysters are measured, and not weighed."—"You must hear very badly," resumed the other, "did not I ask you how much a foot?"

ECONOMY.

A very miserly host was always afraid of filling his glasses too much: one of his guests taking up his, and looking at it attentively, said, "this glass is too deep, half of it ought to be cut off." The astonished host asked him the reason; on which he replied, "if the opper part can't hold wine, of what use is it?"

AN ELEGANT TREAT.

A man invited one of his friends to dinner, but afterwards repented, and determined not to let him sit down to table. The guest arrived at the uppointed hour; after speaking to him, therefore, for a few minutes, he said, " if I am to believe an old proverb, seeing a friend home is equal to three glasses of wine; wait, therefore, a moment, and I will go some lys with you." He then took his guest by the arm, fearing lest he should find some excuse for staying, and seemed inclined to run with him. "Gently, gently," cried the guest, " I am not in the habit of drinking so fast."

CAUTION.

Two brothers were cultivating the ground together: the eldest went home first to prepare dinner, and then called his brother; upon which the latter cried out, with a loud voice, "wait till I have hidden my spade, then I will come directly." When he came to the table, his brother scolded him, saying, "when one hides any thing, one ought to be silent, or at least

to speak about it with a low voice; for by bawling out as you did, one risks being robbed." The dinner being over, the younger brother went again into the field, but on seeking the spade, he only found the place where he had put it. He immediately run buck to his brother, and approaching his car mysteriously, he whispered, "my spade has been stolen."

THE THREE POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE.

A man laving had his portrait painted, was induced by the artist to consult the people who were passing by, whether he had succeeded. He asked the first who came: " is this part a likeness?" The forced connoisseur replied, " the cup is a great likeness." A second said, "the coat is a good likeness." He was going to ask a third, when the painter, stopping him, said, "the resemblance of the cap and clothes is of no importance; ask the centleman what he thinks of the face." The latter hesitated a good while; at last, being obliged to give an opinion of some sort, he replied: " the beard and the hair are a very great likeness."

THE USE OF A TEA-KETTLE.

A scholar, who was reading at night, heard a thief breaking through the wall of his house. Happening to have a tea-kettle with boiling water before the fire, he took it up, and placing himself by the side of the wall, waited for the thief. The bole being made, a man thrust his feet through; when the scholar immediately seized them, and began to bathe them with boiling water. The thief screamed, and sued for merey; but the scholar replied very gravely, "stop till I have couptied my tea-kettle."

THE EFFECTS OF A GOOD DINNER.

A rich min, whose residence lay between the houses of two smiths, was continually pestered by the noise of their hammers, which deprived him of rest both night and day. At first he begged them to strike more gently, and afterwards promised ample remuneration if they would instantly leave his neighbourhood. The two black brethren pretended to lend a willing ear to his proposals, and he, in his joy, gave them a splendid dinner. The feast being over, he asked them whither they meant to move. One of them replied, "the one of us, who lives on the right is going to live on the left, and the other, who lives on the left, will move to the right."

AN REFECTUAL CURE,

There was, in a certain house, a child who was constantly screaming, and annoyed every body. At last a physician was sent for, who gave him adraught, and, desirous of ascertaining the calming effects of his potion, stayed in the house during the night. After some time, hearing no more crying, he exclaimed, "the child is cured."—"Yes," was the reply," the child cries no more, but the mother is weeping."

A SMART REPARTER.

A man having taken a white draught, forgot to thank the physician who had restored his health. The latter was highly displeased at the ingratitude of his patient. Some time after, he again came to his physician, and asked him "what must I give to a dog when he is ill?"—"A white draught," replied the physician.

A SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR A SLIGHT THEFT.

A man was condemned to death. Some of his friends having seen him, asked him the reason of his sentence. Upon which he said, "as I was passing along the road, I saw a little hit of a rope lying on the ground; thinking it might be of some service, I picked it up, and went on: that is the cause of my misfortune." His relations wondered, and said that they had never heard of a person being so severely punished for so slight a theft. " No," replied the culprit, " but there was something at the end of the rope." -" And what was that?"-" Oh, nothing but two plough oxen."

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THE ANTIQUARIAN.

There was once a rich tunn who was a great amateur of antiquities, without being able to distinguish whether they were gennine or not.

One day, he bought a varnished cup, said to have belonged to the emperor Sheam, the clash of Tcheoo-Koong, and a good imitation of the mat on which Confucius sat in the King-Kang, supposing it to be the original, and paid for these baubles 1,000 takis,

When his money was spent, he

took is one hand the varnished cup of the emperor Sheun, in the other the mighty club of Tcheoo-Koong; threw the mat of Confucius over his shoulders, and being reduced to ask for charity, he used to say to those who were passing: "Pray, gentlemen, give me some old coin of the time of Tai-Koong."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, some of your learned correspondents can inform me whether there is a Roxburgh club in China? Y. Z.

TRAVELS OF A PERSIAN.

Monammen Saulen, the nuthor of the following journal, resided for some time in London, where he was introduced into the best society, and where we had more than once an opportunity of seeing him. On his return to Persia he published an account of his journey, and likewise of his residence in England.

The portion of his travels we are about to present to our readers appeared in the Oriental Magazine, a Calcutta publication, in October last, translated from the original Persian.—We hope to receive shortly, through the same channel, a continuation of it, for we are anxious to read the observations of so intelligent a Persian upon the arts, sciences, and manners of our countrymen.

JOURNEY TO PETERMORGH.

In the beginning of the year 1815, the court of Persia having determined to send some persons to Europe to acquire a knowledge of the language and sciences of the west, the Kaim Makam (chief minister) commanded my attendance, and proposed to me to be one of the number. I felt very willing to obey, and he despatched me to the Colonel Khan, to consult him respecting the persons who should go on the journey, and the expense that would attend it. When every arrangement was made, and the Colonel Khan was about to depart, I was induced to repent of my purpose, by the disausations of my friends,

especially Aga Ismail of Yendjerd, who told me I must never hope to return in safety from such an undertaking. I accordingly retracted my assent : on this his excellency Mirra Mohammed Ali sent for roe, and inquired what my views were in remaining. When I stated my prospects, he pointed out the superior advantages of the journey, intimated the unfavourable light in which the court would view me if I did not fulful my promises, and held out an assurance of ample provision for the cost and charges of the expedition. I had also an interview with the Colonel, and was persuaded by him to accompany those who were to go along with him; and at last I made up my mind to disregard the arguments and apprehensions of my friends, and to avail myself of so propitions an opportunity of acquiring knowledge.

On the afternoon of the 18th April, 1815, I left Tebrez: several of my friends accompanied me as far as the bridge of Afi, and some of the European gentlemen proceeded still further with our party. After they had finally left us, we proceeded to Suñan, where we halted for the night. This is an extensive and flourishing village.

April 20.—Marched before dawn to Yam, where are extensive pasturages, and clear and abundant springs. We found here an encampment of 350 Turkoman horse in the royal service, who had lately arrived from Azerhijan, and were now stationed here. About a fencial from their tents atood a roined caravasseral,

founded, it was said, by Halaku Khan. The king had lately given orders for its repair, and the labourers and artificers were assembled for that purpose. breakfiested on the skirts of the mendow. and thence proceeded to Merend. From Suffan to Merend is about 51 fersekhn. We reached Merend about toon, and rested at the house of Nezr Ali Khan, the governor, He was himself absent at Tebrez, and we were therefore received by his sons, Jafer Kuli Beg and Ali Beg. They command the 16th and sixth battalions: Narr Ali commands the Merend brigade. The town of Merend is large and prosperpus. The district comprehends thirty pergunnan. The apples of Merend are very celebrated, and are considered superior even to those of Azerbijan.

April 21.—Left Merend before dawn: at five fersekhs came to Gurgur, a rugged and hilly country. The village is above two fersekhs further on. We halted there at night in a ruined village near Gurgur, the Colonel Khan not choosing to alight at the bouse of Haji Hatim Beg, a man of Jearning, but not agreeable manners.

April 22.—From Gurger to the banks of the Aras (the Arases) a fersekh and a half: the vicinity of this river is very delightful. Hafiz has celebrated the stream;

"Breeze of the morning, shoulder thou sail. Where Arm sweeps the flowery date, Oh pouse to kins the fragrent ground, and sweeter shed thy perfuses tound."

We forded the stream in a body, the better to resist the current : it was sufficiently rapid, however, to give us much trouble, and to deprive us of part of our baggage. We were therefore obliged to halt, and make a fresh disposition of what we had saved, when we were fairly over. We breakfasted here, and settled a plan for my paying a visit to Nakhchivan. first, however, went to explore the ruins of Julfa, an encient and rained city of the Armenians, on the banks of the Aras. The Julia at Ispahan is named after this city, as Shah Abbas Sefavi transported the inhabitants of Julia to his capital, and settled them there: from that period the original town fell into decay. We noticed the remains of a tower, some baths, and a serai, attributed to a governor of Armenia named Khojeh Nezr: there are also two or three arches of a bridge across the Aras still standing. There are no inhabitants but a few poor Armenians. There are many tombs in the vicinity, on every one of which is some aculpture: on some is the figure of a lamb, indicating probably the pastoral occupation of the person intered there: on others human figures are represented; these, they say, belong to individuals who died at the season of their nuptials. I then left my party, and set off to visit Kerim Khan at Nakhchivan, rejoining my friends in the afternoon, when they likewise arrived at the city. Nakhchivan is eight fersekin* from Gurgar.

April 23. - We halted a day at Nakhchivan to visit the place. More than half this city, the foundation of which is uscribed to Kazzel Arslan, is now in ruins-The great gateway of the old city, and two turrets on either side, built of brick, are still visible; and extensive remains of colleges and mosques are to be traced: there are also the remains of about two thousand dilapidated dwellings. About a fersekh from the town is the Fort of Abbas, so called from the prince Abbas Mirra, by whom it was lately constructed after the European fashion. It is well world with amountaion and provisions, and occupied by a strong garrison. Kerim Khan commands the district and troops of Naklachivan.

April 24.—Moved at four hours after midnight; but a heavy rain having fallen, the Arpeh Chai was not fordable. We therefore directed our course to Klruk, a small village on the confines of Nakhrhivan and Erivan. The village is small, not containing above ten houses; but the country round is highly cultivated. It is five ferseklis from Nakhchivan, and a good road.

April 25.—The river continuing still impassable in this part of its course, we made a detour, and, skirting the bills, entered the district of Sherar. This is a very flourishing truct, comprising several pergunnals. The Arpeb Chai supplies abundant water for irrigation, and the country is highly productive: one of its

^{*} There is some difference in the estimate of the fereshir: the Arabic lentequaphers raine it at 15,000 assalus. Implying here cohies. Chartin says it is considered by the Persians to be 5,000 poess; and Richardson coils is 12,000 feet. It is stated in some limitary tables to be 16,000 feet; it is eather more, decretion, that there English miles. It is the unicent Parsung.

divisions, however, was at present deserted, in consequence of the plague having broken out. We were awakened at the place where we halted to sleep by the arrival of a Tartar, in the middle of the night, with desputches from Constantinople to Mr. Morier. He gave the Colonel some papers and letters, which conveyed important news from Europe. poleon, the sovereign of the French, having been defeated by the other princes of Europe, had been sent in confinement to Elha, an island in the Mediterranean. After a time, he returned to France with a small body of men. Troops from all quarters were sent by Louis XVIII., the king of France, who had been restored to his throne by the European powers, to oppose him; but the soldiers, instead of performing their duty, listened to the speeches be made them, and were persuaded to join him. Being thus reinforced, he had again become the king of France. After reading these despatches, I communicated them, with permission of the Colonel, to the Kaim Makam, and the Tartar proceeded with our letters, whilst we mounted, and marched to Duly. about a fersekh and a half from Sherur, where we came to the pass of Sherar. Some of our party asserted, that occasionally the Arms rises so high as to overflow the high land hereabouts, when the country is impassable. On the right of the hill of Sherur is the spot whence an aqueduct began, of which traces are yet observable, which conveyed water to Erivan. This was built, it is said, by Khosru Parver, who reigned 1,240 years ago, and who took much pleasure in embellishing Erivan and its vicinity, in compliment to his mistress Shirin, who was an Armenian lady, and resided in that city, then occupied entirely by Armenians. We resched Duly about noon, and halted there for the night, encamping in the plain, as this village, like all in Erlyan, is terribly infested with musquitoes; they are bred, it is supposed, by the number of gardens with which the country is covered. A courier from the minister, with despaiches, overtook us here, and we remained the next day to reply. At sunset very heavy rain fell.

April 27.—Left Dulu, and at a fersekh and a ladf passed along by the river, which was now swollen by the rain, and running in a rapid torrent. Witen morning dawned, it showed us a highly cultivated and delightful country. Two hours after sunrise we came to a rained village, called Ardesht. It was founded by Ardelsir in very remote times, and was the most ancient city of Erivan. From Dulu it is about five fernekhs. Leaving Ardesht, we came to the place where the Russians were entremched when they laid siege to Erivan, and thence we advanced to the city.

Erivan is a flourishing and populous city, and its different governors have taken great pains to keep it in excellent condition. The fortress was formerly in the hands of the Turks; it is very strong. with many ramports, in each of which is a large cannon, and between them are loopholes for musketry : it is supply stored also, with ammunition and provisions. On one side of it runs the Zengi, a small river, and the other three sides are defended by the artillery. Seven years ago, the Russian general Kadavich laid siege to the enade with a strong force for forty-three days, erecting batteries on every side. On the night of the forty-fourth day, he attempted to carry the place by assault, where the bastions had been breached. He got possession of the lower range of the fortification with case, but encountered an obstinate resistance in the upper, and was obliged at daylight to draw off his troops with great loss. So many of his men were killed and wounded, that be was under the necessity of retiring from before the fort. The castle of Erivan contains accommodations for 500 persons, and several mosques and schools; the present sirder has constructed one mesque. The Zengi runs from the western boundary of Erivan. A palace was built on the river side by Mohammed Khan, which now belongs to the sinlar. The present sirdar has been governor of the province above ten years. He keeps about his person two thousand troops, who are relieved every year; and there are several Kurd tribes in his jurisdiction, who, upon occasion, can furnish five thousand cavalry. Their chief is Aka Hosein. The people of Erivan are escetly cultivators and traders, and the inhabitants of the four Mahala adjoining to the fort are principally the military and officers of the state. There are nine large baluks, or districts, dependant on Erisan.

The climate of Erivan is very variable: in the summer the air is exceedingly oppressive and unhealthy; so the sirdar removes his residence to the meadows of Awaran.

On the fourth day from our arrival, we mounted in the afternoon, and crossing the Zengi by a bridge, proceeded to Uch-Kelisa, where we were met by some of the Armenian clergy and conducted to the apartment of their principal, after an interview with whom we retired to our quarters. Uch-Kelisa is three fersekha from Eriyan.

On Tuesday the 1st of May we were present at a festival held by the patriarch, where I was much struck by the united voices of the attendants, about one hundred men, in the prayers and hymns. On the day following I had an interview with the patriarch; and as it was part of my purpose to collect information respecting the religious creeds of different people, I saked him several questions relating to what I had witnessed the day before. The fables with which the Armenians are deceived are not worthy to be repeated. Amougst other things, he told me the establishment at Uch-Kelisa was founded 1510 years ago, till which time the people of the country were idolaters. Amongst them were three damsels of the Christian faith, who had determined to abandon the world, and lead a life of seclusion. Their beauty attracted the notice of the king, but their virtue nucle them reject his proposals, and on that account he had there all put to death in the temple of his idol. He also laid bold of the chief preacher of the Christians, named Wara Kirkur (Gregory), and put him to death; but the saint revived; the prince again and again had him slale, with many tortures; but every time he came again to life. At last, wenry of the fruitless attempt to deprive him of existence, the king throw him into a well full of all venomous animals. After this was done, the king and all his court were metamorphosed into brute forms; the king himself was changed into a hog; and in this state they continued for fourteen years. At the expiration of that time, the king's daughter saw a person in a dream, who told her, if she wished the restoration of her father to his natural shape she aloudd liberate Kirkur from the well. The dream was thrice repeated, as the princess could scarcely credit the existence of the mint,

when he had been fourteen years in a well without any food. Being induced by the repeated warning to make a trial at least, she went to the well, and called upon the patriarch. To her assprise, she received a roply, and casting in a rope ladder, the holy man made his appearance. The royal hog, who was present, immediately rolled himself at the mint's feet; and Kirkur having prayed for his restoration to the human form, the king again became a man, and a convert to the Christian religion. In memory of the three damsels he had so unrighteously put to death, he built three churches over their sepultures : and this is the meaning of Uch-Kalisla, or the three churches.

On taking leave of the patriarch, I paid a visit to the church; and I confess I see no essential difference between the worship of idols and the ceremonial of the Armenian church, except that the idoloter bows down before a single idel, and the Armenian before a multitude, a practice not authorized by any written texts. The church is very elegantly built and embellished, and the waits and doors are painted with the representations of ancient patriarche and teachers. Attached to the church are the cells and dwellings of the priests, who are supported further by the donations of the Armenian laity. The Armenian clergy are allowed to marry once in their lives.

May 3.—We left the Armenian convent about moon, and resumed our route. We had a good road to Hesht Bood, distant about a fercekh and a half, a pleasant place enough. Further on we came to a military post of three hundred house, commanded by Ismail Beg Gholam, who was ordered by the sirdar of Erivan to escert us to the borders of the Persian territory.

May 4.—To Wasal Abran, six fersekis.
May 5.—Advanced towards Kara Kalisa. At a fersekh and a balf we came to a pess in the mountains, terminating at Keruneh: thence the country descends. Our escort left us at the commoncement of the hills. We breakfasted by the side of a brook; when, having mounted, and ridden about a thousand paews, we fell in with a Russian outpost, where we were dealised till the return of a mossenger despatched to the head-quarters at Kara Kaliseh. The commandant of the Russian and principal of the Armenians re-

turned with him; and conducted us to Kara Kalisch.

May 6.—A party of Cossacks under a Russian officer accompanied us as guidea. The tract abounded with wood and water. We proceeded to Azaunli, an Armenian village of thirty houses, seven fersekles from Kara Kaliseh.

May 7.—To Sadikyun eight ferseklis and a half.

Msy 8.—To Zunike, where we encamped, fording the river Lurd twice on the read. Swine here are in flocks, like sheep. The village contains about sixty houses, besides a small body of men under two Russian officers.

May 9,-We advanced towards Tellis, and halted at a building appropriated to the performance of quarantine, or the famigation of the goods of all merchants and travellers with campbor, in order to prevent the communication of the plague. We were detained here about half an hour, and then entered the city. Tellis is the capital of Gurgestan; although a flourishing city, it is not very extensive, being about three-fourths of a fersekh in circuit. The houses of ancient structure are of brick and stone; but those latterly erected by the Russians are mostly of wood, with glass windows. The streets are very narrow. A brisk trade is carried on in Tellis. The chief exports are the fildes of asses, and the fur of the martin or sable, which being brought from Russia hither, are again sent to Persia and to Constantinople. From Persia the imports are wool, sugar, chintres, and other articles. The dress and appearance of the Georgians have undergone considerable alterations within these last fifty years, the period when the influence of the Russians was first introduced into the country, in the course of a war with the Turks, and an alliance was made with Arkalis Khan (Heraclius), the Georgian ruler.

The inhabitants of Teffis are computed to be 15,000; Georgians, Armenians, Mohammedans, and Jews. The Georgians have eleven churches, the Armenians fifteen: the Russians also have two churches; and there is a mosque for the Muselmans. There are also six baths, supplied with warm mineral water from some springs. The neighbourhood abounds with iron and aulphur, usually found together; and as the water runs through the veins of these

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materials, the vapour produced by their taixture may be the source of the warmth which the water acquires. The river Ker runs through the middle of Telia, a river that rises in Akhaska, and flows towards Ghilan. Telia is occupied by the Rustians, and is garrisoned by about two thousand men, under General Guiska Ardishakof.

June 2.—We left Teffis to prosecute our journey to Europe. Our first stage was Arnaskal, on our way to which we crossed the Kur by a wooden bridge. The distance was 29 wersts, Russian measure, in which seven wersts are equal to about one fersekh.

June 5.—We arrived at Doubt, a fortress constructed by Almas Khan, the son of the Georgian cidef Araklis: it is now occupied by a body of Russian troops. Adjoining to the fortress are about sixty houses, inhabited chiefly by Armenians. From Armeskal to Dosht is 23 weres.

From Dosht to Annuran 30 wersts. June 6.—To Pasananur 19 wersts. To Kmhu 21 wersts.

June 7 .- To Knik 16 werats,

To Kazi-baigh 16 wersts. At both stations were small Russian detachments.

June 8.—To Kalidiri-Kakas (Cancasus), a small but arrang forcess, guarded by about six hundred men, under a Russian and a French officer.

June 9 .- To Albazbas 21 wersts. From this we were accompanied by an escort of one bundred men and two guns; the road being infested with bandied. We halted at Kotantan, a redoubt, 23 wersts. Whilst here, I was awakened in the night by the repetition of the Kalma (the Mohammedan Invocation), and, upon inquiry, found it was recited by one of our guard, a Tartar, from a part of the country subject to the Russians. He was one of a certain number called out by the government to serve for a period of twenty-one years. He had been nine years with the army. His countrymen were all Mohammedans, between whom and Its Christian subjects, he said, the Russian government made no distinction.

Wednesday, June 10. — We left this place, and rode to Mexdak (Mosdok). The channel of the Terk runs through this city: its breadth and depth are less than those of the Arss. We halted on its banks for about an hour and a half, and

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then proceeded towards the city. At this place travellers are detained for three days to perform quarantine, their baggage and apparel being fumigated well with camphor, and their persons being examined, to ascertain if they have brought with them any contagious disease. If the securiny prove satisfactory, they are allowed to pro-Although this reason is assigned for such a detention, it is probable that in reality the travellers are stopped for the purpose of examining who they are, and where they are going, &c. The general had recommended me to the officers here, and requested them not to subject me to their usual customs, but to let me pass unssolested. I was accordingly allowed to escape this examination, and I entered Mezdak without obstruction. This place is a beautiful town: the houses are built here after the Russian fashion.

Friday, 12.—Proceeded from this place to a village named Yorisk, where we changed horses, and set out for Ekanifrad, whence we proceeded to the next stage. We arrived at the post-house, the Chapakhana of Kilzi, and there breakfasted, Hence to Saldange, which we left hastily, through dread of the pestilence, and arrived at the inn of Kegaski, at a distance of twenty miles from the last station. We set off from this place for Goukek, where we spent the night.

Saturday 13.- Halted at Goukek. It is a town larger than Georgenesk.

Tuesday 36.—Departed at 4 o'clock s.m. for Alexandris, and rode 12 wersts distance.

Thurday 28.—We marched to Leberli, situated at a distance of forty miles, and thence to Alexandria, twenty-five miles. Here we breakfasted, and marched to the next stage, a small village, named Jerkefked. We halted here for some time, setting out near sunset, we arrived at our next stage at Hosparkleb, thirty-two miles distance from the preceding place.

Friday 29.—Early in the meeting we haft the above place, and arrived at Istrapool (Stamropol). It is a very soug town.

Saturday. — Set out after breakfast, and reached Moskowska, a distance of about 311 wersts. It is a village of considerable extent: we remained at it one day, and then resumed our march, and arrived at Danski, 20 wersts distance from the

former mage. Here we changed burses, and proceeded to Besapar, from which we went to Akrodenat; breakfasted and marched to Leoninia, where we remained all night, and proceeded on Wednesday another stage. We met with fine rouls from Leosinia to Pozen, thirty miles distance: from thence we travelled to Kerlek, twenty miles. At Kerlek travellers and pilgrims are detained again for the purpose of quarantine, as before described. General - had written the officers a letter of communication about me, and forbade them to oppose me, in consequence of which they permitted use to pass. We proceeded, and arrived at the stage of Pouzi-Kerlek (Negnor Egurlek). We murched 24 miles to-day. Hence to Tepeus, distant 26 miles from Kerlek. We arrived, on our next march, at Kekoo-Jenski, 28 miles distance, which we reached by seven o'clock r. m. Here we halted for the night.

On Friday, the 5th July, we marched another stage, at seven a. M., to Cotoiste, a distance of 21 miles: from this we marched to Akhski (Uskye), 20 miles. This town is situated at the foot of a mountain, and is skirted by a canal or river (the Don), on which many boats were observable; there is also a large bridge neatly built. Most of the inhabitunts are Kezzaks (Cossacks); but there are also some Armenians and Russians. It contains a few churches, several markets, and many shops. Hence to Cherkes, a distance of 16 miles, where we stopped at night. Here we remained a week, which gave us an opportunity of making preparations for our further travels. I visited the town very often, to examine its buildings, and take a memoranda of there. I also collected the following account of the Kezzaka. The tribe of Kezzaka is in two divisions: the first, Yord Prair, are among the civilized nations, and are subdivided into three species, riz. Seboorsk, Palkerad, and Don Kezzak. The second division is called Eshabesk. They are inhabitants of the eastern districts, and are also divided into four clans, riz. Mabeksdan, Kermen, Kezzak, Mck-Kezzak, and Kalmuki. The last are far to the east, and are at present employed in the service. of Haji Turkhan. All these races are horsemen, and have no peculiar arum or discipline.

In \$30 [Hejira], as it is stated by French bistorians, these people were invited by the Emperor of Russia to come and reside in his empire. The chiefs of the Kezzaks agreed to this, but stipulated, that they should not be subject to any tribute to the Russian empire, and that the Emperor of Russia should not interfere with their customs and institutions. On the other hand, they engaged to hold themselves amenable to the rules and policy of his government, during the time they should remain in his territory. When there was a war, or any particular emergency, they would take the field with such mounted troops as they could raise. Agreeably to these conditions, they have resided in the Russian dominions, and have furnished military aid, when called out by their chiefs. A short time before we arrived, a body of them, consisting of 8,000 men, had been marched against the French; and these were to be followed by another similar division. The Kezzaks are chiefly serviceable in collecting plunder; the largest shares fall to the commanders, many of whom have thus become immensely rich. The governor-in-chief of the Kezzaks is named Platoff. At present a person has been appointed by the court of Russia to levy a tax upon the Kezzaks. There is scarcely a Christian to be found among

them. The city of Cherkes was established about seven years ago, before which the country was uninhabited. It is a commodious place, and is built upon a rock, baving a stream running through it. The city contains sixteen churches, has numerous abous, and many markets. The people of this place transact their business by means of notes of hand, which they pay, and receive in exchange instead of cash. The notes are prepared, and then sanctioned by the king, after which the amount is fixed. The value of some is one tuman, some a half, and of some a hundred tumans. The town has many houses, which are built in very good taste of style. Many opulent Kezzaks reside here. Cherkes contains nearly 3,000 inhabitants, and appears to be in a flourishing state. It will be a famous town, should it continue to flourish for a period of tenevenra more, in the manner in which it has prospered during the last seven. The fruits naturally produced here are melons, plums, &c. : the wind is rather hot. Some Mussulmans inhabit the suburbs of the town, and four miles distance from it. The name of the chief who rules here is Sheikh Abdullah.

*** The continuation of this interesting journal must depend upon its arrival from India.

MEMORANDA OF A VOYAGE ON THE GANGES.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 28.)

November 9th .- We have again entered upon the principal stream, and the scene becomes more plenning as we proceed. At the angle, formed by the main river with its branch, we met a large fleet of government boats, laden with ammunition and military stores, and bound for the same destination as ourselves. The appearance of these boats, with their several crews, tacking them along, as seen across the narrow point of land which separated us from them, was extremely interesting; and the number of people, with their shouting and cheering each other in their laborious work, entirely shook off the gloomy sensations which the dull prospect of the preceding day's voyage had in a manner engendered. A short time before leaving the side branch, our attention was directed to an event of rure occurrence, and which was not at all anticipated by us, vir. an eclipse of the sun; some of our party first descried the phenomenon about seven in the morning, and it continued visible for at least an hour. The lower part of the sun's orb only was obscured to the extent of nearly a third of the whole surface, Nothing could be plainer than the figure of the interposed object, to which a foggy state of the atmosphere greatly contributed. This morning fog, I understand, is a common occurrence during the cold weather in India; and before leaving Calcutts, a slight appearance of mist was hailed as the barbinger of that invigorating season. We already experience a marked change in the state of our feelings, in regard to the heat of the atmosphere, and the thermometer in the morning is at low as 73 or 74. This day it ruse to 51 by noon. The evenings are cool and pleasont, and we are not subject to the rolaning perspiration which proved so troublesome in the beginning of the voyage. It is toward morning that the cold is principally felt; and an additional quantity of bed-clothes is now necessary before day-The bostmen, too, for some nights past, have equipped themselves in their winter or cold weather garb, which consists of a waistcoor of coloured cotton of various patterns, and a fold of cloth surrounding the bead and neck, in addition to their panal kabillement. The appearance of these people towards evening whon the chill comes on, and in the morning, is sufficiently indicative of the change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and that their feelings are not yet in unison with their new climate.

We were detained a short time this morning in waiting for milk to breakfast; upon inquiring the cause, we were told by our servants that the matives would not sell their milk to them on any terms, and that it was not only necessary to offer them a large price for is, but often to use threats, and actually force there to provide what was wanted. The delay, they said, might be occasioned by a refusal of this sort; and the truth of this amertion, and the former information, we were by and bye amured of, by the arrival of three men who had been dispatched for the milk, and now brought it along with them, after having exerted the necessary authority. Such a mode of procuring our supplies appeared to me quite repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and, in fact, as an application of the right of the strongest, by no ments consistent with the character of Britons, and in direct contradiction to the quirit of those protecting laws, whose influence extends equally to lords and servants, and to dislpay the superiority of which has ever been the Englishman's proudest boast. I resolved not to give a sanction to such exactions by my own example, and endeavoured to convince my companions to the same effect; but my risetoric proved too weak, in opposition to necessity, and I was compelled to wink at this system of petty plunder, which, were it not from my reluctance to interfere with the peculiar prejudices of the Hindoos, I should perhaps be inclined to regard as lightly as these do, or as the agents of op-

pression themselves, who seem by their smiles, when relating their adventures with the poor natives, to relish the business highly. Were the practice confined to so trifling an article as a little milk daily, and that too regularly paid for, there would not be so much reason to hesitate in permitting its continuance; but from what I saw at Sooty of the tricks of the dandies [boats] in purchasing fish, and the conduct of some sepoys afterwards in the bezar of Rajmal, I have a strong suspicion that these fellows lord it over their poor countrymen in the most unwarrentable manner, not only obliging them to give whatever is wanted, but allowing them in return merely onehalf the sum demanded as an equivalent, while they themselves pocket the remainder and charge their masters the full amount. The instance alluded to at Rajmal was that of two sepors who had purchased a fish, the price of which was four pice; but these fellows, on the strength of their being Company's servants, had seized the fish from the poor woman who was selling it, and threw her down only onehalf that sum. They were in the act of walking off with their booty, when our appearance in the lazar alarmed there, and made them take to their heels, leaving the fish to the original owner.

Rajmal is situated at a small distance from the junction of a narrow stream (mentioned before) with the Ganges, and we found our budgerow in a short time placed in front of this once flourishing, but new decayed and rainous city. The name of city, indeed, is as little applicable to it as to any of the Indian towns we have hitherto observed in our route, judging from the present figure they make. We were upon the whole much gratified with Rajmal, notwithstanding it is but the shadow of what it once has been. Tenples, mosques, and lofty archways attest the former grandeur of this place, and, even in ruins, give an interest to the spot, which could never be excited by the humble edifices, and no less humble condition of its present inhabitants. Here our eyes were again refreshed with the soft verdure of the plantain and bur (or banian) trees; and the numerous climbing plants which entwined their tender branches round every shrub and bush, delighted us by the elegance of their pliant shoots, and the beauty of their variously coloured flowers. There

was nothing in the appearance of the native huts that differed from those of the other towns: they have, in general, a small verands sort of portico, in which the humble Hindoo exposes the particular articles he makes or deals in; and the interior or middle of the hut is a low ill-ventilated apartment that one cannot stand upright in, and which, in point of consfert, would hardly serve for a cow-house to a European.

After looking over the houses near the landing place, we rambled about, surveying the remains of Musselman power and priesthood. We saw two or three places of worship, which are fast going to decay, but in some parts of their structure still exhibit traces of the magnificence that had once distinguished them. One of these buildings, more remarkable than the others, was of a square form, the middle being surmounted by a dome, and small turretalmped armaments rising at each corner above the common level of the roof. Some pilasters in front were executed in a superior style of workmanship, that would do honour in that respect to the first Europenn builders. The design, however, cannot be much commended, indeed it is faulty in the extreme. In place of being constructed on the proper principle of atrength, it is contracted close to the pedestal, which is comewhat fantastically ornamented, and swells out immediately above this contraction; it then gradually becomes narrower to the capital, which is of considerable breakth, without any particular ornament. Some leaves which we noticed over the middle of the doors were admirably finished, and presented, as far as could be judged, a correct representation of the natural object. The arches in these buildings, if one were to describe them, I would say, partake both of the Gothic and Saxon style: for they are pointed at top, in manner of the former, and describe, towards the lower extremity, a sort of projection of the segment, which, if continued upwards in place of the sudden approximation, would have formed the complete old Saxon arch, as it is now exhibited in many of the ancient momastic ruins, both in England and Scot-To these points of resemblance must be added one that is peculiar to the style at Rajmal, and, if I mistake not from my recollection of drawings of other Musselman temples, forms a kind of character of Moorish architecture in general: it is the fringed or denticulated margin given to the interior of the arch, which certainly takes away from the heaviness of the latter of these styles and the stiffness of the former; but, far from compensating for these defects (and indeed viewed in combination in either case they are scarcely to be recognized as such), it produces in the general effect a sort of light airy appearance, not graceful enough to captivate, nor sufficiently imposing to produce any feeling approaching to the sublime in the mind of the beholder; it is entirely out of place and superfluous, like tigsel ornaments on the person of a beautiful woman, which serve only to obscure her charms, and to deform the figure they were intended to adoen. This fondness for ornament, and committant want of taste in the application of it, appears almost characteristic of the natives of India, whether Hindeo or Mahometan; they load their arms and ancles with rings of allver, or bram allvered over, that might serve as manucles for the stoutest malefactor; and the nose jewels, which hang from the alm of the nostrils, produce so great a contrast with the small and delicate features of the women who wear them, as to make their appearance altogether forbidding. This seems to me one cause of the disappointment experienced on first viewing the celebrated dancing or nautch girls, whose exquisite symmetry and graceful movements of the body are so highly extolled by all the writers on India. We had this day an opportunity of judging for ourselves in this matter, and, as far as my observation extends, there appears no grounds for the exaggerated encomiums which have been bestowed upon them. The party that exhibited to us was very small, consisting only of two females besides the male performers, and it is not perhaps fair to decide from a single instance. But to mention the performance, which commenced with a song and a flourish on the tom-tom, and a pair of cymbals that were struck together by two of the male performers, the whole party occasionally joining in chorus, and each striving to outdo the other in making the greatest noise-for harmony, to my sur, appeared entirely . neglected or despised by these Municipalic After this preliminary ode, the cluest of the girls proceeded to display her skill,

and first mounting on the back of one man, the ascended a perpendicular pole, placed on the head of another, about four feet in beight; on the top of this pole she balanced her body lengthways, the stomach forming the point d'oppui-the man running round all the while, and supporting his burthen with the utmost nicety. She also stood on notches, made in the side of the pole like steps of stairs, waving her hands and snapping her fingers, repeating, at the same time, some words, the sense which was entirely lost to us from our lgnorance of the language. Her other performances were of a piece with this, and consisted chiefly in balancing herself in an erect penture on the man's head, with the intervention of a small pillar of wood and a kedgree pot, which formed the base of the structure, and was placed immedistely over his turban; a pillar of wood was also furmed by a series of smaller ones, about half a foot each in length, placed in the manner of a square one at each corner, and a cross piece constituting every stratum thus formed. The length of the pillar might have been about three feet, and on the summit of this, placed (as the other) over a pot, on the man's bead, she balanced herself certainly with admirable skill. The person supporting ber ran about as usual, in a circle, and two others followed, making a horrible concert with the rest, having their arms outstretched to receive the performer, should she by any chance be precipitated from her elevated position. Between each performance of this kind we were entertained with a dance by the two girls, accompanied by the tom-tom and the voices. of the whole party : but neither the style of music, nor of motion, possessed any charms for me; dancing, indeed, it could not be called, as there was not one saltatory movement in the whole piece, which consisted merely in putting out the feet, and withdrawing them alternately, while they advanced a few yards, hardly lifting the toes from the ground. During the motion of the inferior members, the hands were turned outwards, or made supine in a slow manner, and the fingers gently inapped at the same time, which appeared to me the only purt of the whole exhibition that was at all graceful or attractive. The body, however, was kept as stiff as a pollard, and stone of the laseivious attitudes amunicil.

which I had heard were in a meaner characteristic of these entertainments in Bengal. The girl was young and landsome, and it must be confessed played off the artiflery of her eye and side glances with tolerable art now and then. The performances of the other, who was a mere child, and as tigly as a baboon, consisted of the aame sort of cabibition as her colleague's, but on a small scale, her noviciate not being yet completed, I suppose,

The ammement concluded, as might be imagined, by a demand on our purses, which was answered by tossing them what we considered an equivalent for their short exertion; but, as is generally the case in India, they were not satisfied with it.

Leading from a large archway to the right is the avenue to the Rajah's palace, or what had once been used as such. This building, which bears the appearance of being modern, has nothing remarkable about it except some pillars of a black stone, whose surface is highly polished, and looks uncommonly well. These pillars are disposed in two or three rows in the middle of a low bullding, and are finished according to the style already taken notice of, being small near the pedestal with large capitals. They are of a square form and plain, and have nothing to recommend them to the attention of a stranger excepting the material of which they are composed; this is a black stone resembling blue slate, and appears to be a variety of basalt; its polished suface is superior to my I have seen, and in point of hardness it may rank even with hypersthene rock. This beautiful, splendent, and administrasurface is remarkable about the middle of the shaft, but at either extremity the stone is softer, and more resembles state. I have observed that this is the only kind of stone in use at Rajmal, and for the purposes to which it is applied, exclusive of ornament, it appears occasionally to appply the place of iron, which must be very scarce bere. The steps by which the descent is made to a large well in the middle of the village are merely single stones of this description projecting from the side of the wall, and the very hinges of the principal gateway, leading to what had been in former days the fort of Rajmal, are composed of the same materials, perforated in the usual manner.

We left Rajmal about 4 rat., and crossed the river to an island on the appoints side, where we came to anchor after tracking along the shore for a mile or two.

10th. - The island at which we have been laying to all night appears very borren, and there are few trees to be seen in its whole extent. The soil in general is a mere collection of sand; that which composes the interior, in some places yields a pretty fair crop of a leguminous plant, which appears to be much cultivated by the Indians. It has a broad coarse leaf, does not rise high above the ground, and bears a yellow flower. The soil of such productive spots contains a mixture of clay or argillaceous earth, and is more tenacious and harder than the others. The greater part of the day having been spent before we left our anchorage at the island, we could make but little way, nor were we able to cross the river as we wished, and come to at the bottom of the hills. We were charmed with the prospect of these, as the sun descended behind the ridge, and left a radiant glow to illuminate their summits, which censed only when the moon presented herself in the heavens with ber attendant planet. The mingling of her silver beams with the mellow hue of twilight, when seen contrasted with the dark slade of the foliage on the hill, produced a scene in a high degree pleasing, and lad I possessed the genius of the painter or the poet, would have led me to describe it more to the life than in the cold dull language of prose.

In the course of our walk along the bank we passed a great many conical beaps of earth, about six or seven feet high and three or four broad, bearing most of them on the summit some herbage and a few small darcha. On inquiring of the servants what purpose these were constructed for, thinking they might perhaps be connected with the funeral ceremonies of the Hindons, we were told to our surprise that they were the habitations of the deemuck, or white-ant, and the work of these extraordinary creatures. We had observed them on the bank, a little way from the river's edge, ever since leaving the Hooghly, and even before entering the Ganges. The depredations of the white ant have furnished a theme for all writers

on Iedia to expatiate on, and I am inclined to think they exaggerate greatly the inconvenience produced to the inhabitants by the presence of these insects. Hitherto I have seen none of them; but a small red species (red in body, with a black head) infests our budgerow at present, and annoys us very much. They are carnivorous animals, and seize upon every fragment of mest that is in their way with the greatest avidity; they may, indeed, be reckoned omnivorous, as they devour our sugar and biscuit with equal keenness, and the sugarbason and bread-basket must be thoroughly searched and cleared of them previous to each meal, that our eyes at least may not be offended with the presence of these intruders. They bite, but I do not think wilfully; and were it not for their depredations in our larder, I should feel no inclination to disturb them. This is one instance of the effect of habit, for an ant formerly appeared to me a name for every thing horrid and venomous : now, I not only pick them from the table without the smallest uncasy feeling, but even take pleasure in observing their movements, and the admirable economy they display in the exertions which each makes for the common good. The bite of this small ant is trifling, compared to that of a larger red species which are found about certain trees infecting the bark. In the course of my shooting rambles one morning I stumbled on a colony of these inaccts, and was hitten in the leg by one of them, which caused a alurp, but momentary pain. This species was completely red (brownish red), and large and no less active than the other; they appeared to have no nest, but were lodged in the bark of the tree.

As we saided along, we remarked that the face of the country improved as we advanced, although it had still an air of barrenness, compared with the banks of the Hooghly. The soil next the river at the village where we anchored was poor and sandy; but on the other side of a narrow jeel or creek, which ran parallel to the river, and about a hundred yards from its edge, we could perceive a flourishing crop of grass, and the fields around presenting an aspect of bounteons fertility.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ROHILLA WAR OF 1774.

(Extract of a Letter,)

It is now nearly fifty years since the occurrences I am about to state came under my notice; but I think they are worthy of being recorded.

In the Robilla war, in 1774, the East-India Company were auxiliaries to the Vizier Nabob Sujah Dowlah. The Putan Government of the Robillas was overthrown, and the country delivered over to the Vizier by the Council of Bengal, The battle of Bagga Nulla was fought on the 23d of April 1774, and a complete victory gained, mainly by the Company's army, the Vizier himself, and the principal part of his irregulars, remaining several miles in the rear. The Robillas were commanded by Hafiz Khamut Khan, a gallant leader, and they bravely stood a cannonade of several hours before our infantry line moved forward and drove them from their position and encompment, which we took possession of. The enemy was dispersed in every direction, and lost many men in the pursuit; which the Vizier's irregulars continued for many miles, destroying vast numbers of their brave enemies. I well remember the tragic scene of the Vizier's visit to Colonel Champion, our commander in the battle, who was repoxing himself after the fatigues of the day in a tent in the Robilla camp. was announced that Hafiz Khamut was killed in the action, and that the Vizier was about to present his head to the Colonel. Curiosity brought most of the English officers to the tent, and shortly the Vizier dismounted from his elephant, and one of his followers produced the head of poor Hafiz. It was wrapped in a dirty cloth; the countenance was placid; the beard, though Hafiz was an old man, was quite black. Some doubts as to its being the head of that chief were removed by the lamentations and assurances of a wounded Robilla who was lying near the tent. There was not an Englishman present who did

not lament the fate of the brave Hafiz. Not so his implacable and ostentations enemy, who could not conceal his joy at the spectacle exhibiting.

The army moved on. Some of the chiefs of the Rohillas escaped: one of them, Pyzoola Khan, reached the northern hills, when he entrenched himself in the jungles. Another chief, Mahoob Ali Khan, reached his residence at Bissowly, and, on the finith of promises of safety from the Vizier, remained there until both armies reached that place. Mahoob was a timid man, and had every thing to fear from Sajah Dowlah.

The following anecdote will show that the European character, even at this early period, was held in some estimation by the natives. In our army was a Lieut, H-, who, besides possessing a perfect knowledge of the language, had acquired also the propensity of an Asiatic to intrigue. This gentleman found means to have an interview with Maboob, and so far to encourage in him hopes of better days, that the latter confided to Lieut. H.'s charge some valuable jewels, which, in the event of his (Maboob) surviving, were to be returned to him, otherwise to be retained by Mr. H., rather than fall into the hands of the Vizier. Lieut. H., judging that some one of superior rank to himself being joined in the intended trust, would add confidence to the Khan, solicited Major W. to accompany him to the palace. I was an eye-witness to the result, for, visiting Major W. in the evening, I found that he and Lieut. H. had just returned from the polace, and on the table was a silk handkerchief, which I supposed contained the jewels, to a great amount. Major W. described his reception in the palace as most heart-breaking; he assured me that the scene of sorrow, fright, and lamentation of the women, who on their knees supplicated his good

offices, quite overcame him. I shall never forget the impression the recital made upon my own feelings. This was, however, a transaction which the wily Vizier noon discovered. The jewels were demanded and given up; Lieut, H. was removed from the army, and Major W. was reprehended for meddling; Maboob was instantly sent as a state prisoner to the fortress of Allahabad.

The chief Fysoolah Khan, with the remnant of his nation, escaped to the mountains and jungles, and entrenched himself there. Natwithstonding the rainy scaron had commenced our army murched towards him, and, after much and tedious negociation, brought him to terms by leaving him an independent territory. He then came out of his fastnesses, where he had been entrenched for several months, and autmitted to our commander. Curiosity carried many of us to view the spot

where these wretched people had suffered so much. It was said that twothirds of them had died of famine and disease; and truly the number of graves, and the limbs and offal of dead cattle and horses, which were strewed about, were unple proof of the assertion. It was a sight most distressing and sickening. We were glad to remove to a more open country, for we had lost a considerable number of officers and men from the swampy ground. and pestiferous air of the hills. Our encapment was only a few miles to the eastward of the Hardwah, or what is vulgarly called the Cow's Mouth.

Rohilcund, when our army entered it in 1774, was a garden; in a few years afterwards it was rendered a desert by the Vizier's government. I am happy to learn, however, that it has been gradually recovering since it was ceded to us.

Review of Books.

A Voyage to Cockin China. By JOHN WHITE, Licutement in the United States Navy. London: 1824.

One American brethren of the United States have latterly made great advances in every branch of literature, and have forced the illiberal feeling that has been harboured against them by many of our countrymen, to give way before acknowledged merit. For our own sakes as well as theirs we rejoice in this happy change, and shall never allow ourselves to be influenced by a petty spirit of national pride when the literary productions of the transatlantic Britons pass in review before us.

Consistently with this general avowal, we do not besitate to venture an opinion, that the publication mentioned at the head of this article furnishes by far the most full and satisfactory account of the countries of Cambodia and Cochin China that has ever yet appeared.

Ariatic Journ .- No. 106,

Our information respecting these countries has been hitherto very seanty, for until the last year or two almost every attempt of Europeans to establish a commercial intercourse with the singular people who inhabit them, has been met, as in the present instance, with every possible discouragement. Almost all their foreign trade is conducted by Chinese, and the only particular account of Cambodia, the southernmost province of the kingdom of Cochin-China, was, previously to the publication of Captain White's journal, by the pen of a Chinese nuthor. Of Cochin China Proper, however, we have not been destitute of information. 1778, Mr. Chapman was despatched from Calcutta for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse, arrived in Cochin China at a most innuspicious season, viz. the termination of a civil war, which had produced a general famine, as well as the multi-

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plied evils which always accompany intestine commotion: a usurper, moreover, had obtained possession of the crown, and the whole system of government was disorganized. That the British envoy should have been illreceived at so unfavourable a conjuncture can occasion no surprise. only did he fail in every object for which his mission had been undertaken, but he was plundered in every possible way, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he ultimately succeeded in making his escape. Batteries were erected at the mouth of the Hue river, already sufficiently obstructed by a dangerous bar, and every expedient was resorted to to enplure or destroy his vessel. Mr. Chapman's own account of his mission was published in several successive numbers of our Journal in the year 1817. The style in which it is written is had, but the circumstances related are interesting.

In our number for August 1823, we furnished likewise an abridged account of Mr. Crawfurd's mission, which took place in the preceding year, as also certain particulars descriptive of the country and its inhabitants on the anthority of an individual who visited Cochin China in 1819.—To these several articles we refer our readers, and proceed to the more copious and particular relation which is now before us.

Capt. White left the American port of Salem in January 1819, in command of the Franklin, with a cargo chiefly consisting of specie. The destination of the vessel was the port of Saigun, a city situated about fifty or sixty miles up the river Donnai, which emptics itself into the China Sea at the southern extremity of Cambodia.

In passing the straits of Banka, off the north-eastern coast of Sumatra, they were attacked by Malay pirates, in three large proos, each with "two banks of oars, with a barricado built across their forecastles, above a man's height, and projecting out several feet beyond the gunwale, or top of the vessel, on each side in the centre of which was a round perforation or embrasure, through which projected the muzzle of a large caumon. One of these vessels was larger than the others, and acted as commodore." She was rowed by seventy-two ours. The three proas approached the Franklin in the most determined manner, the oars moving "without the least regularity," and resembling "the legs of a centipede in rapid motion." The Franklin was a ship carrying very few guns; a broadside, however, of three six-pounders was given to the pirates as soon as they had advanced to within a proper distance. One of the shots struck the water a few vards short of the commodore, and bounded over her barricado. The damage occasioned by this shot caused the pirates to suspend their attack, and it was happy for the Franklin that it did, for the next broadside completely disabled her, by breaking the gun-carringes, which were made of too brittle a wood to bear the recoil of the guns. Her best course under existing circumstances was manifestly to take refuge in Mintow, a Dutch settlement in the island of Banka, which place she reached in safety.

After refitting at this port, and taking the best precautions against a similar adventure, Capt. White proceeded on his voyage to the coast of Cambodia without encountering further obstacle.

On reaching the Donnai river, and commencing their negociations with the Cochin Chinese authorities at the village of Vungtau, a most Indicrous and provoking scene immediately took place, affording, however, a fair sample of the manners of the people with whom they had to deal. The vessel was boarded by a party of officers, at the head of which was an old mandarin named Heo.

After having visited every part of the ship, the old mandarin began to court my favour with the most unyielding pertinacity, hugging me round the neck, attempting to thrust his dirty betel-nut into my mouth from his own, and leaping upon me like a dog, by which I was nearly sufficented. I finally succeeded in extricating myself from the ardour of his cancases, and getting to the windward side of him, which I maintained, notwithstanding his resiterated efforts to dislodge me. At first we could not account for this audden and violent fit of unsolicited friendship, but in a short time the mystery was completely prevented.

unravelled Misled as we had been by the accounts which we had had of this country, and totally unsequainted with the real character of the people, we had taken no precaution to keep any articles out of their sight, which it would have been improper or inconvenient for us to part with; and on this occasion we suffered severely by our ignorance. One of the inferior chiefs intimated a wish to descend to the cabin, which was granted. No sooner had we entered it, than, pointing to the looking-glass, he gave us to understand that he must have that for the old chief; being somewhat surprised at the demand, we smiled, and, endeavouring to divert his attention, presented him a bottle of brundy and a glass to help himself, which he did not hesitate to do most abundantly; and then, giving us to understand that he considered the vessels as a present, passed them to his attendants, who, after swallowing the liquor, deposited them under their robes. The mandarin then renewed his solicitations, nor was there a single article In sight that he did not demand, and in a manner to impress us with an idea that a refusal would give great umbrage to the chief on deck. Our curtains, glass-ware, wearing apparel, arms, ammunition, spyglasses, and cabin furniture, were successively the objects of his capidity. We had, however, determined to be very limited in our donations; at the same time keeping in view the importance of conciliating these people, and gaining their good-will, on our first entrance into their country; he was therefore presented with a shirt, a handkerchief, and a pair of shoes for himself, with an intimation that nothing more would be bestowed; on which he went on deck in a very ill mood. We followed him shortly, and found the aspect of affairs materially changed; from an excess of gaiety and good-humour, old Hen (for that we discovered was his name) had fallen into a very ill-humour, and scarcely deigned to speak. We had discovered their imutiable love of spirits, and with a riew to conciliate them, we ordered a bettle full to be brought, which was dis-patched with great avidity. Still the lowering frown sat on their brows; and, finding us inflexible, the chief made signs that we could not proceed, and ordered his boat alongside for the purpose of leaving

us, signifying, at the same time, that if we persisted in ascending the river, our bends would be the forfeit, and intimated that we must return to sea. Being now within two or three miles of the village of Conjec, and fearing that our persisting in a refusal of their demands would induce them to put their threats of leaving us into execution, it was thought expedient to yield in some measure to their rapacity. A treaty was accordingly set on foot, and we were fain to purchase peace and goodwill at the expense of a pair of pistols to the old chief, with twenty-live pistol cartridges, twelve flints, one six-pound enrtridge of powder, two pair of shoes, a shirt, six boules of wine, three of rum, and three of French cordials, a cut-glass tumbler, two wine-glasses, and a Dutch choese. To the other chiefs we gave each a shirt, a pair of duses, a tumbler, and wine-glass, and a small quantity of powder. Nor were his attendants neglected in the general amnesty, and each of them received some trifling article of clothing as a propitiatory offering.

Old Heo was now in high spirits again, and, in the wantonners of his benerolence, took off his old blue silk robe, with which he very graciously invested me; at the same time shrugging his shoulders, and intimating that he was cold. I took the bint, and sent for a white jacket, which I assisted him in putting on; at this attention he appeared highly gratified. A demand was now made for some refreshments, and we spread before them some biscuit, cold beef, ham, brandy-fruits, and cheese. the biscuit and cheese they are voruciously, sessoning their repust with bumpers of raw spirit; the other viands they did not seem to relish; neither did the brandyfruits suit their palates, till it was hinted to them that they would produce the same effect as the rum, on which they swallowed them with great good; nor were they disappointed in the effects which we had promised them would be produced by their debauch, and by the time we had anchored opposite the village, they were in a state of great bilarity.

Old Heo now thought it necessary to be hospitable in return. The officers of the Franklin were therefore invited on shore, and were ushered into a room which proved to be "the usual hall of audience." This room was filled with the most ludicrous assemblage of odd things imaginable; viz. immense tow-toms, on which the hour was benten; "two miserable-looking objects undergoing the punishment of the enungue, or yoke;" a wattled screen hiding from "view the women,

children, and pigs behind it, who were anicably partaking together of the contents of a huge wooden tray;" carved figures which it "must have cost the wildest and most prolific imagination no small effort to invent;" and "a little bronze Joss, or God," together with a censer, and a quantity of matches used in worshipping him; but the most entertaining object of all shall be described by our author at full length.

Directly in front of the alter, as we afterwards found it to be, and contiguous to it, was mised a platform, about aix feet square, and two feet from the floor, covered with course grass mats. On the platform were several square leather cushions, pointed red and stoffed with rice busks; and on these was seared, in all the dignity of good behaviour, his bead erect, with his chest inflated, his arms askimbo, and his legs crossed like a tailor's, a venerable looking object, with a thin grey beard, which he was stroking most complacently; on his head was mounted a large white Europenn felt hat, exactly in the style of those wern among us by the most broad-hrimmed Quakers; he were a robe of black embossed silk, surmounted by a garment, which I immediately recognized as the jacket that I had presented to the old chief. On each side of him were ranged several military officers and soldiers, in party-coloured uniform, who were anxiously watching his countenance, and sedulously attentive to all his motions. We were led up directly in front of the throne, and received by this august personage with great pomp, and a most gracious inclination of the head. He then waved his hand towards two clumsy antiquated chairs, placed on his right hand, on which we seated ourselves. He then addressed us in their language, not a word of which could we understand; but the voice sounding familiar to us, on a nearer scrutiny we recognized our recent merry guest, but now most dignified host, old

This redoubted personage, being naturally a buffoon, soon descended from his dignity, and stratted about the apartment, surveyed with great complacency his motley habiliments, and looked confidently towards his guests for expressions of admiration, "while his whole frame was agitated and dilated with importance." After witnessing their autonishment, he proceeded to discharge the duties of the

table. The dinner that was now served up consisted of a large dish of boiled rice, a piece of boiled fresh pork, very fut and oily, and another of boiled vams. This was not much amiss, but the style of enting was not so tolerable. "The old chief began tearing the food in piece-meal with his long claws," and thrusting it into the months of his guests, between every thrust holding to their lips a bowl of tea made very sweet. So pertinacious was he indeed in this cramming sort of hospitality, that to avoid suffocation, prayers and entreaties being found of no avail, Capt. White resorted at length to the handle of his dirk, " darting at him at the same time a look of high displeasure." This was considered by all parties a good joke; the cramming censed, and the guests being " sufficiently gorged with fat pork and black rice," regaled upon some aweetments " prepared in different ways, mostly fried in pork grease."

After dinner "a bottle of rum, and another of cordial (a part of the pillage from the ship) were produced," and these appear to have been considered by the guests as the best part of the entertainment. The host himself was of the same opinion; for without offering a single drop by way of libation to the little Joss God behind him, he soon put an end to the feast by sinking under the table.

Entertainments of the above description, whether given or received, are very amusing by way of novelty; but when often repeated they become stale. Accordingly, when old Heo made his appearance a second time on board the vessel, asking for every thing he saw, he was not so welcome a guest as he had been; and his third and fourth visits were very possibly still more irksome. Hospitality is very well in its way, but as the visit of the Franklin had a commercial as

The length of the finger-pasts is a cent of each in Cochts-China, long nails being incompatible with manual labour.

well as friendly object, Captain White looked very naturally for something more than a good dinner and a hearty welcome. From the first moment of his arrival he had repeatedly demanded a pilot to conduct him up the river to Saigna. Old Heo, however, was not at all disposed to aid the departure of his good-natured guests. He cajoled them from time to time with promises and excuses, repeatedly assuring them that be had despatched a messenger to Saigun to mnounce the arrival of a strange vessel, and to obtain an order for its progress up the river. It soon turned out, however, that he had despatched no messenger at all; and it was, moreover, suspected, from the great anxiety manifested to induce the Americans to draw their guns, and to entice the whole of the crew on shore to a buffalo bunt, that be intended to carry his hospitality so far as to seize the vessel and its cargo on the first favourable opportunity.

Determined to submit no longer to such vexations conduct, Capt. White weighed anchor, and skirted the coast of Cochin China as high as Turon Bay. On arriving in this quarter, he learnt that there was little or no prospect of obtaining there a return cargo on advantageous terms, the country having been devastated during the civil wars, and being at that time "alowly emerging from a state of poverty."

Captain White resolved, therefore, to proceed to Manilla, hoping to find at that place some person acquainted with the language of Cochin China, who might be disposed to accompany him to Saigun to aid in the final accomplishment of his commercial objects.

Manilla, and the Philippine Islands generally, are described by our anthor in a very interesting and lively sketch. The political condition of this colony has since his visit, however, undergone a change, the colonists having imitated their South American brethren by establishing an independent government. The revolution to

which we allude, was almost predicted by Captain White; and the transition from haughty state to active enterprize that has been the consequent result, is very creditable to his foresight.

We extract from this portion of the volume the following passage, as illustrative of the degradation of every humane disposition, which a long residence amongst a depressed race is calculated to engender.

Impelled by a very common, and, perhaps, excusable curiosity, I rode out with some friends one day to witness the exc-cution of a Mistern [half-caste] soldier for murder. The parade ground of Bugainbayan was the theatre of this tragic-comedy, for such it may be truly called; and never did I experience such a revulsion of feeling as upon this occasion. The place was crowded with people of all descriptions, and a strong guard of soldiers, three deep, surrounded the gallows, forming a circle, the area of which was about two hundred feet in diameter. The hungman was habited in a red jacket and trowsers, with a cap of the same colour upon his head. This fellow had been formerly condemned to death for parricide, but was pardoned on condition of turning executioner, and becoming close prisoner for life, except when the duties of his profession occasionally called him from his dangeon for an hour. Whether his long confinement, and the ignominious estimation in which he was held, combined with despair of pardon for his beinous offence, and a natural ferocity of character, had rendered him reckless of "weal or woe," or other impulses directed his move-ments, I know not; but never did I see such a demoniacal visage as was presented by this miscreant; and when the trembling culprit was delivered over to bis hand, he pounced eagerly upon his victim, while his countenance was suffused with a grim and ghastly smile, which reminded us of Dante's devils. He immediately ascended the ladder, dragging his prey after him till they had nearly reached the top: he then placed the rope around the neck of the malefactor, with many antic gestures and grimaces, highly gratifying and amusing to the mob. To signify to the poor fellow under his fangs that he wished to-whisper in his ear, to push him off the ladder, and to jump astrice his neck with his heels drumming with violence apon his stomach, was but the work of an instant. We could then perceive a rope fast to each leg of the sufferer, which was pulled with violence by the people under the gallows; and an additional rope, or, to use a sea term, a prepenter, was round his neek, and secured to the gallows, to act in case of accident to the one by which the body was suspended. I had witnessed many executions in different parts of the world, but never had such a diabolical scene as this passed before my eyes; and no little disgust and reseatment was harboured by our party against the mass of spectators, among whom, I am reluctantly compelled to say, were several groups of "man's softened image," who seemed to view the whole scene with feeling not far remote, I fear, from that kind of satisfaction which a child feels at a mree-show.

During the stay of the Franklin at Manilla another American vessel arrived at the same port, having met with a similar disappointment in the Donnai river, "This was the ship Marmion, of Boston, commanded by Oliver Blanchard."

It was now suggested, that two vessels of the same nation appearing together might command respect, where they had separately failed of success. After making, therefore, such arrangements as were deemed expedient, they returned in company to the river Donnai.

The two captains were right in their supposition, that two vessels would be more successful than one in obtaining a pass to Saigun. Delay and imposition were of course experienced, but at length they obtained permission to proceed up the river.

The Donnai appears to be one of the finest navigable rivers we have heard of. There is deep water to the very banks all the way up to Saigun. The only dauger attending the navigation arises from occasional hurricanes combined with the winding course of the river. Our vessels weathered one of these storms, and the Franklin sustained some injury. The banks on each side of the river were clothed with the richest variety of verdure all the way up to the city, being, as we have already said, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles.

A forest of masts, and numerous other indications of a dense population, at length proclaimed to our voyagers their approach to the city of Saigun, where little profit but an ample measure of of vexation, delays, and impositions awaited them.

Immediately on their arrival they were accosted in good Spanish by a man named Pasqual, a native of one of the Philippines, and a Roman Catholic. During the last twenty years he had resided in Cochin China, and had married the daughter of a mandaria of considerable rank. This individual invited the officers of the Franklin to his house, and was frequently useful to them during their stay at Saigan.

A negociation was now set on foot to arrange the proper mode of appearing before the Governor, a ceremony that was indispensable, although the business of the Americans was purely mercantile. As soon as this preliminary was settled,

We walked directly up in front till we arrived at the entrance of the central vista, between the ranges of platforms on each side of the throne, when we duffed our betters, and made three respectful bows in the European style, which calutation was returned by the governor by a slow and profound inclination of the head. After which he directed the linguists to escert up to a hamboo settee on his right hand, in a range with which were also some chairs, of apparently Chinese fabric, which the linguists told us had been placed there expressly for our accommodation. A motion of the governor's band indicated a desire that we should be seated, with which we complied. The linguists then proceeded to the foot of the throne with the presents. which they held over their heads, in a kneeling posture, while the different articles were passed to him by several attendants in waiting. After attentively viewing each article separately, with marks of erident pleasure, be expressed great satisfaction, and welcomed us in a very gracious manner, making many imprines of our health, the length of our voyage, the distance of our country from Onem | Cochin Chiral, the object of our visit, &c. After satisfying him in these particulars, he promised us every facility in the prosecution of our views. 'Fen, sweetments, areke, and betel, were passed to us, and we vainly attempted to introduce the subject of mgoulder," and port-charges for anchorage, tonnage, &c. (the rate of which we wished to have established), all recurrence to these subjects being artfully waired by him for the present; and, he promissing to satisfy us at the next interview, we took our leave,

[&]quot; Presentz.

and, as it was still early in the day, we procedeed to gratify our curiosity by a walk through the city.

The following paragraphs contain an account of some of the observations that were made by them in the course of their ramble, as also of the annoyances they experienced.

We passed through several barars, well stocked with fresh purk, poultry, fresh and salt water fish, and a great variety of fine tropical fruits. Vegetables, saude of which had never before been esteened as edible, were exposed for sale. The Ontoness, like the French, eat many legumes and herbs which we generally reject.

Our attention was excited by the vociferations of an old woman, who filled the bazar with her complaints. A soldier was sanding near ber, loaded with fruits, vegetables, and poultry, listening to her with great nonchabrace. She finally ceased, from exhaustion, when the soldier, laughing heartily, left the stall, and proceeded to another, where he began to select what best suited him, adding to his former store. We observed, that in the direction he was moving, the proprietors of the stalls were engaged in secreting their best commodities. On inquiry, we found thus the depredator was muthorized, without fear of appeal, to caser for his master, a mandarin of high rank, and his exactions were levied at his own discretion, and without any remuneration being given. This, we afterwards found, was a common and universal practice. There was, however, great partiality observed in the exections; for we had frequent opportunities to notice. that poor old women were the victims of their extortion, while young girls were passed by with a smile or salutation.

As a proof of the abundance which reigns in the buzars, and the extreme cheapmen of living in Saigon, I shall quote the prices of neveral articles, sizpork, 3 cents per pound; beef, 4 cents per psund; fawls, 30 cents per dozen; ducks, 10 cents each; eggs, 50 cents per hundred; pigeous, 50 cents per dozen; varieties of shell and scale fish, sofficient for the ship's company, 50 cents; a fine deer, a dollar and a quarter; 100 large yams, 30 cents; rice, 1 dollar per picul, of 150 pounds English; sweet potatoes, 15 cents per picul; oranges, from 50 cents to 1 dollar per hundred ; plantains, 2 cents per bunch; pamplenuses, or shaddocks, 30 cents per hundred; cocoamuts, I dollar per hundred; lemons, 50 cents per humbred.

During our walks we were constantly annoyed by hundreds of yelping curs, whose din was intulerable. In the bayars we were beset with beggars; many of them the most inlsemble, disgusting objects, some of whom were disfigured with the leprosy, and others with their toes, feet, and even legs, eaten off by vermin or disease. Nor were these the only subjects of annovance; for, notwithstanding the efforts and expostulations of the officers who accompanied us, and our frequently clustising them with our canes, the populace would crowd round us, almost suffocate us with the fetor of their bodies, and feel every smicle of our dress with their dirty paws, chattering like so many baboons. They even proceeded to take off our hats, and thrust their hands into our bosoms; so that we were glad to escape to our bonts, and return on board, looking like chimney-sweeps, in consequence of the rough landling we had received.

One of the taxes levied by the Government on foreign traders is a measurement duty on their vessels; and the ceremony of collecting it is both vexations and expensive. Captain White found that it was indispensably necessary to provide an entertainment for the "gang of spongers" which came on board the Franklin for this purpose. So far, however, were the hearts of these harpies from being softened by the good cheer they received, that, including presents, the whole amount paid on the Franklin alone was upwards of 2,700 dollars.

But the Americans were not yet at liberty to commence their purchases. There were presents for the King, and various other matters to be first arranged; and the Acting-Governor of Saigun, for reasons best known to blioself, seemed determined to procrastinate every thing excepting the presents to his Majesty. A letter was therefore written to Monsieur Vannier, a Frenchman, and the King's admiral at Hue, the capital of Cochin China, requesting his good offices. This letter was sent by the messengers who conveyed the present to the capital. The two principal articles composing the present were an elegant sabre, and twelve bottles of mustard, which latter article was said to be highly esteemed by his Majesty.

They were now visited "by a bevy of women," whom they discovered to

be "merchants, or rather merchandize brokers." After drinking a class of brandy a-piece at the expense of their new connexions, this respectable body of merchants opened business by "offering sugar, silk, cotton, and other articles for sale, but produced no samples." It now appeared that sugar had risen from 80 to 100 per cent, since the arrival of the Ameri-The latter became therefore more particular in their inquiries for other articles. The merchants requested time to consider, and on the following day returned with the unpleasant news, that each of the commodities enquired for had suddenly " advanced about fifty per cent. in price." This was too much for the patience of the Americans; but their complaints to the authorities in the city, respecting this as well as other acts of imposition, were never of the least avail; in fact the Government itself, from the highest to the lowest department, practised in a most shameless manner the meanest impositions.

When the Americans proceeded to pay the government does at the customs-house, nothing could induce the Governor " to receive the Spanish dollars at par, he affirming that they were worth but eighteen mace in copper sepecks." They offered, therefore to pay him in the latter coin, knowing that it could be purchased "in the basar at the rate of nineteen mace to the dollar." To this he reluctantly assented.

A day being appointed for the payment of this unwieldy coin, weighing nearly two and a half tons, "the Marmion's boat was freighted with it and despatched to the custom-house." The next operation to be performed, was for the government-efficers to count it. This they provokingly postponed to the next day. It was necessary, therefore, to station a guard to protect it during the night. An enormous serpent, probably a how constrictor, "at least fifteen feet long," somewhat disconcerted the guard; it glided,

however, very quietly between the stacks of money, and cloded all search. The sailors at once concluded that it was "either the Devil in his primitive disguise, or a real serpeut trained by the natives, and sent in among them to frighten them from their posts, and compel them to leave the treasure unguarded."

In the course of the day the officers counted the money, rejecting every piece that had the slightest flaw. A more serious defalcation, however, appeared by the time they had counted 100 quans than the rejected coin would account for. The Americans "insisted therefore on searching the soldiers who were counting," and on them was " found secreted the balance of the loss," So far, however, from manifesting the least shame, they "laughed in a most provoking manner." It soon became evident that something must be sacrificed to the cupidity of the officers, for complaints were of no avail. At length, therefore, the matter was adjusted.

From this time every indignity was offered to the Americans by the populace and government-officers; and although the Viceroy of the province. who arrived at Saigun at this juncture, was favourably disposed towards them, and is described as a man of firmitiess and ability, he was unable to protect them from these repeated insuits. At one time they were pelted with stones, at another an empty cask was rolled down at Captain White, and just before the departure of the vessel a trap was haid to involve them. in the commission of a capital crime against the laws of the country. It is needless to add that the ships took in their enegoes with all possible dispatch, and escaped from their bazardous situation with no small degree of satisfaction.-We have reason to believe that this is the last commercial adventure of the Americans in the ports of Cochin China.

After the gloomy picture that has just been drawn, it is most gratifying

to us to be able to state, that a more liberal and enlightened policy has been adopted by the Government of Cochin China since the visit of the Franklin and Marmion. The short period that has elapsed since 1819 has sufficed to open the eyes of the ruling powers to the impolicy of continuing a system of authorized imposition and vexatious delay in commercial transactions with foreign traders. This sudden change may be mainly attributed to three causes, vis., the death of the late king in 1820;-the opening of a free port at Singapore for the encouragement of the native traders :and the friendly mission of Mr. Crawfurd from the Beneal Government in On the demise of the late sovereign the scentre appears to have fallen into hands more worthy of swaving it; and the rapidly increasing trade that was carried on by the Chinese in the ports of the kingdom, owing to the newly-established emporium of Singapore, soon convinced the Government that their own immediate interests demanded the removal of all restrictions that were calculated to depress the spirit of commercial enterprize. Previously, therefore, to the mission of Mr. Crawfurd, such alterations had been made in their commercial code as were calculated to encourage the resort of foreign vessels; and four French ships of considerable burden had already availed themselves of the new regulations, Mr. Crawfurd found no difficulty in obtaining from the Government an express order in favour of the British trade. This document we published

in our journal for February last, page 154.

We are not very sanguioe, however, in our expectations that any material direct advantages will immediately accrue to ourselves; but we do anticipate, that, at no very distant period, a considerable advancement will be apparent in the industry and general limbits of all the native inhabitants in this distant quarter of the world.

By the latest arrivals from Singapore, we are informed, that, within the space of a single week, four vessels had reached that port from Cochin China, with various articles of merchandize. This is a good beginning. and proves that the laws of Cochin China are not regarded as immutable. but that one of long standing, prohibiting the subjects of the state from embarking for foreign ports, can be suspended at least when deemed expedient.-We confidently trust that the commercial spirit of the Chinese, and other traders in the same quarter. will speedily stir up this hitherto tornid nation to more active enterprize, and thus render them, in arts, industry, and general intercourse, useful to mankind at large.

P.S. A writer in the Quarterly Review has furnished a very entertaining analysis of Captain White's Journal; but, strange to say, his article contains no intelligence of a later date than is supplied by the volume itself. He seems to have been entirely ignorant of Mr. Crawfurd's mission, as well as of the liberal system that has been lately adopted by the Government of Cochin China.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

VOLCANOS AT PRESENT IN ACTIVITY IN AFRICA, ASIA, AND INLAMES IN THE SOUTH SEA.

(By M. Aragn.)

Islands near the Continent of Africa.

No volcano, strictly so called, is with certainty known to exist in Africa; but Atintic Journ.—No. 106.

the islands which geographers consider as the dependencies of that continent contain several volcanos,

El Pico.—Island of El Pico, Azeres, Peak of Teneriffe.—Island of Tenerifie, Fuego. — Island of Fuego, Archipelago of Cape Verd.

Les Trais Salasses.—Isle of Bombon. Vol. XVIII. 3 E Zibbel Teir,-Island of this name, Red

decerion Island.

El Pico.-This mountain is the only one of the Azores which rises in the form of a cone; the only one entirely composed of tracbyte, and the only one in which there is a vent always open. Geologists are agreed in the opinion, that the great currents of lava which flowed in 1812 in the Isle of St. George were the results of a lateral cruption of the volcano of El Pico. They explain in the same way the sudden formation of an ide in the neighbourhood of St. Michael in 1811. isle was taken possession of in the name of the King of England, by the Captain of the Sabrina, who witnessed the event; it has since totally disappeared. The part of the sea in which this lale arose is not less than 80 fathoms deep.

Peak of Teneriffe .- This volcano appears to be much more agitated on its sides than at its summit; neither flames nor lava have issued from it from time immemorial, nor any smoke which could be seen at a distance. The last cruption, that of 1798, took place laterally in the mountain of Chahorra. It continued for more than three mooths. Various fragments of rocks, of very considerable size, which the volcano projected from time to time into the air, occupied, according to the observations of M. Cologuan, from twelve to fifteen seconds in falling. Tenerific had suffered no eruption for 92 years, until that of 1798, which began suddenly on the 9th of June.

Immense torrents of lava flowed upon the island of Palma, 25 leagues distant from the peak, through new roleanic openings which were formed in 1558, 1646, and 1677. The isle of Lancerote was also destroyed by an emption in 1730.

Furgo. - Scarcely any details are known respecting the ide of Fuego. It would appear, in opposition to an opinion formerly adopted, that no other active volcanos exist in all the Archipelago of Cape Veed.

Volcano of Bourbon. - There are few volcanos which are in a state of greater activity than that of Bourbon. Its last eruption occurred on the 27th of Feb. 1821. It formed three currents of lava, which opened a passage in the summit of the mountain, a little below the true crater. One of these currents did not reach the sea till the 7th of March. Some time after the explosion there fell in many parts of the island, a shower coshposed of black ashes and long flexible threads of glass, resembling golden-coloured hair. This phenomenon, which was chiefly noticed in 1766, has been considered as peculiar to the volcano of Bourbon; but Hamilton states that he found similar glassy filaments mixed with

the nubes by which the atmosphere of Naples was obscured during the cruption of Vesuvius in 1779.

Those persons who have not particularly studied volcanic phonomena will probably be surprised to learn, that in 1821 the ignited lays of the volcano of Bourbon should be six whole days in traversing, upon inclined ground, the short distance from the crater to the sea. But it ought to be observed, that lavas are not perfect fluids, and that in proportion as they cool, their progress must slacken. In 1805, M. de Boch observed a torrent of lava issue from the summit of Vestivius, and reach the sen-shore in three hours; but the history of volcanos offers few instances of similar rapidity.

In general the motion of lavas is slow; those of Etna are whole days in flowing a few feet in the flat lands of Sicily. The external part is sometimes fixed and stationary; while the central mass, still fluid and incandescent, continues to flow. The great viscidity of the lavas, when slightly cooled, occasions them to be extremely thick on the edges even when they flow in

a level country.

Zibbel-Tier, according to Bruce, is in 151 degrees north latitude. The aummit of the mountain has four openings, through which there issue thick columns of smake.

Few details are known respecting the volcano of Ascension Island. As to that of Madagascur, which is stated to project immense columns of aqueous vacour visible at a distance of ten lengues, its existence has not appeared to me sufficiently proved to induce me to insert it in the catalogue.

Volcanns of Asia.

Elburz, in Persia.

Tourfan, central region of Asia; latitade 43° 90'; longitude 87° 11'.

Bisch-Bulich .- Ibid. Latitude 460 0'; longitude 76° 11'.

dratacha. - Kamtachatka,

Tolbatchick .- I bid ; and three other valcanos more considerable than the two last.

Kourile Islands.

Nine active volcanos, according to Krachenianikou.

Aleutian Islands.

Four volcanes at Ouminga, Ounalaska, Omnak, and Ourimack. The last made a great cruption in 1820.

Islands of Japan.

Ten volcanos. The island of Niphon, which is the most extensive, contains According to the evidence of Kompfer, several of the volcanos of Japan are subject to very violent eruptions.

Islands of Licon-Lievu.

The Sulphur Island emitted a thick sulphureous smoke, when the Lyra, commanded by Capt. Basil Hall, passed near it on the 13th of Sept. 1816.

Elbura has been mentioned by several travellers as a volcano in activity; but the fact is doubtful, and at any rate there is no evidence to prove that it has recently made any eruption.

The mountains of Thurston and Bisch-Bolish are represented as continually emitting flames and smoke. It is stated that the Kalmucks collect sal ammoniae there, which they export to the different countries of Asia.

Avatsche made an eruption in 1779, while Capt. Clerke was in the barbour of St. Peter and St. Paul. In 1787 La Peyrouse and his companions saw dames and smoke continually at the summit of the same mountain.

An emption of Talbatchink occurred in 1739. A third volcano, and more considerable than the two others, but of which Capt. Clerke does not give the name, ejected a permanent column of amoke from its summit. Since this, two new volcanos have made eruptions at Kamtschatka.

Philippine Islands,

Five active volcanos. Travellers have hitherto given only vague accounts of the volcanos of the Philippines. Albay is the name of that in the island of Luçonia; Trad is simute to the south of Manilla; Fuego to the south of Luçonia; Minduna also contains a volcano.

Barnes.

Geographers agree in assigning volcanos to Borneo, but without stating either their number or situation with precision.

Barren Island.

Borren Island contains a very active volcano of nearly 4,000 feet high, which frequently ejects immense columns of smoke, and red-hot stones of the weight of three or four tons. Its latitude is 12° 13°. Its distance from the most eastern of the Andaman Islands is fifteen leagues; the island is not more than six leagues in circumference.

Summira.

Four volcanos are marked by Maraden in his map of Sumatra; but as the interior of the island is very little known, there probably exist a greater number.

Jame.

The island of Java contains a great number of volcanos arranged in right lines; their names and the dates of their cruption are the following:

Salak, 1761; cruption.

Tankuban, 1804; sulphureous vapours. Guntur, 1807; eruption.

Gagak, — ; partial combustion. Chermai, 1805; cruption.

Lawn, 1806 sulphureous vapours.

Arjuna, 1806; permanent column of moke.

Dasar, 1801; eruption. Lamongan, 1806; eruption.

Tasher, 1796; eruption.

Klut, 1785,; eruption. Arjuna is 10,614 feet high; this mountain is not, however, the most lofty in the

island.

Mount Papandayang was one of the principal volcanos of the island; but it is no longer in existence. Between the 11th and 12th of August, 1772, after the formation of a great luminous cloud, the mountain totally disappeared in the bowels of the earth. It has been estimated that the land thus ingulphed was 14 miles long and 6 miles broad.

Sumbayer.

Tombers, in Sumbows, made a violent eruption in 1815. The detonations were beard in Sumatra at places 300 leagues distant from the volcano in a right line.

Flores.

The volcano of this island was seen by Bligh.

Danmer.

Daumer contains a volcano.

Dampier, in 1699, saw a volcano constantly in combustion on a small island between Timor and Cerans.

Island of Banda.

Generary-Api, in Banda, made a violent cruption on the 11th of June 1820, during which it ejected red-bot stones as large as the habitations of the natives. Several of these stones rose to a height double that of the mountain.

Moluccas.

In the island of Ternate there is a burning volcano. Tidore is the name of one of these islands, and of an active volcano which it contains.

According to geographers, Celebes contains several active volcanos; they do not mention their situations.

Sanguir.—Between Mindanao and Celebes is one of the greatest volcanos of the globe.

New Guinea.

Two volcatios were burning, in 1700, in the island of New Guinea, when Dampier explored the coast of it.

Non Britain.

There are three volcanos in the Archipelago of New Britain. D'Entreoasteaux saw an eruption of that which is situated in latitude 50 32°, and 145° 44′ of cast longitude, the 29th of June 1793. A torrent of lava flowed into the sea, and formed different cascades. Lemaire and Schouten formerly saw an exuption of the same volcano.

The Archapelage of l'Espirite Santo.— The island of Ambrym, in this Archipelage, which Bougainville called the Great Cyclades, and Cook the New Hebrides, contains an active volcano. That of Tanna is also volcanie. In Aug. 1774, Cook witnessed one of its cruptions. The volcano cast forth flames, ashes, and atones of a size at least equal to that of the great boat belonging to his ship. In April 1793, d'Entrecasteaux and his companions saw a thick column of smoke on the top of the mountain.

Archipelagn of the Ladrones.

There are nine volcanos in this archipelago; but I do not know if they are all to be placed in the class of those which are still burning.

Sambwich Islands.

The Mouna-Ros, in Owhylice, appears to be, or at least to have been, a volcano; but it is the same as the mountain of Mowee, which Vancouver has called the Volcanic Mountain.

The Island of Amsterdam.

The island of Amsterdam was burning when d'Entrecasteaux saw it in the month of March 1792. Some attribute this phenomenon to the effect simply of a great fire; others have concluded that the island contains a volcano.

The Islands of the Marquis de Temerse.

The islands lately discovered by the Itussian navigators, between New Georgia and Sandwich Land, contain an active volcano. There exists one equally so in Sandwich Land.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held at the Asiatic Society's agarmaents, Chowringhee, on the evening of Saturday, the 6th March, when a variety of interesting subjects were commented on, and elucklated by valuable observations from several members. A sample of Croton oil, and specimens of the plants akkund and asclepias gigantes were ex-hibited to the Society for the purpose of showing wherein the latter differs from the former, with which it has frequently been confounded, to the no small disparagement of its powerfully medicinal virtues. This plant has been used very successfully in some of the leprous affections of India, and we hope soon to see it exhibited in those diseases very generally. Though its appearance at first sight seems to bear a strong resemblance to the inefficient ascleplas gigames, yet on a coreful inspection it will be found to be very dissimilar, especially in the flower. The petals of the akkund, point upwards and form cuplike; those of the asclepian giganten are reflected downwards and towards the calis:

the leaves of the former are also more acuminated than those of the latter, but this difference is very triding. The subject of draconculus or guinea-worm, was also ably discussed, and an excellent paper explanatory of its causes, properties, and the treatment of its effects, rend to the Society. The facts contained in this essay went to prove, that the dracunculus is a living worm produced by certain qualities of soil and water; that the minute ove of this worm, finding their way into the sub-cuticular cellular texture, are latched, and give rise to inflammatory effects frequently of a most distressing character. The discovery of a dracunculus on the surface of the human liver, in a post-mortem examination, led the author of the essay to suppose that dracancular ova may pass into the general circulation and become deposited in Internal organs without the destruction of the vital properties of the eggs. Some well-preserved and excellent specimens of the worm, were presented to the Society by Dr. Adam. A letter was the real from a member, containing thoughts on the action of caloniel, and we hope to see, through the exertions of the Society, this very useful medicine confined to its proper boundaries; for we feel no besitation in declaring it as our own opinion, that its use at present is too extensive and empirical.

A letter also was read from Measrs. M'Intosh and Co., accepting the agency to the Society, which was offered by the unanimous vote of a former evening to that respectable firm.

Amongst the members admitted on Saturday evening, we can only recollect the name of Dr. Annealey of Madras.— [Scottman in the East.

LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CETLON.

This Society held its monthly meeting on Monday the 18th May, at the Vice Admiralty chambers. His Exc. Sir Edward Burnes was pleased to boneur the meeting with his presence in the Chair as Patron of the Society.

Very favourable reports were read stating the progress of the plantations of potatoes established in the Kandyan provinces under the direction, and at the expense of the Society; those planted in December already shew every prospect of an abundant crop; particularly those at Maturate, under the immediate inspection of Lieutemant Forbes, and at Fort M'Donald, under that of Lieutemant Mylies. It is expected that by the end of this month, the potatoes may be gathered in, and but for the unavoidable expense of carriage they might be sold at Colombo at a considerably cheaper rate than it would be possible to obtain them from the coast;

under all circumstances, however, they will

be comparatively cheap.

Perhaps the most pleasing fact attending this experiment is, that it has excited a desire amongst the natives to enter very generally into the cultivation of a root which they see is so productive with little trouble, and to the use of which none of their customs or prejudices offer any impediment.

His Excellency having given his permission for having the transactions of the Society printed at the government press, committee was appointed to select from the papers offered since its formation such as may appear most fit for publication.

A number of eggs larger than those of a wren, and bearing every external appearance of a bird's egg, were sent to Mr. Lourense, the magistrate of Matura, and upon several of them being opened, about half the space of each egg was found to be occupied by a house-snail. Snails are well known to be origarous, but we were not aware that there was any species which produced eggs of this very considerable size,—[Ceylon Gaz.

ORIENTAL LIFEBATURE IN PRANCE.

The following Report, sanctioned by the approbation of the king, is given in the Moniteur of the 23d of August:—

Official Part. - Report to the King, " Paris, Aug. 20, 1824.

" Star-At the time of the revival of letters, when the nations of Europe, scarcely emerged from barbarism, gave themselves up with enthusiasm to the search after the precious remains of antiquity, Francis I, enger to favour the movement of his age, established the royal printingoffice, and caused it to publish a great number of ancient MSS, preserved, but forgotten, in the monasteries. The example of this great prince was iminated by his successors. The royal presses did not cease to form important and precious collections, when the munificence of the kings could draw from oblivion. In our days a new direction has been given to the minds of the studious. The study of antiquity no longer suffices for the insatiable ardour of the learned. One would say we had exhausted those fruitful sources from which all modern literature has issued. We desire to know other arts, other systems, other languages; we demand from the old nations, placed at the extremities of the earth, the numerous writings which they presers, and which we are impatient to enjoy; it is the spirit of all the people of the earth that we seek to know and to judge. The governments of Europe vie with each other in seconding this impulse; the King of Prussia has founded at Bonn a university dedicated to the study of the languages of Asia; the King of Bavaria, the Duke of Gotha, and the King of Denmark, sent

Into Africa to collect MSS.; Holland gives successors to the Schultens, and Russia lavishes on the learned encouragements and rewards.

"In this general movement the first rank ought to belong to France. The treasures of its libraries, the advantage which it has of passessing the most precious collection of oriental types in Europe[?], the number and the personal merit of the French literati, all insure it this useful and tlatter-

ing superiority.

" But the individual real of the laborious men who have devoted themselves to these arid studies is not enough: it requires to be favoured and seconded by a powerful land. Why should that not be done now for Oriental literature, which was done in the 16th and 17th centuries, for the study of antiquity and classical literature? Might not a collection of the principal Oriental works be undertaken, which should be published under the auspices of your Majesty; also the great Byzantine collection, the collection of the council and of the historians of France, formerly execu-ted at the royal printing-office? It would be easy for the royal printing-office to execute this undertaking without interrupting the ordinary course of its labours, and even without incurring any considerable expense. Pupils are maintained in that establishment to be instructed in the typographical management of Oriental characters. The desire of hastening and extending their instruction caused a very useful article to be added to the decree which established them, but the execution of it has unhappily been neglected,

"The 5th article of the decree was in fact conceived in these terms:—'Our chief Judge, Minister of Justice, may authorize the printing of the necessary works in the Oriental languages, as well for the instruction of the pupils, as to keep up in the compositors the knowledge and habit of that work," And the 9th srticle provided for the reimbursement of the ex-

penses, by means of sale.

"These regulations suffice for the accomplishment of the plan, the object and advantages of which I have just pointed out. I therefore propose to your Majesty to grant your approbation to this plan, and to order that article eight of the decree of the 22d of March, 1823, may at length be carried into execution.

"The French literati will, I doubt not, be eager to concur in this important enterprise, and to contribute, by their attention and their councils, to the new monuments which your Majesty will consecrate to the glory of letters and of France.

" I am, Sire, &c. &c.

" C. De Pernouver, Keeper of the Seals, &c. &c.

(Approved by the King) " Locus."

Appaintments.—By a royal ordinance, dated the 13th of July, M. Abel Remusat is appointed keeper of the Oriental manuscripts in the King's library at Paris; and M. de Chezy, assistant keeper. The latter gentleman is also appointed Professor of the Persian language at the Royal School for the Eastern languages. These situations leve been vacant since the death of M. Langlès.

The dimagest.—M the Abbé Halma is now publishing at Puris, from the Arable, a French version, with the Latin text, of Pholemy's great Muhematical composition called the Almagest. This work was extremely rare, and considered as own ones prefusion, from its illustrating transpecturious points in astronomy and sacred and profune chronology.

daiatic Society.—At a late sitting of this Society, the President, M. de Lasteyrie, announced the Chinese text, and the Latin translation, of a Philosophical Discourse of Mericeus, who lived in the fourth century prior to the Christian em, as being nearly completed in its lithography and printing, and that it would specifily be ready for publication. The Asiatic Journal of this Society is proceeding successfully.

ITALIAN WATERALIST.

The celebrated naturalist Giovanni Brocchi writes from Balbec in Syria, that since his return from Nabia, be has stopped in that city, to direct the working of a coal mine which has been discovered near Mount Lehanon. His herbarium is rich in rare plants; and his mineralogical, or rather geological collection, is no less considerable. On Lehanon and Antilehanon, however, he has not found any rare plants; the vegetation scenes to differ but little from that of Sicily and Southern Cababria. He had travelled constantly by land, and his journey from Nubia to Syria was very fortunate.

SAGO TREES, &C.

More than 200 sago trees are in a course of culture and regetation at the French plantation of Cayenne. This borb is not only used in medicine, but forms a whole-some and abundant article of food to most of the islanders in the great Asiatic Archipelago. There have been also imported thinher the varnish tree from China, the tree-lated ania, the Chinese mulberry-tree, the abacus, and the pepper-tree; the butel and the coffee-tree are in a thriving condition.

EGFE ERIPORE IN INDIA."

These bridges are called Portable Rustic Rope Bridges of Tension and Suspension,

* Our conders know that they are the correction of Mr. Colin Shakespeare, the protect Post Mas-

and they are exactly what the name describes. A few backeries will carry the whole materials, and the appearance of the bridge is rustic and pleturesque. They are distinctly bridges of tension and suspension, having no support whatever between the extreme points of suspension independent of the standard piles, which are placed about lifteen feet from the banks of the nullah, or river, except what they derive from the tension, which is obtained by means of purchases applied to a most ingenious combination of tarred coir ropes of various sizes, lessening as they approach the centre. These form the foundation for the pathway, and are overhaid with a light split, bumboo frame-work. The whole of this part of the fabric is a fine specimen of ingenuity and mathematical application. One great advantage it possesses is, that if by any accident one of the ropes should break, it might be replaced in a quarter of an hour, without noy injury to the bridge. It is impossible in this article to give so particular a description as to render its minute parts clear, nor in fact can any description do so unaccompanied by the plan.

The chief principle of its construction is the perpendicular action of its weight, a principle obviously of paramount necessity in this country, where the soil is so loose, and offers so little resistance—and more particularly in relation to the specific purpose for which they were invented. The whole weight of the bridge, therefore, resting on two single points, so far separated, and unassisted either by pierhead or abutment, rendered its construction a matter of extreme delicacy, and it has been effected in a manner teflecting the highest credit on the genius of the inventor. The combination of lightness with security, and the adaptation, to the utmost nicety, of the required proportionate strength to the parts, form its chief characteristics. The tendon power is wholly independent of the suspension.

The bridge which was placed during the last rains over the Berai torrent was 160 feet between the points of suspension, with a read-way of nine feet, and was opened for unrestricted use, excepting heavy loaded carts. The malls and banghees passed regularly over it, and were by its means forwarded when they would otherwise have been detained for several days. The last rainy season was the most severe within the last fifty years, and yet the bridge not only continued serviceable throughout, but on taking it to pieces it was found in a perfect state of repair. The bridge intended for the Caramnassa is 200 feet span between the points of sus-

ter-figureral, whose arminos agention to the spend and security of the slowk has been so samply rewarded in the success of his measurers pension, with a clear width of eight feet. It is in other respects the same as the Berai torrean bridge. A six-pounder passes over with ease, six horsomen also passed over together, and at a round pace, with perfect safety.

We have no doubt but that these bridges will eventually become general. During the rains there will be three of them on the great military north-west road to Benares, and we feel satisfied their utility will be finally established at the conclusion of the senson.—[Col. John Bull.

COME FOR SNAKE BITES.

(From a letter addressed to the editor of the Calcusta John Bull.)

Few professional men who have seen a case of this description can hesitate in decliffing that all the symptoms arise from the action of a direct powerful sedative, and that all who die from the bite of polsonous serpents die from want of excitement. The strongest diffusible stimulants have accordingly proved the most effectual antidotes, and it is probable that they all act in virtue of that stimulant quality Ammonia, for instance, bartshorn, ean-de-luce, or whatever be its form or name, has proved eminently successful, and solely as a stimulant, not (according to the old idea) as a corrector of poisonous acidity.

But this valuable medicine has disadvantages which long ago made me desirous of fixing on a substitute; it varies exceedingly in strength, according to age, preparation, &c.; it is not always at hand; and lastly, I believe its use to have been attended with fatal consequences in one case which came to my knowledge a year ago, and which finally determined my to try the strongest narcotics, should I have an opportunity. Of these the most convenient are landanum, and unlent spirits; brandy I have constantly used; and they have answered my warment expectations, Without a single auxiliary besides external heat, they have cured at least nine cases within the last six months. patients were nearly all sepoys of the Goruckpore light infantry, on duty with the different guards, and the poor fellows were generally bitten at night, some minutes necessarily clapsed before I could see them, so that I have had apportunities of watching the effects of the remedies in all stages of the symptoms, even to spasms of the back, total insensibility, and constion of every pulse but that of the heart; and in every instance I have to stirlbute the cure to these two remodies given internally, and rubbed on the throat and chest. Only one mun thed, and he was pulseless, and of course incapable of awallowing before I saw him; ammonia, ether, &c., were applied, but in vain; so rapidly had the venom been diffused through his frame,

The natives hardly ever use the simple, but effectual precaution of tying the limb with a cord above the wound; and by this and the delay caused by their attempts to exercise the evil spirit, many deaths are occasioned; several of the townspeople have this year died of snake-bites.

From causes already mentioned, I have only once ascertained the species of anake; it was a large cobra de capello, which bit a man twice in each foot, and then fixed on his side, in open daylight, and the man This snake is more frerunning away. quently the aggressor than any other; and although we have here a plentiful variety, this appears to give more trouble than all the rest. The essential differences in the symptoms following the bites of different anakes are not satisfactorily ascertained, and it is very probable that such clucidation will lead to much diversity of treatment.

It is obvious that the doses given must depend on the age, sex, and apparent constitution of the patient, and on the degree in which the venom has acted. None of my patients had less than 100 drops of landanum and two glasses of brandy, given in two or three doses, with a little peppermint, sugar, and water-warm when it could be had - and many of them had double that quantity; how touch more I will not venture to say, as in urgent cases the quantities were not very precisely ascertained. Except one man, who had headache and blood-shot eyes for a few hours, every one of the patients was at his duty next day, a circumstance which powerfully corroborates the idea of a direct sedative action, and consequent expenditure of the vital principle; for what schoy could otherwise beer unlarged that quantity of stimulus?

Following up the same principles, it is proper to keep the patient walking about, if he can move his limbs; and the ligature should not be removed till the medicine has unequivorally shewn its action by the returning pulse and heat, which, in my experience, has always happened in less than an hour. I have used no applications to the wounds, as they are apt to degenerate into troublesome ulcers when irritated by causties, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Discouries.—Mr. Oxley, Surveyor. General, in surveying part of the coast to the nordinarit, has succeeded in discovering a river in Moreton Bay, lat. 28. (which his has named the Brisbane), superior to any yet known in New Holland. He ascended it for 50 miles, and saw its course from an enduence for 50 or 40 farther, being compelled to return from further examination from want of provisions. It is three utiles broad at the entrance, and has usually from three to nice fathoms.

water up to where he left off the survey; but about twenty miles from the sea it is crossed by a ledge of rocks, over which there are only twelve feet at high water. At the distance to which he penetrated the tide rose four feet and a half, and ran upwards of four miles per hour. The country all around was an undulating level, abounding in very superior timber; the soil rich, and well covered with grass, but rather stony. The river came from the S.W. in the direction of the Mac-quaria marshes, of which it may probably prove the outlet, being, at the termination of Mr. Oxley's surrey, about three hundred and fifty miles in a direct line from where he lost the Macquarie river among reeds in his former trip lato the interior. The country around was not subject to flood, no marks of it having been seen higher than seven feet above the then level of the river, which was consider. aldy within the banks. It contained abundance of fish, and several parrots were shot in the vicinity, of the same species as have hitherto been found near the banks of the Macquarie. A river of tolerable magnitude, called the Tweed, was also discovered behind Mount Warning, a little to the southward of the last, with a fine bur harbour of fourteen feet, and the country meaningly good around. smaller one, called the Byone, was also found in Port Curteis.

Mr. Archibald Ball, junior, of Richmond Hill, has also discovered a new route over the Blue Mountains, to Barthurst, by way of Richmond, which passes through a fertile, well-watered, breakly country; and besides considerably reducing the distance, the road will be comparatively level, and free from nearly all the constacles which render the bleak and barrers one now used so uninvising to the traveller, and ill adapted for the passage of carriages and cattle. The vateran corps, lately disbanded, is to be settled along this line.

Improvements. - A stage coach with four borses has recently commenced running daily between Sydney and Parramatin, leaving Sydney in the morning and returning in the evening; while a handsome two borsed spring caravan, fitted up for passengers, leaves Parametta in the morning and returns in the evening. These conveyances were paying so well, that a second caravan was preparing to run between Sydney and Paramatta daily; a third between Paramatta and Liverpool, and a stage-coach between Paramatta and Windsor; so that now travel-lers may proceed by daily stages to all the well-settled parts of the colony. The five hives of bees taken out by Capt. Wallace, of the Isabelia, were thriving well, and had thrown off many swarms, the greater part of which had escaped into the woods,

where they will multiply fast, from the climate and country being so Errourable to their propagation; so that wild honey and wax may hereafter become objects of interest to the colonist for domestic purposes and exportation, besides what will be produced from the bees in their tame state.

Mr. Hannibal M'Arthur, some time ago, imported six young office trees from England, from five of which eighty-three young plants have been raised by means of layers, while the parent steams have added a full third to their growth. The soil is a very sandy light loam, of which Mr. M' Arthur was clearing several acres with the view of planting an olive-grave, from this soll appearing so congenial to them. Should the production of the olive progressively increase at this rate, Mr. M.Arthur will be able in a few years to disseminate this valuable tree over the whole colony, where all attempts at propagating it have bitherto failed.

A tread-mill for grinding flour has lately been erected in Sydney by Government, which answers so well as an object of terror to criminals, and as a means of making their punishment a source of profitable labour, that others were about to be established on a more extensive scale. A quantity of New Zealand that had also been imported, which the female convicts in the factory were taught to does in the New Zenland manner by two natives of that country, after which it is apun and manufactured by the female convicts into various descriptions of cloth. Should this manufacture be properly encouraged and conducted, it may not only prove a profitable way of employing the female conviets, whose bad characters unfit them for family servants, but by encouraging the New Zealanders to raise a commedity which they can barter for useful European articles, may, in the end, allure them from acts of murder and cannibalism to that of mising an article by which all their various wants may be supplied. Tobacco lins this year been so extensively cultivated, that the colonists will be independent of all foreign supply, a duty of 4s. per lb. having been laid upon impanted tobacco, to encourage that of colonial growth. This measure has put a complete stop to the cultivation of tobacco in Otabeite, where it had lately been produced of very superior quality. Had the duty not exceeded four pence per pound upon the Otaheitan it would have afforded a sufficient protection to the New South Wales grower, without annihilating its cultivation in Otaheite, which may be considered a dependence of New South Wales, and on that account ought to be entitled to some consideration.

The country is rapidly clearing by means of the clearing gangs, the former paying five bushels of wheat per acre to make it fit for the plough. A large distillery has recently been erected in the victimity of Sydney, to distill from grain, and all the coarse carthenware required by the colony is now manufactured by two Stafforlishire potters, who say that the New South Wales clay is very superior to the English for these purposes.

MANUELA.

M. Marino has found in the island of Manilla, a species of reptile, of the family of the Agamoides, which has the faculty of changing colour, like the camelian. Its head is triangular, pretty large in proportion to the body; the tail long and slender; along the back, the evest or rid is formed of soft scales, and under the throat is a goitre. The fees have toes, detached, and very unequal; the scales are mostly triangular, imbricated, and especially those of the tail. The iris is blackish, bordered with a little white circle about the pupil. The animal is very active, and feeds on insects. When the author first came into possession of it, its colour, for twenty-four hours, was a delirate green, whether held in the dark or exposed to the min, whether kept motionless or in a some of agitation : but next morning, on removing it from the inside of a baraboo, where it had been placed. Its colour throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this colour gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible. The animal was then replaced in the baraboo, but on drawing it out it lad acquired a blumb green colour, and it was only in the open are that the brownish tinta returned; and at length, without any variation of form be position, the brown colour gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, with some brownish streaks. When laid on green or red subtances, no grain of colour was observed.

CATE OF GOOD HOPE.

The population of Cape Town, according to returns in January last, is as below; but, including new settlers not contracted, it is thought not to, fall short of 20,000.

White inhabitants	6,246
Free blacks	1,870
Apprentices (or prize slaves) .	956
Hottenuota	590
Slaves	7,076

18,668

The number of wine farms in the Cape district, and in Stellenbosch district, and their produce, is as follows. We have turned the Cape measures into English, estimating the leaguers at 150 gallous each. If it is wished to convert the guitaring the leaguers at 150 gallous each.

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dere into English money, we find they are estimated by Mr. Pringle at Is. 6d. each, and the calculation may be made accordingly.

Parent.	3-1611100-
a select	Bennich.
4.0	334
510,575,	FH,/60,781
detra-lie	(gmildery.)
-	-
GAN, INIE.	41,559,409
020,003	0,477,500
7.80	140,000
110	34
(KIN)	1603
1,075	5/859
1,100	15,110
	con,eya con,oc

But in addition to the produce mentioned above, there were about 150,000 gallons of wine produced on farms not

exclusively wine forms.

The quantity of wine brought into Cape Town was, in 1806-7-8, about 4,000 lenguers on an average; and in 1820-1-2, about 11,000 lenguers, or 1,630,000 gallom; and the quantity experted in each of the three years has mentioned was about 5,500 lenguers, or one half.

Of the 376 wine farms in the two districts, 27 have 100,000 vine stocks or opwards; 165 have 50,000 or apwards; and 154 have 20,000 or apwards. We may infer from these statements, that on an average each ten vine stocks produce about a gailton of wine, besides a quantity of brandy.—Sentement.

QUITTART OF THE LATE ME. METELET.

This gentleman died at Calcutta on the 4th of March last, aged 67 years. His compa in the Asiatic Researches deservedly attracted the attention of men of letters in Europe, as having been the first attempt to overthrow one of the favourite strong holds of the scotters at the Mousic revelation. Astronomical tables, communcing from a period that can scarrely be expressed in spoken language, were adduced as incontroverable evidence of the anfathomable antiquity of the people by whom they were framed; an antiquity compared to which that of the world, according to our sacred history, was but as yesterday. It was Bentley's glory to dispel the illusion, to show that the pretended tables were fictitions; that the observations recorded were inconsistent with the dates assigned to them, and that their errors cucreteed in an exact ratio to their alleged antiquity. Infidelity, however, is not easily absoluted; and although astronomers of the first reputation in Europe admitted the force of Bentley's arguments, and the justame of his conclusions, some pretenders to the science endravoured to confute his ressoning, and bolster up the cause of Hindoo antiquity by plausible but sophistical explanations.

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In a work, of which he corrected the concluding sheets on his death-bed, and which will very shortly be published, bir has placed the whole subject in so their a light, that it is supposed we shall bear no more of the incalculable authority of civilimiles among the Hindoos. Taking an bistorical view of their assessiony, both ancient and modern, he fives from their own date the process that of their principal epochs. That which their most ancient astronomers assign to the creation is preclucky conval with the deluge. He has a certained that their first step towards reducing astronomy to the state of a science, founded on observation, the formation of the liter maniford, was taken about 1426 years only before Christ. The monstrons periods into which the history of the world is now divided by the Hindoos, appear to have been invented so late as the sixth century of the christian era, and were then in all probability introduced with the view of throwing discredit on the christian religion. which was at that time making considerable progress in India,

The same indefatigable industry which enabled Mr. Bentley to throw so much light on these obscure subjects, was also successfully directed towards decyphering the ancient inscriptions of Dende L. These, instead of being possessed of an artiquity of 15,000 years, attributed to them by some authors, he finds are nothing more than. Heruglyphic representations of the Roman calendar for the year of Rome 708, which was that of the Julian correction, or, as some have called it, the years of con-

figlion," "

This may serve to give a faint idea of the object and success of his literary pur-sults. In private life, he was universally esteemed as a man of sound judgment, and of the most unblemished integrity .- [Calculta Paper.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Van Diemen's Land.—A rock above water is said to have been discovered by the Russian ship Rurick, in 1832, situated in lat. 442 south, and in long, 1470 15" cast, distant nine leagues E.S.E. from the Eddritone.

Dangerum, Roef in North Pacific Ocean. -The ships Pearl and Hermes (whalers), were totally wrecked on a great reef not previously known, situated in lat. 275 46' morth, long, 1760 west, A bank of soundings supposed and dangerous, is sald to have been discovered by a south sea whaler

In lat 20° 30° north, long, 177° 30° cast.

Idam diametral in the North Pacific Ocean.—Captain White, of the Medway, on his passage from the west coast of America, March 5th, 1524, discovered an island, named by him Roxburgh Island, which is high land, in extent from east to west about twenty miles, and he made it in

lat. 21° 36' couth, long. 159° 40' west, distant shout 160 miles W. by N. from the island Mangeer.

JAMES HORESCHER.

the second second MA, BENEZIA PLAN FOR A MERCHANT SEAMAN'S INSTITUTEON, (Eastreeted from the London Journal of Acts and

This institution, though promising very many advantages both to science and trade, does not appear to have yet met with patrounge in that quarter from whence a plan of such national importance should emanate. The insular citration of Great Britain, and its extensive commerce, appears to demand some permanent mode of uniting the seamen of her merchant service, of encouraging their enterprize, of promoting them according to their shillities, and of attacking them to their mother country. The plans proposed by Mr. Dennis, which have been very extensively circulated, appear to embrace this object in an embient degree. The design is to form the seather into a society, and to equip all merchant ships therefrom with officers, petty officers, and men, rising in their different stages according to their proficiency in scientific knowledge and practical seamanship. The want of such regulation has eften been productive of the most lamentable comequences; and the loss of lives and property, from the unskilfulous of persons who, through interest or accident, have had the command of vessels, has much too often obtruded itself upon our notice. A case in point, selected from many others, preseuts itself to our recollection, which is set forth in the following notice from Lingd's Ilst, 10th of October, 1829. Batavie, Island of Java, May 01, 1822.

a The Transit, whaler, of Brintol, Dickson acting master, arrived here on the 14th instant, in charge of a military guard, from Amboyus, at which place she had touched for the purpose of settling disputes which had arisen among the crew, subsequent to the death of Mr. Alexander, the master, who was killed by a while, near Christman Island. Neither THE MATE, nor ony of the crew being competent to take charge of the Transit, Captain J. Coffin, who was then of this place, has been sp-pointed to the command of her, and will sail without delay !"

From this and similar statements, it appears to be absolutely necessary that the merchant sea service should be managed differently, by which a recurrence of such palpable incompetence may be avolded, more especially as foreign states are in-viting the best of our seamen into their service, which invitations are gladly nucepted from want of encouragement here.

We understand that Mr. Dennis's plan has obtained between two and three thousand signatures of approval from persons

best qualified to appreciate its merits, and we strenuously recommend it to the consideration of ship-owners, and indeed to the government, as a most important subjees, which it appears to us will be productive of many benefits, in a national point of view, beyond those which it has for its immediate object.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ARBUAL NUMBER OF SUTTERS UNDER THE PRESENCE OF BINGAL, FROM 1817 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Calcuta Division—1877, 425; 1818, 533; 1819, 388; 1820, 337; 1821, 364. Cuttack Commission—1817, 14; 1818,

11; 1819, 38; 1820; 23; 1821, 28.

Dacca Division—1817, 52; 1818, 58; 1819, 35; 1820, 51; 1821, 32.

Moorshedabad Division—1817, 42; 1818, 30; 7819, 25; 1890, 21; 1821, 12. Patnah Division—1817, 49; 1818, 57;

1819, 40; 1820, 42; 1821, 69.
Gareilly Division—1817; 19; 1818, 13; 1819, 17; 1820, 20; 1821, 15.
Benares Division—1817, 103; 1818, 137; 1819, 92; 1820, 103; 1821, 114.
Grand Total—1817, 707; 1818, 839; 1819, 650; 1820, 597; 1821, 654.

(Signed) W. H. MACKAGHTEN, Acting Register. second the world have been proposed

AMERIC SECRETY OF CALCUTTA.

On the evening of the 10th March, a meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringbee ; J. H. Harrington, Esq., President, in the Chair.

At this meeting Mr. E. V. Schalee was elected a member of the Society, and Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, and Dr. Wullich, members of the Committee of Papers, in the room of Mr. Bentley, deceased, and Captain Lockett, who has left the Presi-

A lotter was read from Mr. Kenting, the Secretary to the American Philosophical Society, acknowledging the receipt of the fourteenth volume of the Asiatic Re-

A specimen of the Serpula Polythalamia, from Sumatra, was presented by Mr. Gibboon,

Dr. Wallich presented, in the name of Sir Stamford Rattles, two interesting publications recently printed at the Bencoolen press, viz. an Essay on Malayan Orthography, by Mr. Robinson, and a collection of papers regarding the formation of the Singapore Institution.

Dr. Wallich also presented, on the part of the respective authors, copies of the following four works:

Edda, the elder, translated by Professor Finn Magnusen.

On the Cunciform Inscriptions at Perrepolis, by Rishop Miinter.

On the Religion of Odin, by the same

Mukhaun-al-Adwyeb, a Persian Medicu-botanical Dictionary, compiled by

Akber Ales Khan.

In the name of Lieut. G. H. Robinson, attached to the Residency Escort in Nypul, Dr. Wallich presented to the Muscuta the horn of an animal from Thibet, where it was found in a jungle called Olongdhan, lying in a north-westerly direction from Dagarebee, and distant about two days journey, or twelve cosa, from that place. It was brought to Nypai by a Hibsteen, from the neighbourhood of Lasse, together with a rude drawing of the animal, which is represented in the form of an Unicorn, but Dr. Wallich conjectures that it will be found to be a species of Amelope. Two copper coins, and a copper dagger, from Capt. H. Cox, found some years ago in the plains at Mattra, were presented at the same time by Dr. Wallich.

The following articles were transmitted to the Museum of the Society by Major

General Churles Stuart.

A stone bull from Java.

A stone bull from Calinger, with Sauscrit inscriptions.

A stone slab from Ajal-gurb, in Bundelkhund.

A ditto from Burro-Petari, near Bhilas. A ditto from Oudaepoor, near ditto.

A ditto from Mobaba, in Baudelkund. Two ditto from Bobun-Esur, in Orissa. A suttree slab from Ajal-gurb.

All the slabs have inscriptions upon them.

Dr. Adam presented a box of volunic specimens from Java, sent round for the Museum by Dr. Tytler. It appears that the Dutch Government would not permit Dr. Tytler to proceed into the interior for the purposes of personal observation, but had the specimens collected from the several volcanoes through the medium of Count de Boeneme, an amateur geologist. Dr. Tytler's communication does not contain any remark relative to the nature of these productions, nor whether he believes them to partake of the character which distinguished the Aerolites which fell mear Allahabad, the great object, it is understood, of his researches on the island.

A specimen of the king crab, and the tooth of a saw-fish, was presented by Mr.

Kyd.

The following presents were laid before

the Society :

The fortieth volume of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c.

The Philosophical Transactions for

1823, Part 1. The Transactions of the Linnaun Society, Part I, vol. 45.

The Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 60.

3 % 9

A new translation of the Goodstan, by Mr. Ross, presented by the translator.

Three numbers of the Vienna Raylow, and three numbers of the Mines of the East, were presented in the name of M. Von Hammer.

Various Nypal and Thibet transcripts, by Lieut. Robinson, through Dr. Waltich. Fac-similies of the two inscriptions at Rajoo were presented by Col. Agness.

A translation of one of the inscriptions was read, with critical and historical remarks by the Secretary. Besides the historical notices furnished by this loseription, observed Mr. Wilson, it has some value in the history of Hindoo linerature, and the mention of the Puranas, at any date that can be well assigned to the inscription, fixes their composition prior to a period at which their existence has been called in question.

It is impossible to advert to this subject without noticing the death of the staurch and able antagonist of Hindoo antiquity. In Mr. Bentley the Society have lost an old and respectable member, whose researches were industriously prosecuted, and whose conclusions, however much their accuracy may be questioned, pessessed the ment of independent judgment and originality of thought. They have derived importance, also, from their results, and have become of moment from their forming the basis of a belief very widely disseminated in Europe, unfavourable, purhaps, in the extreme, to the notion of the early civilization of the Hindoos.

The loss of Mr. Bentley has imprened in the course of nature, and whilst it has excited feelings of regret, it must have been received as an unevoldable dispensation. But it is not thus with another of the members of the Asiatic Society. Capt. Fell died on the 15th of February last at Belapper, of a violent fever, induced, it is apprehended, by exposure to the effects of a noxious climate whilst engaged in investigating, with his usual real, the untiquities of Chutengbur. The loss of Capt. Fell, as a public servant, can only he estimated by the authority whose approbation be was ever anxious to deserve; but as a profound Samerit scholar, as a zealous investigator of Hindon history and antiquities, and as an ordest condidate for honourable distinction, the Asiatic Society has lad occasion more than once to rocognize his worth, and to deduce from his past labours, considering them as the and trials of his through, anticipations of the highest promise: but these anticipations have, also! been disappointed. Captain Fell is withfrawn from us in the dawn of his opening career, and we have to lament, not only the loss of ability and learning, but that they have not been permitted to effect what they so fully promoted to achieve-the literary fame of their passessor, and the diffusion of useful know-

Several members of the Society being desirons of forming a Committee for the special prosecution for geological assorate, is was resolved that a Geological assorate, is was resolved that a Geological Committee should be accordingly instituted, and the regulations under which the Committee are to act, will be generally those is force for the Physical Committee, of which geology may be considered a branch.

Dr. Abel was noninated Secretary to the Goological Committee.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.

PROSPECTUS OF A MAP OF CALCUTTA.

It is proposed to publish, in Calcutta, an engraved map of that city, on the best English drawing paper,

The size of the map will be five feet four inches long, by two feet ten inches broad; comprehending an area of about twenty square miles, and including, besides the town itself, all that portion of the adjusting suburbs which is inhabited by Europeans. The boundaries of the map will be to the north, be Calcutta Militia Lines, to the south, the Calcutta Militia Lines, to the east, a line strong nearly parallal to the circular read, at a distance of 2,000 feet, and to the west, the opposite bank of the river, with all the dock, yard, dwelling houses, and estates in the immediate vicinity.

From the abrupt turn in the course of the river at Kidderpoor, it will be impossible to include the whole of Garden Reach in the body of the map; that portion, therefore, which would otherwise fall without the area of the map, will be ansexed in a destinct compariment. The cantonment of Ballygunge will be introduced in a similar manner.

The map will contain every street, lane, and road in the town, and the included parts of the suburbs. It will shew every pucka building, public office, and private dwelling, with their several courts and offices.

Each public building will be distinctly named, or contain a reference to a marginal explanation; a similar plan will be pursued with regard to large dwellings and estates, whether they belong to Europeans or naives, which will further contain the names of the present proprieties, as far at they can be accertained. The numbers of all buildings will be inserted.

To render the names of the streets clear and distinct, their breadths have been drawn on somewhat larger scale than that of the map. The difference is, however, trilling; and as the name proportion is adhered to throughout, the relative breadths will cousequently be known.

The names of the streets will be engraved in the English and Bengaloe characters

As it would produce confusion to in - U, in the body of the map, the names of the

numerous divisions by which the town is distinguished by the natives, and by which alone the different parts of it are known to them, a book of reference will accompany the map, containing the English names of the streets, squares, &c., arranged alphahetically, and opposite them the appellations by which they me distinguished among the natives.

This arrangement, it is hoped, will remedy the inconvenience to which strattgern are exposed, by their inability to find out or to direct servants to the different parts of the town.

The sup will be ready for delivery within twelve months from the present

date (March 1824).

The price of each copy, plain, will be 40 rupees, or 45 rupees if attached to cloth, and furnished with rollers, or folded up in a case in a portable form.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

and I do Excited.

Instructions by Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.M., K.L.S., to Officers acting under his Orders in Central India. A.D. 1821, Svo. 2. 6d.

Initia floads, &c. —A New Set of Tables of Interest at 8, \$2, 4, 4], 5, and 6 per cent, with Decimal Tables, 1 per mil, 1 per cent, and other Rates. By R. Poliman. 8vo. 6z.

Helon a Pilgrimage to Jerusolem; a pic-

ture of Judaism in the Century which precoded the Advent of our Saviour. Translated from the German of F. Sarauss, with Notes and Illustrations by the translator. 2 vols: 8vo. 1 Co.

Directions for Acquiring a Knowledge of the Principal Fixed Stars, with Tables.

By David Thomson, Svo. 1s.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, embellished with nearly 150 Engravings. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

A Journey from Alegyo to Jarusalem, at Easter, A.D. 1607. By Henry Mann-drell, M.A. A new edition, 12mc, 2s. 5d.

Preparing for Publication.

A Grassmar of the Coptie, or Ancient Egyptian Language, by the Rev. II. Tatham, A. M.

A Lexison of the Sprine Language, in Syriac and English, by the same.

A Sries of Lectures on the Hebrew Language, so arranged as to form a complete and easy system of Hebrew Gram-mar, by the Rev. S. Lee, A.M., of Cambridge.

Take of the Crusoders. By the author of Waverley, Ivanhoe, &c. Post 8vo.

FRENCH.

Extrait des Apubes (les) en Espagne. Extrait des historieus orientaux, par M. Grangeret de Lagrange. 1824. In-80. Carquen Abu'ltqub Almet hen Albamin.

Almstienabi, quo laudat Albosainum ben Islak Althanuchitam, nune primum cum scholiis edidit, latine vertit et illustravit pro dissertatione ad impetrandos ab illustri philosophorum ordine in Acad. Borowica Rhenana summos in philosophia honores, A Horaf. Bonnar, 1824. In-So.

Grammoire Arabe-culgaire, mivio de Dialogues, Lettres, Actes, etc., dl'usage de l'Ecole royale et spéciale des langues orientales vivantes, par A. P. Caussin da Per-ceval, professeur d'Arabe vulgaire, 1894. 1 val. in-40.

Mémoires sur la rie et les ouvrages de Lan-Taru, philosophe Chinois, par M. Abel-Rémusat, 1823. 1 vol. in-to.

Memaires relatifs à l'Asie, continunt des Recherches Historiques, Géographiques et Philologiques sur les Peuples de l'Orient, par M. J. Klaproth, Membre da Conseil de la Société Asiatique de Paris. Ouvrage orné d'une Carte de l'Archipel Potocki et de trois autres planches. Un vol. in-80.

Meng-Twee vel Mencium, inter Sinenses philiaphus, ingenio, doctrina, nominisque, claritate Confucio proximum, edidit, latina interpretatione ad interpretationem tartaricara utramque recensita, instrucit, et percetto commentario, e Sinicis deprompto, illustravit Stanislaue Julien. L'ouvrage parnitra en quatre livraisona in 80. de traduction et de texte ; la première est en verite.

Natice me le l'ayage de M. A. Darawerl dans l' Inde, 1824, in-80.

Natice sur la me et les ouvriges de M. L. M. Langles, Membre de l'Institut, Pro-fesseur de Person, &c., par M. A. R. 1821. In-So.

Recherches sur l'Initiation à la Secte des Ismaéliana, per M. Silvestre de Socy. 1824, In-Po.

Sur la conformité de l'Arabe occidental ou de Barbarie, osce l'Arabe orientale au de Sprie, par M. James Grey Jackson, 1824, brech, in-So., avec un fac simile Arabe.

Voyage d'Orenbourg a Houkhara, fait en 1820, à travers les steppes qui s'étendent à l'est de la mer d'Arat, et au-delà du sir Deria (l'aucion Jaxartes). 1824.

In the Press.

Milanera de Littérature Orientale, par M. Abel-Réument, 2 vol. in-50., avec planches ...

^{*} A remoduling of this popular has already appeared in our publication.

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JAMES C. Metvien, Dy. Aud. of Indis Accounts.

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Exclusive of the Expense of Deuclinents, the same boing charged in the Bengal Account.

These turns include the Charges incurred on account of his Majesty's Government, which were settled by the Act of the 3 Geo. IV. c. 95.

AMOUNT of Bond and other Debts owing by the East-India Company, at their several - Presidencies in the East-Indies, on the South-April 1822; the Raiss of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

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Madran Boniar Art	Total Compared a Compa	Batta, 1 Batta, 1 Batta, 1 ABS Bengal, at 2 Madria Born May, at reference of the second	Ru. 5,29,773 1,80,168 1,52,853 6 per cent	8,62,794 1,38,047 ics 10,00,841 tupees 41,235 Rupee Cr. Ra. 465 the Current R	£100,084 4,638 upec 46 £104,768 £34,698[894 8,053,538 786,374 12,650 40,201
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ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

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The sale of the sa	Principal.	Rates of Interest	Annual Interest.	£.
Bengal: On Louns, &cSa.Rs. Batta, 16 per cent	3,98,68,198 3,98,68,991	6 per Cent	1,49,50,871 23,92,139	
Current Rupees	28,90,59,187	Ct. Rs.	1,73,43,010	1,734,301
£	28,905,018	-		
Mannas : On Loans, &c Pagodas Deposits, &c.	44,000 *69,91,644		3,620 3,65,498	
Pagodas	61,35,644		3,69,018	
At 2s, the Pagoda £	2,454,258		At 8s. the Pagoda	147,607
ROMBAT: On Deposits Rs. Promissory Notes, &c	6,10,738 15,02,933		24,429 90,175	
Rupees	21,13,671		1,14,604	110
At 2s. 3d. the Rupee £	297,788		At 2s. 3d. the Rupes	12,893
FORT MARIARO': Promissory Notes., Cr. Rs.	29,659	10 do.	2,985	-
At 2s, the Current Re. 4	2,986	5	At 2s, the Ct. Re.	299
Prince of Water Island: Deposits		5 6 do.	5,694	
At 5s. the Dollar &	23,72	9	At 5s, the Dollar.	1,424
Amount bearing Interest £	31,623,77	9 Annu	al Interest thurson	2 1,896,524

^{*} The difference between this Amount and that specified in the Accounts presented last year, arises chiefly from the correction of an errospous mode of Statement hitherto adopted in respect of the Cornecte Deposit.

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, 13th May, 1824. JAMES C. MELVELL,

Dy. Aud. of Iodia Accounts.

Debate at the Gast-Judia Mouse.

East-India House, September 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Landenhall-street. The Court was made special for a variety of purposes.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read-

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) informed the Proprietors, that a list of superannuations granted slace the last General Court should be laid before them. At the request of Mr. Hume, the list

It contained the names of Mr. W. E. Powell, who had served the Company for fourteen years; of Mr. E. Gibson, who had served the Company for eleven years; and of Mr. Hartbolomew, who had served the Company for twenty-nine years.

Mr. Hume wished to know the ages of the parties, and the cause of their retire-

The Chairman said, the ages were not stated; but each of these cases had been duly considered. Mr. Powell, who was

3 G 2

a most respectable man, and had served the Company for fourteen years, was entitled to one dualf of his salary on retiring. Mr. Gilson, who had served for eleven years, retired from ill-health; and Mr. Bartholomew, who he believed was seventy years of age, had served for teynty-nine years, and was, under the Art of Parliament, entitled to two-thirds of his present salary.

Mar, Hume observed, that three years ago a discussion took place on this subject, and it was agreed, that where super-annuations were granted, an account of the length of service, the age of the parties, and the cause of their retiring, should be faid before the Proprietors. There was no sum who knew my thing about their service that must not feel that, where an individual retired after eleven years, there must be some peculiar circumstances in the case; and it would be very convenient if, on all occasions of this nature, some specific information were laid before the Proprietors.

Mr. S. Diron said, the suggestion was so proper, that he hoped in future it would be complied with. The ages of the parties, and the reason of their resignation, ought to be given; nothing could be more um-

ple and easy.

Mr. Lownder said, he would propose a made still most simple and easy than that of the Hon. Proprietor; a mode by which an end might be put to corruption, in that and every other corporation. He conceived that the power of granting pensions was one of the greatest sources of corruption. Was there any thing more absurd than giving a man a thousand a-year because he retired from a situation of JL 500? His cure was, that something should be taken out of the salaries of every individual to form a sinking fund; and by these means the servants of the Company would become honourable characters, instead of creeping sycophants to the Directors and Proprietors. His Hon. Friend Mr. Hume was the best man in the world for things of this sort; be had objected to the same system in another assembly, without caving whether the people were pleased with him or not. He (Mr. Lawndes) scarcely ever attended meetings of Proprietors, but pussions were brought forward for the widows of persons who had held lucrative situations for many years, with little employ, and who noght to have laid by money. However, he should not make his motion today, because, perhaps, he might not be seconded. He wished, however, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) would play first fiddle, and he would willingly take second on this occasion. Let him make a motion on the subject, and he (Me. Lownden) would give it his best support.

Mr. Right hoped it would not be con-

sidered improper to notice papers of this description. As those accounts were formally had before the Court, it was to be presented that the Proprietors would exercise their judgment on them.

Mr. Hume.—"Are we in future to have these accounts in the firm I have stated? Three years ago I give up a motion on this subject, with the understanding that thenceforward the age of the individual, the period of his service, the cause of his retiring, and the amount of his salary, about he stated. If there he any objection to this course, I shall submit a motion on the subject."

Mr. Loundry.—" Does my Hun. Friend approve of my plant, that of providing for retired servants by a per-centage deflected from their salaries?" Why should not the servants of the Company be subjected to the same restrictions as the officers of the army and navy? they are obliged to give up a portion of their pay—and certainly a soldier or a sailor undergoes mitch inore inhour than a civilian, who sits quietly at bis deak."

The Chairmon.—" I beg leave to remark, that the procreeding in this case is strictly according to what the Directors are called on to do by the Act of the 53d of Geo, III. They must lay this list before Parliament, as well as before the Proprietors. As to any with for conceltrant, I must say, that no such desire exists. If information be required as to any of these items, I am ready to enter into the necessary explanation. As to the mode of drawing up the list, if the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) will favour us with a memorandum on the subject, due attention shall be paid to it."

HATLEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBERUIS

The Chairman.—"I have now to lay before the Court, an account of the expense incurred, during the last year, for the maintenance of the Company's establishments at Halleybury and Addiscouple. In every respect, the proceedings at those institutions are extremely satisfactory. The expense, I am happy to say, is consulerably diminished."

Mr. Hume wished to be informed of the number of pupils, and the aggregate expense.

The account relative to Haileybury Callege was then read. From this it appeared, that between the lat of August 1823 and the 31st of July 1824, the number of pupils was 172... The general expense was £18,012. 3s. 1d.; deducting from that sum receipts to the amount of £10,698, 19s. 6d., the net expense of the Company was £7,313. 3s. 7d.

Mr. Hunc inquired whather there was any report, as was usual, of the state of discipline in the College?

The Chairman,-" I have no report, and I believe it is not usual to produce one. I can however state generally, that the College is going on in the most satisfactory manner. "

An account of the expense of the board, lodging, and education of the pupils at the military seminary at Addiscombe, from Midsummer 1823 to Midnumber 1887, together with an account of the number of codets on the establishment, the petitions agreed to, and those rejected during the same period, was then read. From this it appeared, that in the last year sixty cadeta bad been appointed, and two rejected; the number of students was 117. The expense of elucating each

student was £89, 15s. 8d annually.

Mr. Hume said, no individual in that Court would wish to see the establishment of the army in India nonecessarily increased; but within these few months he luck received letters from the north-west part of India, stating, that in most of the untive battalions there were scarcely five or hix ollicers to a thousand men. He was quite satisfied he spoke the sentiments of the ablest officers, when he stated, that the number of military officers with the native corps were for too limited in case of ourvice or exertion

The Course of Directors received with patisfaction any information a Proprietor might furnish them with, but the present toatter was not unknown to them. In November last the whole subject was reviewed, and no difficulty would now be likely to arise in case of war.

Senirs Chartened.

The Chairman .- "I have to inform the Court, that, from the necessity of the case, the Court of Directors have been obliged to take up two ships without the ordinary process of advertisement. They found it necessary to procure tenings for the expectation of 700 tons of heavy machinery, for the erection of a new mint at Bombay; they had therefore contracted, without public advertisement, for such vessels as would be best adapted for the purposes. They had been only taken up for the voyage out, and the freight was very mode-rate. The ships were, the England, of 426 tons, at £3, 16s, per ton; and the Florentime, of 45% tons, at £3, 15s, per

Mr. Hume said, he certainly did not objects the rate of freightage, which was even below the estimate he had made some roars ago, when he argued that the price of freight would be very much reduced. This, however, was a case which, he thought, did wet come within the exception that authorized the Directors to depart from the established rule, that of taking up ships by public enumeration.

When ships were to be hired without publie advertisement, it ought to be where the urgency of the case (as in the sending out troops, for instance) admitted of no delays: but these ships were taken up for the transport of machinery, which of all other things could be kept; and as it must have been necessary to order it some months previous, surely ships might have been procured in the ordinary way. It was a dangerous procedent, and he thought the Court ought not to agree to it easily.

The Charman said, that the objection which the Hon. Proprietor made was not a valid one. The Directors were authorised, by the 5th clause of the 55d of Geo. III., to exercise their discretion on these occasioon. The michinery was of such a nature, that it was tocesstry to engage ships of a peculiar construction. The owners of ships of value would not allow the hatchways of their vessels to be cut up for the purpose of taking those beavy articles on board.

Mr. S. Diran thought it improvident to separate the machinery into two ships; for if one were to be lost, the machinery in

the other would be usuless.

The Chairmon .- " That would be an inconvenience, but not so great as if the whole were lost together."

Mr. Home thought that no enterfactory reason had been needgoed for this proceeding. Ships of a certain size or construction could as well be advertised for; as copper mails, or any other article. "What he objected to was, that it opened the way to abuse. He knew nothing of the parties, but he held it to be a violation of the

act without a sufficient mutive. The Chairman -- The great object of the Hon. Proprietor seems to be to guard against corruption. Now I must inform him, that though in this case there was no silvertisement, yet there was a warm competition between half a dozen of chipdwiners."

PENSION TO MRS. PRANKLYN.

The Chairman .- " I have to state, that this Court is made special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 7th July last, granting a pension of £200 per annula to Mrs. Franklyn, formerly the widow of Major-General Stevenson, of the Madras establishment. This lady was the wistow of General Stevenson, one of the most distinguished officers on the Madras camblishment. He died in 1801; and a peusion of £300 a year was, by an unitelmous vote, conferred on Mrs. Stevensin the however, married Mr. Franklyn, a gentleman of fortune, and her pension, which she had only enjoyed for one year, coaled of course. Unfortunately, the property of Mr. Franklyn, who died in 1812, was in the West-Indies. At the time of his death he left sufficient for the maintenance of his widow, but the great deterloration of West-India property since that period had entirely changed the prospects of this lady, who is now pennyless. Under these circumstances she applied to the Court of Directors, and they have agreed to revive her pension. I hope I have said crough to induce the Court to approve of this grant, more especially as the Company have saved the pension of £300 a-year from 1805 to the present time."

The report on which the resolution was founded was then read; and the Chairmon moved, "That this Court do approve of the said resolution of the Court of Directors of the 7th of July last, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

Mr. Loundes hoped, that when a lady pleaded the would never plead in vain; but here they were not to look to a female. (A laugh.) When this lady, on the death of her first husband, married again, and thereby lost her pension, she should have got Mr. Franklyn to actile another £300 a year upon her. Every lady should have her quid per our. (A laugh.) He lamented that Mrs. Franklyn should have suffered from the depreciation of West-India property; but the storm which threatened the destruction of the West-India was not new, it was burning over their heads for thirty years, ever since the revolution of St. Homingo, which stood so near our Islands that Jamaica could be seen from it with a good glass. The tranquil state of the West-Indies during this period, till whilin these two last years, when the missionaries went amongst them, only proved how hind and element their musters must have been, potwithstanding all the toints said to the contrary. It became Mrs. Feanklyn to secure the £200 a-year which she forfeited on her second marriage. The widows of officers, on their second marriage, had not been entitled to their pensions, till they were lately indebted to the beneficence of George the Fourth for being able to enter into that happy state again without a forfeiture of their pensions. This haly liked love better than morely, and she ancrineed the latter to enjoy sweet liberty in the arms of a husband i she did it to please berself, and she had now no claim upon the Court for a second grant. He asked any of the Hon. Gentlemen themselves, if any of their daughters should forfeit an annulty to get a lindband, would they consent to give her a sum equivalent to that which she had lost? They would do no such thing. They should not, then, put their leands into the public purse, to do that which they would not do as private indi-riduals. Ladies ought to be more provident in their marriages, or else they should

make up their minds not to marry at all. (af lough.) Mrs. Franklyn preferred love to money, and was a free agent, to marry or do as the pleased; but the was like the Scotchman, who, when asked by George the Second which he preferred, the bishoprick of Bath or Wells, replied "baith, please your Majesty." She, too, liked both love and money. Perhaps the ground of her claim was the sufferings of the West-India planters; aml on that ground alone could he be induced to vote for it, for he believed them to be the most alterminably ill-used people in the world. They talked of the treatment of the negroes, but what was it to the slavery in which the publicans were beld by the brewers? He was convinced that the only object of nine out of ten of those who pretended to be animated with a boly real, was, by exciting a revolution in the West-Indies, to cut off that colony from us, that they might the more easily produce a revolution bere.

Mr. 8. Diems and no objection to granting this sum of £200 aspect to an individual, who, as it had been truly stated, was reduced by circumstances which she could neither controll or foresee; still he hoped, that if ever this lady abould he restored to affluence, it should ensie, and not continue for her life. The Flor. Member did not do justice to the brewers, for he remembered a time when heer was so potent, that the widest street was not large enough for a man who had draink a single quart of it; but the brewers had certainly found out the messar of diminishing this intoxicating effect in their present made of large interest. (A large).

mode of brewing. (d hugh).
Mr. Hume mid, if any grothemon, who was ignorant of the marits of General Stevenson, would look over the papers, he would find that that gallant officer was one of the most valuable arrants the Company ever had : 'he could not tell if there was any man with whose character the interests of India were more intimately connected than General Suphenson; if he were to refer to any pariod in which the most valuable services were rendered to India, it would be during that in which General Stephenson was in the Company's service. The question now appeared to him not to be so much whether the annuity should be granted to Mrs. Franklyn during her widowhood, as whether, a pension having been granted to her on account of her widowhood in 1504, and sho having again because a widow, the was not entitled to it, without the intervention of this Court? He conceived that the had a right to chalm the pension on the death of her second, third, fourth, or even fifth husband, if his facctions friend (Mr. Lowndes) desired it. He wished to know from the Hon. Chairman, 1st, if any opinion had been taken upon this point; 21, whether there was any precedent of a pension having been withdrawn on a second marriage and then subsequently granted; and 3d, whether any other applications had been made to the Court for the renewal of a pension after the death of a second husband. If this half were entitled to her pension on the death of Mr. Franklyn, she certainly had a claim for arrears.

This Chairman read the resolution of 1801, which first granted a pension, and this stated that she was to anjoy it as long as " she renained in widowhood," therefore forfeited the condition upon which it was to continue by marrying. He had no hesitation in stating, that all the matters to which the Hon Proprietor alluded formed a subject of deliberation with the Court of Directors, and it was decided, as the salest course, and, at the same time, the most respectful to the Proprietors, to lay the subject before them. The question of granting the arrests had been under consideration; but, as they would extend from 1872 to 1834, the sum appeared so large, that the Directors did not feel themceives justified in granting thom. Whatever liberality the Court bestowed on this buly, would be bestowed, as the Hou. Proprietor had stated, on the widow of a must distinguished officer.

The Resolution was then put and car-

ried unanimously.

CRANT TO MR. MARJORIBANES.

The Chairman said he had farther to infocus the Proprietars, that the Court was also made special for the purpose of laying before them, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the lath July, granting to Mr. James Marjoribanks, of the Bengal Civil Service, the sum of 69,026 rupees, upon the grounds stated in that resolution. The reports toquired by the by-law, cape 6, ser. 19 and 20, tagether with the documents upon which the said resolution lad been formed, were placed in the proprietors' roun; for the information of these gontlemen who had not an appartunity of reading the documents, it might be necessary to state the circumstances under which the Court of Directors recommended the payment of the money. Mr. Marjaribanks. with two other gentlemen, Capt. Saunders catch Mr. Parry, were allowed to go to the Cape of Good Hope for two years for the benefit of their boulth; on the coyage, the small-por broke out in the Orient, the ship in which they were, and when they arrised at the Cape they were interdicted from landing. The strip and all sailed for St. Helens, where they met a similar refusal, from the finals, they were under the necessity of custing to England. As soon as they ar-Court, praying that they might have the same allowance to if they had continued

at the Cape, The Court of Directors, thinking their case a just one, as the proceeding to England was no fault of theirs, wrote to Bengal to ascertain what sum would be due to these gentlemen if they had continued at the Cape, and returned to Bengal in the limited time. On receiving an answer, they were made acquainted with the circumstances, and Mr. Marjoribanks at once acquiesced to return within the two years; that gentleman waited for the second ships of the season, in one of which he returned, and was now doing duty for the Company. Under these circumstances, the Court of Directors felt that the coming to England was not a voluntary act on the part of Mr. Murjoribank, but one over which he had no controul; and therefore they proposed that he should not be placed in a worse situation than he would have stood in, had he been suffered to land at the Cape. They recommanded that he should be paid 62,000 rupees, being the amount of like claim, after deducting a sum for the payment of those who performed his duty during his absence; it was not the act of the individual, and he had actually returned to Bengul within the time which he would have consumed if he had gone to the Cape of Good Hope. The Hon, Gest. concluded by maving, " That this Court approve of the said resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th of July last, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

Mr. S. Diran asked how the persons who performed Mr. Marjoribanks' duties in his absence were paid? Would Mr. Marjoribanks receive this sum of 69,000 rupres, without being subject to any charge?

The Chairman said, the regulation of the Company was, that a portion should be deducted from the salary of the individual during his absence, to remanerate the party who performed his duty ad interior. This sum of 69,000 repressors due to Mr. Marjorihanks; the gentleman who performed his duty had received his share.

Mr. Lounder said he would yote for the grant; Mr. Marjoribanks had a right to claim it. As he could not land at the Cape of Good Hope, so fault was attributable to him: he hoped, however, that the Hon. Deputy Chairman (Mr. Marjoribanks) bad not taken any pair in this proceeding.

Mr. Home wished to know if any allowance was granted to Mr. Parry; and if there was any procedent of an allowance being granted to a person who was brought in England against his will?

The Chairman paid, that his Hon. Friend (the Deputs Chairman) had taken ab part whatever, on, this organism: during the whole of the discussion to which the chair gave rise, he had thereford from Inter-

fering in the business, though be might have done so, for it was a public atthir and not at all of a private nature. With respect to the question of the Hon. Proprietor, he must observe, that the Court of Directors had resolved, in the first instance, to make an allowance to Mr. Parry as they had done to Mr. Marjoritanics, provided he returned to the service within two years: He was at first prepared to go; but sub-sequently his situation became very different from that of Mr. Marjoritmaka (that gentleman did go back within the stipulated time, and was now in Bengal; but Mr. Parry, on account of urgent priwate affairs, requested to be allowed to stay he this country, not for six months, or twelve months, but for the prescribed term of five years, being the whole period of absence allowed by the Act of Parliament. Having, therefore, falled to complete the condition of the allowance, by returning within the two years, the situations of Mr. Parry and Mr. Marjoribanki were not analogous; and as Capt. Sannders was not now in the Company's service, no application was made by him for a similar grant. He was not aware of any precedent in this case; it stood on its own grounds.

Mr. Hume was desirous, as a great deal depended on precedents in that Court, to make a few observations on that which they were now called on to establish; but before he did so, he felt himself called called upon to state, that the Hon. Chalrmun land, according to his (Mr. H.'s) view of the case, omitted to state the most important parts of the case. Great stress had been laid upon the fact, that those gentlemen had certificates of ill-health from medical men in India. Now, without meaning any thing disrespectful to the medical servants of the Company, he must that that which was well known to every difficulty of obmining such certificates was not so great as persons who sever had been in India generally thought. He contended, that no man who should read the papers presented to this Court, could come to the conclusion that the Court of Directors had made out such a case as justified them in calling upon the Court of Proprietors to agree to this grant Unless it could be established that Mr. Marjoribanks was of necessity obliged to leave the Cape of Good Hope, this grant, according to the shewing of the Court of Directors, must fall to the ground. As the regulations at present stood, officers who obtained leave to go from India to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of their health, recrived certain allowances, which they lust if they came to England; and he was afmid, if this vote were curvied, officers who received permission to go to the Cape, would never want a pretext to shew that

they had been compelled to proceed to England. Nothing was easier than to get certificates of ill-health, and if the precodent were established, it would operate to induce officers who did not like a residence at the Cape to find their way home. He would blusself engage a remel chartered for the Cape (for one-quarter of the allowance now called for), the Captain of which, under pretext of storms, or some other pretext, should always be able to make out a good compulsory case for passing the Cape and coming to Europe. He had looked at the documents submissed to the Court of Directors, and be saw no case of necessity made out: the Court of Directors stated these gentlemen were obliged to proceed to England, but the statement was not borne out. On the passage of the yessel from Calcutta, which she left in January, the small-pox, it sppeared, broke out; and on her arrival at the Cape, on the 2d of April, protigue could not be procured on account of the infection: the passengers would not be allowed to land until they had performed quarantine. It did not suit the convenience of Capt. Wallace, who commanded the Orient, to remain so long as this required; and therefore Mr. Marjorilanks and the other passengers wrote to Lord C. Somerset, the Governor of the Cape, requesting leave to proceed to some other ship, there to perform quarantine. Lord C. Somerset, it was true, could not allow them to land, but he treated them with every kindness and attention, and wrote a letter blunch, giving them permission to tranship themselves into any other vessel in the bay, except one, the Voyageur. Now, if those gentlemen were really in search of health, he did not know a mode by which they were more likely to recover it. than by remaining for some time in the buy, at the Cape. If they had translipped themselves, and waited for ten or twolve days, till there was no longer any danger of infection, there was no doubt that they would have been allowed to land; but the Governor, in the reply granting this permission, stated that it was given under the express reservation, that he could not then decide how long it might be before they would be suffered to come ashore. They wrote on the 7th of April, in answer to Lord Somerset's latter, saying they would be glad to take advantage of his Lordship's offer to allow them to tranship themselves, if he would puffer the vessel to remain in such a situation as would enable them to receive the necessary supplies from the Cape or Simmond's town. Now did any body ever hear of a vessel being in a situation where supplies could not be had, and particularly when performing quarantine? No answer was returned to this letter, and it was clear, from the manper in which it was written, that none was

expected. The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of April having passed over, and nothing having been done, Capt. Wallace began to grow impatient: he said, "Gentlemen, I cannot stay; you must either go into auother ship, or proceed to England with me." They would not take advantage of the liberty given to tranship themselves, but they came home, preferring a trip to England to a residence at the Cape. Was there any thing like compulsion in this? most ampredly not. He thought there could be no real objection to remain on board a ship there; it was precisely what he would recommend to gentlemen coming from India for the recovery of their health. But it was his opinion these gentlemen did not want to stop at the Cape. They made so application to tranship their servants, who laid engaged only to accompany them to the Cape, which showed, Mr. Hume contended, an intention on their part to come to England. They proceeded to St. Helana, where they found the Company's ship Orwell, and another. They applied to be taken on board the Orwell; but could they expect, in common reason, that the captain of the Orwell would take them to the Cape, knowing that he would be subject to the same proceeding that had been adopted towards Capt, Waltice? On their arrival in England, they applied to the Court of Directors for leave to return, and though the Court required that they chould return by the first stap that miled, in order to confile them to the allowance, they granted a further leave of absence of vix months to Mr. Marjoribanks, to whom this grant was now proposed to be given; that leave of absence being contrary to their own resolution, which stipulated that their return should take place immediately. He denied that any case or overwhelming necessity had been made out : their coming bonne had been voluntary. If this vote, therefore, were agreed to, it would open the door to a great about and be should call on the Court of Proprietors not to maction it : he should agree to Mr. Marjoribanks being paid his allowance up to the time of his reaching the Cape of Good Hope, but not for all the time he was in England till his return to India. Helad but one other observation to make a Mr. Marjoritanks, he understood, held three simutions; he was a judge and magistrate in the nurthern division of Bondlerand, and as be (Mr. Huma) had served in that quarier, he knew; unless the system seas changed, that these offices affordod plenty of employment; he was also a junior member of the Hoard of Revenue nion on the medical just of the question In the middle provinces. These situations than he was ; but when he said that the had been kept open for Mr. Marjeribanks, to the munifiest detriment of those who were perfecting the duties. He might about at, he ought to have recollected lw supposed to have taken too unfarourable—that the stormy seems was about to come a view of this case; but that view was on-Aziatic Journ .- No. 106.

tirely founded on the documents before the Court. He saw no degree of necessity, he could perceive no foundation for this grant; it could only have the effect of placing temptations before their sernow called on to give the sum of ±7,000 to Mr. Marjoribanks, as his absentee allowance for a period of sixteen months; this was an enormous sum, and afforded onother reason for rejecting the proposition. Under all the circumstances, he felt himself obliged to oppose this grant, in one that was calculated to form a procesient of

a most dangerous nature.

Mr. Trant said, that after a very attentive perusal of the papers connected with this case, be land come to an entirely different conclusion from that of the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down. He must say, before he proceeded farther, that what had fallen from an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), relative to an Hon Gent. (Mr. C. Marjoribanks) who had recently left the Court, appeared to him to have been-rather indelicate. The Hon. Proprietor must have seen that the Deputy Chairman bad abstained from signing this paper, and therefore he ought to have inferred that he had also obstained from taking any part in the discussion. He ought to have known, that by the By-Laws of the Company no gentleman can proceed or inter-fere in his own personal case; but in the case of a friend he undoubtedly might interfere. He (Mr. Trant) openly avowed bitnself to be the private friend of this individual, who, he was satisfied, was too honourable and too respectable to come to this Court for the purpose of claiming money under false pretences. With respect to the merits of the question, he contended that a clearer case of necessity never was made out. As to Mr. Parry, be did not return at the specified period; and Capt. Soursders, whose case had also been mentioned, it had been stated was not in the service. He had been an officer, and he (Mr. Trant) did not know whether he lad resigned.

The Chairman .- " I was misinformed, I understand Cupt, Sounders has since

gene back to the service."

Mr. Tount .- It appeared that Mr. Marjoribanks proceeded to the Cape of Good Flope, and they had been told of the applications for leave to land which had been made to the Governor : a compliance with .. the request could not be granted. The Hon, Gent. (Mr. Hume) was undoubtedly much better qualified to give an opi-Cape of Good Hope was the best place in the world for an localid to remain kicking on. For his own part, having beed much

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at sea, and greatly afflicted as an invalid, he would not recommend tessing about in Table Bay as a remedy for a broken constitution. Mr. Marjoribanks had been labouring for a considerable time under a liver complaint; and he thought that the rolling of a ship in Table Bay was not calculated to assunge the acute pain which attended that disorder. Many observations of an illiberal mature had, he thought, been made on this occasion. Mr. Marjoribanks was a gentleman, and he ought not to be accused, unless on the emogest proof, of a wish to shirt his duty, which was now done. He was, in fact, charged with telling lies. These gentlemen expressed their readiness to put themselves on board another ship, impairing whether there was any probability that the quarantine would terminate in a remonable time; and, as they were in bad health, requesting that the ship might be so stationed, as to afford the necessary facilities for procuring medical aid and proper refreshments. This application he did not think at all extraordinary; but no answer was given to it. The captain of the Orient said, " as the stormy season is approaching. I must go on;" and these gentlemen were obliged to proceed with him. As they were not very experi seriamers, they did not think it prudent to throw themselves overboard for the purpose of reaching another vessel. They however wrote to the Government, stating their determination to put themselves on buard another ship at St. Helena; in that hope they were also disappointed. Such having been the case, it was very hard to charge on this gentleman any unfair, improper, or situater conduct.

Mr. Righy ruse to order. It was very unfortunate when gentlemen, in reply to the observations of others, placed a wrong construction on what was mid. He thought, in this instance, that a very wrong construction and interpretation had been placed on the worth of his Hon. Friend; and they must all perceive that serious characteries might ensue from

such a line of proceeding.

Mr. Trent said, he land merely espressed what occurred to his mind in consequence of the speech of the Hon. Gent, which, as it appeared to him, If it mount any thing, meant that Mr. Marinribanks had not taken such a course no he might and ought to have done; that he had not, in fact, availed himself of circonstitues which would have afforded him an opportunity of landing at the Cape instead of proceeding to England. If this were the messing of the Hon. Gent's observations, they cortainly involved a charge, which he (Mr. Trant) wend not like to have levelled at bineself. He throught that Mr. Marjoribanks did use every effort to land, both at the Cape and at St. Helena, but found it impossible. He was then obliged to come to England:

and having come here, the Directors had done nothing but their duty in recommending this grant. It was, he repeated, a simple act of duty, and if they had not done it, he, for one, would have brought the matter before this Court. He certainly would vote for the grant, with the best conscience in the world. With respect to the question generally, the Hon. Gent. set out with alluding to the extreme cosiness with which medical certificates could be procured. He (Mr. Trant) having been in the civil service, could, however, assert, that he did not find it so very easy to obtain such certificates. He stated the fact as it had been stated to him, over and over again, by some of the most skilful and respectable gentlemen of Bengal (who would not make such a statement for any consideration unless it were true), that so far from finding persons in the civil service constantly applying to them for certificates, they had, on the contrary, found the greatest difficulty in oblights gentlemen to accept of certificates for the purpose of saving their lives. This he stated boldly, and he defied any gentleman to contradict it. How were certificates procured? In the first place, the surgeon of the station must grant the certificate, which must be backed by two Commissioners, at least, of the Medical Board : he therefore thought he did not state too much, when he contemled that sufficient precaution was taken against the improper many of cartificates. The Hon. Gent, had alluded to the circumstance of Mr. Marjoribanks holding the situations of judge and magistrate, and he supposed that that gentleman also held the office of Junior Member of the Board of Revemuo; the first way, that when he left India be did not hold the latter situation. He was a man of great ability, and he was promousl to that post during his absence; in that suppointment there was nothing irregular or improper. He cently believed that Mr. Marjoribunks brought on his illness by his excessive attention to the service of the Company, a thing which was by no means uncommon. Undoubtedly some persons thought that the civil service was a very quiet, casy, pleasant life; but he, from experience, drew a very different conclusion. When the Hon-Gent. remarked on the circumstance of Mr. Marjoritanks holding different places, he ought to know that it was not incomputible to hold four, five, or air situations at the same time: (Hear!) He hoped the Court of Directors, lucring most wisely and justly admitted Mr. Marjoribanks to resume his altuation, with all the allowances he would have been untitled to if he had remained at the Cape, would receive the support which they deserved from the Court of Proprietors. By remaining for some time in this country, Mr. Marjorihauks had recovered his health, and a most valuable servant had been restored to the Company; whereas, if he had staid at the Cape of Good Hope, his health would have been but imperfectly established, and on his return he would have relapsed into ill-health, as was ordinarily the case. It should be observed, that it was stated on the record, that Mr. Marjoribanks returned to Bengal four months within the time originally calculated. He left Calcutta under a certificate which extended to two years; and he knew it to be the opinion of the Medical Board, that two years was the smallest time which most cases similar to that of Mr. Marjotibanks required for a cure. He should support this grant, because he was firmly persuaded, that, by rejecting is, the Court would check that ardour and energy which characterize the servants of the Company. He repeated, that if Mr. Marjoribanks was charged (and he certainly understood the Hon. Gent. so to have charged him), with any unfair conduct, with having shirked his duty by withdrawing himself unnecessarily from the Cape, there was, in his consciontions opinion, no grounds for such an accusation.

Mr. S. There could not suppose that the Governor of the Cape would ask any thing improper or unnecessarily inconvenient of individuals who proceeded to that place for the benefit of their health; what was demanded was, be conceived, a rational precumion on the part of the Government for the preservation of the health of the colony. In his opinion, Mr. Marjoribunks did not act correctly in coming on to England, when he might have gone on board any other ship in the bay but one. This appeared to him to have been a very resonable proposition on the part of the Governor, and should have been compiled with; if an unreasonable proposition were made, the case would have been very different. He required further explanation before he voted for the grant.

Mr. Loynder said he should vote for the present grant. When Gentlemen talked of those individuals remaining at Table Bay, they ought not to forget that the stormy season was coming on. It was, be conceived, impossible to lay down any general rule, with respect to absence. There were cases where allowances ought to be made, even though the individual remained beyond the stipulated time, provided the act was not voluntary. Suppose, for instance, a person were kept at wa much longer than the average period, ought not the time, thus lost, to be made up to him. It was said that riding in Table Bay was an excellent remedy for infirm health: he could not, however, conceive, that to be knocked about for a month in that bay during stormy weather, when you could not raise a knife or fork to your mouth without danger, was very

likely to improve any person's health. It had been observed, that Mr. Marjoribanks remained for six months in this country. and that proceeding was censured. Now, in considering a question of this kind, they nught never to lose sight of the feelings of human muure; he had no doubt but that if his Hon, Friend himself came home from India, he would have done the very same thing. If he were allowed an absence of fourteen months, he would be auxious, when he got amongst his friends, particularly if he were in an ill state of health, to extend the term. The Hon, Gent (Mr. Trant) had alluded to the custorn of one man holding five or six situations, whilst another poor devil could not. perhaps, procure one; this he thought a very had system, and ought to be remedied be believed it prevailed in some instances, under Government. Only that the air of St. Stephon's Chapel did not agree with him, he would have been in that chapel long ago: he would have raised his value against that system; and he was sure he would have done more good than all the mints, as they were called, had ever done. He believed there was a great deal of dissimulation and Jesuitical conduct amongst them.

Mr. Righy said, it was necessary, before the Proprietors came to a decision, that they should read the papers; and, when they proceeded to investigate the grounds on which this or any other similar claim was made, it became imperative on them to give an importial judgment on the subject, without reference to the persons concerned. In the course of the debate, some allusions of an unpleasant nature had been made: for his own part, he should always set his face against anything that tended to wound private feeling; but, at the same time, it was most desirable to preserve freedom of debute and integrity of discussion, for unless they did that it was impossible to do good. To preserve these, it was necessary that all parties should consider the subject in a liberal point of view; and that whatever observations were made should be received without any feeling of unkindness, when they arose out of the papers now before the Court. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) who expoused the cause of Mr. Marjoritunka was that gentleman's friend; and be must say, that he suffered his zeal to outstrip his prudence. He would appeal to all the Court, whether any personal disrespect was intended by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) towards Mr. Marjorilmuks. He should be very sorry to cast any thing like obloquy on Mr. Marjoribanks, whose whole family were honourable men; but it was most obslous from these papers, that Lord W. Somerset, the Governor of the Cape, wrote a letter, with his own hand, to these gentlemen,

granting them leave to tranship themselves, of which permission they did not avail thurselves. Now as this grant was to be reviewed and canvassed by this Court and by the Board of Controll, it was exsential that every thing material connected with it should be thoroughly eifted. The Han. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) sald, that if this grant were refused, it would tend to lessen the real of our arreads in India, He heartly concurred in the encomiams paraul on those servants, but he did not think that an adverse decision in this case, founded on views of justice, could impair the real and ardour of those servents. After Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends had made this application to the Governor, he signified his ready acquiescence to their going on board any ship in the buy but one; and no reason appeared on the papers for their refusal to accept of this conilderate offer: perhaps the Directors were acquainted with some reason; and if so, he should be glad to hear it. The ques-tion therefore was, whether this was a compulsory refusal; if it were, if a storm prevented them from going to another ship, or if there were no other ressel to receive them, there was an end of the matter; but at present their conduct was not satisfactority arcounted for. He believed that 50,000 rupees of this claim was on account of a situation, that of Junior Member of Council in the Central. Provinces, which had been conferred on Mr. Marjoribanks during his absence; this also required full explanation, before the Court agreed to vote to much money.

Mr. Buckingham - The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant), in order to show the reasonableness and propriety of the return of those gentlemen to England, and stated, that the motion of the ses in Table Bay was bad for an invalid; that the stormy season was coming on, and that the pitching of the ship being very violent, must have been prejudicial to their health, therefore he thought it but reasonable to expect that they would act as they had done, Now, in speaking on this point, he (Mr. Buckinghum) would not presume on any martical knowledge, he would merely state that which was known to all those who had been in India; namely, tlast nothing was more usual than for persons in Itlhealth, who resided at Calcutta, to go down to the sand-heads, where the water was as rough as in Table Bay, for the purpose of being shaken about there; and in proportion to the moghness of the water, and the violence of the motion, was their health improved. It was also in opinion generally entertained in India, and in England, that the greater the length of these which was consumed on the sun, in the passage between India and England, the greater was the benefit derived by the invalid. If this grant was agreed to, it

would open the door to almor, as it would be very easy for any persons to get certificates from medical men, under the pretent of ill-health, set out for the Cape, and then contrive the means of prolonging their voyage to England. It was said, that advantage was seldom or never taken of the facility by which such certificates could be obtained; he would, however, beg leave to mention one case, which was popularly known, that of Mr. Wilkinson, who started four or five times successively. from Bengal for the Cape, and always returned in time to receive the allowance as if he had been performing his duties; this done, he returned again to the Cape, after a certain period had expired; thus he received several lacs of rupeer from the Company, without doing any thing whatever for those allowances. The high chameter of Mr. Marjorilapks was put forword as a guarantee that he could not have acted under false pretences; but it was a fallacy, by which human events were gimerally guided, to suppose that personal character ought to be a guarantee for any thing, Instance Mr. Fauntleroy, who a few years ago would have been held up as a man of honour and unblemisted character. - (Some marks of disapprobation.)-He only mentioned this to show that no man war so bud or vicious as mit to have been, at some period of his life, a good man. No man's character should be put ferward as an argument against strutley. If Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends had been prevented from remaining at the Cope by insuperable difficulties, if the elements fought against them, if the captains of vessels had refused to take them on board, then he should have no objection to grant the whole sum called for, but this was not the case; a distinct leave to tranship themselves was asked for and given. No advantage was, however, taken of the permission, and therefore he should oppose the motion.

Mr. Pattison said this case, in his opition, resolved itself toto a very simple point; it came to this clear and definite consideration: were the rinametances such as compelled these genslemen to depart for England, or were they not? (Hear!) This case had been argued almost to the easent, that Mr. Marjoribanks was not prevented from landing at the Cape of Good Hope; but he believed there was an armed ship, or some each face, employed to prevent any communication with the shore; and, in his opinion, it would be found, on looking at the papers, that a strong disposition was manifested, on the part of these gentlemen, to band, if they possibly could. Romalning in the bay was talked of as a course that would be greatly conducive to their health; but his facetious friend (Mr. Lowndes) had placed this matter in a proper point of view, when

he argued, that to tranship a man at the Cape of Good Hope in tempestuous weather, and to leave him there for perhaps a considerable time, was not at all a desirable proceeding; it was surely better the bim to risk the chance of receiving this gratuitous allowance from the Court, than to undergo so much suffering. He conceived that Mr. Marjoribanks had made out a very strong case. (Hear!) He did not foran to say that the coropulsion was absolute; but it was such as would influence every reasonable and prudent man, (Hear /) That was all he asked for; because this was not like a court of law, where every fact must be strictly proved before the jury gave a verdict; they should rather consider this as a question of equity; and if the circumstances appeared to be of a nature sufficiently compulsory to justify Mr. Marjoribanks in coming home, they ought to give him that allowance which, if he had received postique at the Cape of Good Hope, he would have been entitled to. Personal matter had, he thought, very injudiciously been introduced an both aides, (Hear!) The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) asserted, that the act of Mr. Marjoritunks was not compulsory, but rather voluntary; (hear !) he, however, thought it was not. When Mr. Marjoribanks arrived here, he showed the greatest willingness to return at the earliest day; but, overtaken by sickness in this country, was it surprising that he wished to recover his bealth amongst his relations and friends? (hear !) it would have been madness, on his part, if he had gone back at once, instead of remaining here for some time, until his health was restored. He admitted that an absolute excepulsion, to the extent contemplated by those who were unfriendly to the grant, could not be proved; but he thought a sufficient degree of compulsion had been shown, to induce gentlemen pot to persist in their opposition.

General Thornion sald it would have given him great pleasure to assent to this proposition, but the arguments against it were an strong that he could not agree to it. From these papers it appeared that Mr. Marjoribanks might have landed after a short time, as Lord C. Somerset had given him leave to tranship himself; his coming to England was therefore voluntary, and on that ground he was not entitled to this grant. If it were allowed, it would be opening, as had been observed, on impresse door for the admission of abuse. This was not a case of commiscration, like the last; Mr. Marjoribanks held many places, and certainly could not stand in need of this £7,000.

Mr. Pattime-It was proposed to tranship these persons under the supposition that there might be infection amongst them; they were not admitted to land, lest

they should infect the population of the colony; but it was humanity said, " O, put these infected persons on board another ship." This really appeared to him to be rather an inhuman way of going to work; and it was not shewn whether any captain agreed to tranship those gentlemen. When they arrived at St. Helena, the Captain of the Orwell did not like to receive such a company. The small-pox, every one knew, was a very scabby disease, and although the distemper itself might, in effect, have gone off, yet some remains of it might have been in existence, sufficient to create

Mr. Stuart said, that a precedent of this nature, for it was admitted that there was no case in point, would have a most dangerous tendency. If, as had already been observed, such a door to alress were thrown open, numbers of persons would perhaps take advantage of it, and great inconvenience would result, both to the Company's finances and to the duties which their servants were bound to perform. He hoped the Proprietors would pause long before they opened so wide a door. Now, he would ask, was this gentleman obliged to come to England? He understood the rule to be, that if any officer of the Company returned to England from illhealth, be lost the whole of his empluments, but if he remained at the Cape of Good Hope he retained a considerable portion of them. Now this gentleman had leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on account of his health, it being clearly understood that if he continued there be would secure a part of his salary. During the voyage the small-pox broke out on board, and the ship would not be allowed prutique; and they all knew that in many parts of the world the small por was considered as dangerous as the plague itself, and precantions were taken against it. Under these circumstances, was it utterly impossible for these gentlemen to remain at the Cape; were they compelled to proceed to England? If they could not go an shore, or procure another ship in which they might perform quarantine, then of course they must come to England. How, then, did the case stand? Why, it appeared that they were not subject to any such impossibility; they made application to the Governor of the Cape, who gave them leave to go on board any ship in the bay except one. They might have gone on board farty vessels; all but one was open to them. Now it appeared that these gentlemen did not place themselves on board any of these vessels; it appeared to him that, knowing the rale with respect to allowances, and being aware of the consequence if they came to England, they ought to lave made application to every one of these vessels. If they were refused, they might have shown to the Court that it was utterly impossible for them to take any other course. They might have written to the captains, and their answers would have been in proof before the Court. (Hour!) It did not, however, appear from the papers that any such application had been made. If Mr. Marjoribanks was sorious in his wish to remain at the Cape, the evidence did not, at least, lead to that conclusion; and perhaps it would be better to postponefarther proceeding still he had an opportantly of producing stronger evidence of his intoxion than at present appeared before them.

An How. Proprietar contended that the Court aught, in justice, to sgree to this proposition. What was the situation of these gentlemen? They arrived at the Cape, every one admitted, with a boald fide Intention of landing there. They applied to Lord C. Somerset, who, though he permitted them to tranship themselves, could give them no assurance as to the time they were likely to be detained. In four days' time the ship sailed, and they proceeded to St. Helens, in the hope of procuring a vessel there. In this object, however, they failed, and they came to England. Now, considering the horeor with which the population at the Cape regarded this disease, it would be very difficult to say how long those gentlemen might have been called on to remain in the bay, under very disagreeable circum-stances. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had said a great deal about the abuses which an acquiescence in this motion was likely to create; he could not view the question in the same way. The Hon. Proprietor said he would be able to induce a captain, esternibly bound to the Cape, to pass that place and proceed to England. This might perhaps be done; but it would, he believed, be a very difficult matter to effect such an object. gallani general (Thornton) observed, that this was not, like the last, a case of commiseration. Certainly it was not it was an appeal to the justice of the Court, not to their commiscration? If any mun in that Court called for this goans on the score of commiseration, he would not give his vote for it. (Hear !) He trusted that the motion would be supported by every liberal-minded Proprietor,

Mr. S. Diant said, there was one word in the speech of the Hon. Gent, who had just delivered his sentiments which ought to be softened down. He hoped the Hon. Proprietor did not conclude that any rush who opposed this grant was therefore illiberal.

Mr. Washing asked, whether there was not a moral impossibility of success in the application of these gendemen for another ship? It was admitted that the small-pox was considered as destructive as the plague

in the colonies; it was therefore impossible to my when they would have been liberated from the operation of the quarantine laws. How were they to communicate with the shipping in the harbour, except through the Government? Were they not to be allowed the common comforts of gentlemen in the Company's service labouring under sickness? Were they to proceed in a common boat round the hartour by themselves? But even if they wished to do so, they would not have been allowed. He contended that there was a moral impossibility of their getting on board any ship in the burbour, where they could procure the necessary aid and attention they required. He considered the offer made by the Governor to Mr. Marjoritanks was one of which that grutleman could not avail himself, and therefore his voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to England was upavoidable. As a proof of the sincerity of those gentlemen, what did they do? Why, when they arrived at St. Helena, they applied there for a ship, and were unsuccessful. He should cherefully vote for the minion.

The Chrisman said, after the great length of this discussion, he felt it would be wrong to reply to many of the arguments advanced by those who opposed this grant, and which had already been answered by other gentlemen; but he was auxious, on the part of Mr. Marjoris. banks, where he had not the bonour of knowing, to make a few observations in vindication of that gentleman's conduct. He was getonished to beer is said (for he thought it had been said) that Mr. Marjuribanks had come home under false prytences; his Hon, Priend (Mr. Trant) lad, however, promptly repelled that imputation. This grant, he begged leave to say, was not ushed as a feast, but was brought forward by the Court of Directors as a matter of right : (Hear!) and he thought that every gentleman who believed that the visit of Mr. Marjordanks to this country was a composory act, would agree in the propriety of the step adopted by the Court of Directors. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Humo) was afraid that this vote would bereafter be established as a precedent : if that were likely to be the cane, he would be the first man to bold up his hand against it. (Hear /) When, on looking into this case, be saw documents which proved that it was the act of Providence, and not of this gentleman, he rould not but accode to the proposition. He believed that those civil servants, when they came to the Cape of Good Hope, would willingly have remained there, and the documents before the Court were sufficient to convince him that it was the act of Providence which brought them to this country. Lord C. Somerset, on application being made to him, said, " you may

go on board any ship but one;" and the bearned civilian (Mr. Stewart) had found out, be (the Chairman) knew not bow, that there were forty ships in the bay. There was nothing in the documents to bear out such an assertion; but suppose there were 400 ships, where was the vessel willing to take these gentlemen on board? The Governor did, when applied to, state to these gentlemen, with his own pen, that much as he commiserated their situation, still private feelings must give way to those of a public nature. He said, "you may go on board any testel except one, but I can give you no mourance as to the time you may be detained; you must walt till the quarantine is at an end." They then proceeded to St. Helena, and applied for a passage to the captain of the Orwell, ontward-bound to Bengal; but were refused. What, then, could be do, but come home to England? It was not a voluntary act; and if it were not, he had a right to call on the Court for their unanimous approbation on this occasion. With respect to the sam of 50,000 rupers, relative to which a Learned Gent. (Mr. Rigly) wished for explanation, it was Mr. Marjoribanks' proportion of salary arising out of an office that had been conferred on blm. He had held the situations of public judge and magistrate, and agent to the Governor-General; but he was not, when he left India, a member of the Board of Revenue. In his absence that office was conferred on him, and he recrived the emploments from the time of his appointment, as was the common proctice every day. The question was, did Mr. Ma joribanks do all he could to reumin at the Cape of Good Hope? In his opinion he had, and was therefore entitled to this grant. The resolution was signed by twenty-one Directors (the Deputy-Chairman, the brother of Mr. Marjurilanks, not being one of the number), and he trusted the Court of Proprietors would so far put confidence in the executive body, as to believe that they would not recommend the grant unless they were conscientionally convinced of its propricty. (Hour !)

Mr. Hume said he would show, in a few words, how completely those gentlemen who supported this resolution were in error. If it could be shown that Mr. Marjoribanks was obliged, against his inclination, to come to England, he would cheerfully; vote for the grant, If it could be shewn, that be and the other gentlemen could not get confortable accommodation at the Cape of Good Hope, be was ready to forego his opposition; for there was no man more anxious that the servants of the Company should be liberally treated than he was. He would not, however, if a case of necessity were not clearly made out, assist in catablishing a

precedent of so dangerous a description as this resolution was likely to create. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) had spoken of his experience as a civil servant, as he usually did, being determined that they should not forget that he had been in that service. The only argument used by that Gent, which appeared to apply to what had fallen from him (Mr. Hame) related to the mode of procuring certificates; for as to talking about abuse levelled at this person or at that person, it was a mere waste of words; the troth must be told, and an act could only be described by proper epithets. He would now say, that in his opinion Mr. Marjoribanks did come under false pretences to demand this money. He wished to avoid saying this, but being accused of having uttered such a sentiment, he would take advantage of the accusation, and by a reference to the documents prove that this was the fact. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Trant) had spoken of his (Mr. Hume's) superior opinion as a medical man." He knew very well the meaning of this; but he would tell the Hon. Gent. that he prided himself on the appellation. He was not nursed in the lap of ease; whatever he possessed be owed to himself; he was not obliged to his friends for the rank he held in society, as perhaps the Hon. Proprietor was, The Hon. Proprietor, instead of offend. ing, really did him a favour when he spoke of him as a " medical man." Mr. Hume then shortly adverted to the fact, that by remaining in the bay, or off Rocket Island, where the water was as smooth as in a pond, the health of these gentlemen would have been improved, not impaired. He then proceeded to argue from the lettor of Lord C. Somerset, penned by his own hand, and from the subsequent conduct of Mr. Murjoribanks and his party, that they did not wish to remain at the Cape. Lord C. Somernet said in his letter, "It is extremely unplemant for me to refuse you the liberty of landing, but the responsibility of my nituation as Governor prevents me from agreeing with your request. I wished to have procured a retired spot for you on terra firma, but the medical gentlemen are against such a proceeding. The moment, however, the quarantine is over, every attention aball he paid to your comfort on shore." His Lumiship, in the first instance, permitted the parties to do as they requested, namely, to hire a vessel, in which they might remain during the time of the quarantine, although he could not suffer them to land. In their representation, the parties gave three reasons for not having adopted this course; let, that their health was not sufficiently recovered to endure the Inconvenience to which they would be exposed; 2d, that they could not calculate, with any certainty, whether the quaranting

would or would not last for more than forty days (that time, observed Mr. Hume, being the outside of any quarantine ever known); and 5d, that by private information they were given to understand, that they could not hire a vessel to hold eleven persons, including servants, for less than twelve guiness a day. If they had hired a ship for thirty days, it would have cost between £900 and £400; but they would not do that; they came to England, and the Court was now called upon, contrary to the rule of the service, to pay to Mr. Marjoribanks £7,000. Such were the reasome given for not agreeing to the liberal offer of the Governor; and these were so weak and inefficient, that every unprejudiced mind must agree with him in thinking that he had made out a clear case against the proposed grant. So for from Mr. Marjoritunka being obliged to come to England, so far from its being the act of Providence and God, it appeared, from his own showing, that it arose from an unwillinguese to meet a charge of twelve guiness a-day. Mr. Marjoribanks had not dealt fairly with the Cours. Could it be believed, after the letter he had read, informing the parties that they were perfeetly at liberty to hire a vessel; could it be believed, that, in their representation to the Bengal Government, they actually stated that the Governor at the Cape took no notice of their application? Such, however, was their statement in the letter, addressed by them to W. H. Hailey, chief Secretary to the Government. So far, however, from this being the case, he knew not what a distinct answer was, if the answer of Lord C. Somerset to the application of these gentlemen was not a plain and distinct one: It certainly appeared so to him; and he was in the habit, as much as any man, of examining documents. The Hun. Proprietor next adverted to a letter sent to Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends by Col. Bird, the Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, in which he informed them. " that the convenience of the vessel most rest with their own agents." In remarking on this letter, the parties observed, "that it slid not give them even the necessary authority to pass the guardboot, by which their ship was vigilantly watched; and the intimation that their agents must provide for their comfort, was only what they already knew." He thought the case, when he first addressed the Court, sufficiently strong to take no notice of these points; but here it was clearly proved that these gentlemen could, if they pleased, have hired a sessel by their own agents. Who were their agents? Why two gentlemen at the Cape, who would have done every thing for their comfort. When they received the answer to their application, they should have gut their friends to have hired a vessel for them, and to have

chosen the most convenient situation for her to be moored in. As to the weather, he must observe, that in June and July it was unfavourable, but in April and May it was as fine weather as could be desired. Viewing the case in this light, he falt it would be improper for him to let the vote pass without taking the sense of the Court upon it.

Mr. Trust said the Hon. Gent. entirely misunderstood him, in supposing, that when he allieded to the Hon. Gent. a having held a medical situation in India, he meant any thing disrespectful towards lam ; (hear !) on the contrary, he deferred to him, where the question was one of which a medical man was confessedly the most competent judge. As for himself, he lad not on this occasion, or on may other, endesvoured to put himself forward as a member of the civil service. The duties of the situation which, as a civil servant, he had filled in lodis, he had endeavoured to discharge correctly, as, no doubt, the Hon. Gent. had endeavoured to perform his; and he (Mr. Tmnt) had always been most happy to procure the approbation of his superiors. The present, he contended, was as fair and honourable a case as he ever recollected. The Hon, Gent, had referred to the correspondence with the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and had particularly dwelled on the point that these gentlemen were at liberty to tilre a vessel. Now what was their situation? Here were two honourable servants of the Company, compelled to quit their posts, under the advice of gentlemen of the Hon. Proprietor's own profession; and here he must distinctly assert, that it was not so easy to procure cersificates of ill health on the Hon. Proprietor had stated. On this point the Hon. Proprietor had made an accusation against those who granted certificates, which was something very like fraud, and it was quite right that it should be roundly and boldly repelled. These invalids said. " we are willing to hire a vessel at our own cost," and they mentioned, at the same time, that the charge was very high; but be (Mr. Trant) defied the Hon, Proprictor, or any body clas, to show that they stated the rate of twelve guiness a day as the reason which induced them not to hire a vessel. (Mr. Hume—" that was one of the remons.") They said, " we will go on board another vessel, provided she may be so situated as to allow us to procure neceseary supplies from the Cape or Simmon'stown." To this representation, and the proposition was a most reasonable one, he denied that any answer inci been returned. The captain of the Orient, in which they were, then mid, is my vessel will sustain injury if I remain longer; I must proceed on my voyage." They, as he said before. did not throw themselves overboard and

swim ashure, but proceeded to St. Helena, and endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to procure a vessel there. He would appeal to the Hon. Proprietor, as a gentleman of feeling and humanity, whether he could fairly expect Mr. Marjoribanks to take any other course but that which he had parsued. He knew that by coming home he risked the loss of this large sum; but prudence counselled him to run that risk, rather than endanger his life. The documents before the Court did not justify the Hon, Proprietor in accusing a most respectable gentleman with the offence of coming before them under false pretences,

Mr. S. Diron expressed a wish that the question should be adjourned until something more in the way of explanation could be brought forward. From the para taken by some gontlemen this day, it appeared to him that some personal friendship acted too much on the feelings of in-

dividuals in that Court.

The Chairman saw on advantage from delay: the question had been so amply discussed to-day that nothing new could be added, and though it were carried in the affirmative now, it might be rejected at a future day. He was about to put the question-when

Mr. Righy moved, as an amendment, "that the farther consideration of this subject be adjourned to this day fortnight."

General Thornton seconded the amend-

Mr. Hame took this opportunity of referring to the letter of Colonel Bird, Colonial Secretary at the Cape, as being an answer to the second letter of Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends. They were there told, that " their own agents, who could hire a vessel, must look to their conveniverce."

Mr. Trant .- That letter is quite un-

The amendment was then negatived, and the original motion was agreed to by

a very large majority.

Mr. Hume gave notice that he would consult the sense of the Proprietors by ballot on this case, as be never knew a more flagitions attempt to dispose of the Спираму в пиничу.

STEWARD AND PURVEYOR AT ADDIECOMBE.

The Chairman said he had next to inform the Court that it was made further special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approintion, in conformity with the 17th section of the 6th clupter of the by-laws, a resolution of the Cutre of Directors of the 21st July last, appointing Mr. Robert Martin Leeds Purveyor at the Military Saminary, and Steward of the Company's ustate at

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Addiscombe, with a mlary of £400 per annum. It was within the last two years deemed necessary to re-model, in some respects, the establishment at Addiscombe. The new system, that of employing a steward and purveyor, had been in probation for the last six months. The Directors were anxious to see whether the scheme would answer, and it was found to answer perfectly; they therefore came forward to the Court of Proprietors to sanction the measure with their approbation. The expense consisted of one item of £400, part of which was defrayed by the culets. He need not expaniate farther on the subject, as he was sure the measure would stand firmly on its own Intrinsic merits.

The report on which the resolution was formed was then read, and the Chairman moved, " That the Court approve of the said resolution, subject to the confirma-tion of another General Court."

Hame expressed himself highly gratified with the plan, which was economical in practice and sound to principle. He would take that opportunity of again impressing on the Court the propriety, nay, the necessity of not allowing any of their servants to go out to India without receiving a proper education. Any pecuniary expense which might be incurred was nothing in comparison with the benefit which the Company must derive from having their cadets efficiently educated, He hoped that they would soon see the propriety of calling on every one of their cadets to learn the Hindoostannee, at lesst, if they made themselves masters of no other oriental tongue. Learning of that description doubled, may tripled the value of a man in India.

Mr. Lorentes objected to the union of the situations of purveyor and steward in the same person. A purveyor, if he understood the word, was a person whose duty it was to contract with the different trades-people; and, if he understood what a steward meant, he was the individual who was to check the accounts; so that in this case the person who purchased was invested with a very extraordinary power, that of auditing his own accounts.

The Chairman said that in this instance a Committee of the Court of Directors checked the accounts. With respect to what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume, the Court of Directors had not been inattentive to the subject. The cidets were now much better educated than they used to be, and he believed there were very few of them that had not some knowledge of the oriental languages.

The motion was then agreed to putanimonely.

Vol. XVIII. 3 L PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairmen said, be had to acquaint the Court (a matter of which he supposed the greater part of the Proprietors were aware) hat the papers ordered to be printed on the 3d of March last were in the course of delivery; and further, that certain documents moved for and ordered to be printed on the 23d of June last, were in the course of printing. But there were other papers which had been called for which the Directors could not lay before the Court, because they were in the Secret Department. Application had been made by the Secret Committee to the Board of Commissioners for leave to produce them, but the Hoard did not think proper to comply with the application.

Mr. Estmanatone said, as he was the individual who moved for the papers alladed to by the Hon. Chairman, he would state in a few words the consideration which induced him to take that step. He states, on that occusion, that he should concur in the production of the narrative of the administration of the Marquess of Flastings, under the condition that the documents now refused by the Board of Controll should be granted; those documents containing the views and sentiments of other members of that administration, with regard both to the political state of India at the time when the Marquess of Hastings acceded to the government, and also with respect to the disposition, intentions, and proceedings of the various states of India subsequently to that period, and antecedently to the adoption of the Marquess of Hastings' military plan of operations, the effect of which had been so vast an extension of territory and of our foreign relations. The views and sentiments described in those documents differed essentially from the representations contained in the Marquess of Hastings' narrative of his administration: he therefore thought it consistent with the object of the Court of Proprietors, in calling forth the mass of papers now land before them, that, if the document purporting to be a Summary of his Lordship's administration were treated as official, the recorded deliberations of the Government on some of the most important transactions mentioned In that statement should also be accessible to the Proprietors. This purpose had been defeated, in consequence of the Board of Controll, in the exercise of In legal functions, not thinking it proper to lay those documents before the Proprietors. He should only say, that the Sammary of his Lordship's administration was now in their hands, with other documents; while those papers which he had moved for, and the seatiments contained in which were at

variance with those contained in the Summary, were withheld.

Mr. Hume. - In what situation, be asked, would any candid man consider the Marquese of Plastings to be placed by conduct so extraordinary on the part of his Majesty's Government? Here was an individual high in character and rank, holding an exalted office (for there was no office under the Crown more explicit than that of Governor-General), and discharging the duties of that office for many years, with the full approlation of the Company, the Government, and the country. He came home, and he found himself availed, from some quarter or other, by base attacks on his character. What, under these circumstances, did the Marquess of Hastings do? Like an honourable man, he turned round, and gave a fair, candid, and correct statement of all that occurred during his stay in India. This he considered highly benourable to the Marquess of Hastings, and he gave him much more credit than his counsellors, from whom he always differed, for he would not follow counsels which must have rained India. They owed it to justice, as well as to the character of the Marquess of Hastings, to produce all these papers : without them the true situation of Instia could not be known. Such a man's character abould not be thus mardered or assessmeted. He lamented that all the papers were not produced. At present he was not prepared to say what course ought to be pursued; but he must say, that he considered the whole of the proceedings in this case as very extraordinary. He would ask the Chairman if he had any objection to lay before the Court a copy of the letter of the Directors to the Commissioners requesting these papers, and also a copy of the answer refusing the application, otherwise they could not judge if the Court represented to Government the immense importance of these documents.

The Chairman .- " I have not the least

objection."

The letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Board of Commissioners, and the answer of the latter, were then read. The former merely conveyed a copy of the resolution of the Court of Proprietors which called for the information; and the answer contained a refusal, on the ground of the impropriety of giving too much publicity to the secret information of the Company's administration.

Mr. Righy.—Whatever his opinion of the Marques of Hastings might be (and be certainly considered the character of so great a man as forming part of the history of his country), he was not, nevertheless, prepared to censure or condemn the Commissioners for refusing information upon the Government of India: for, high as was the character of the Manquess of Hastings, they still had a higher duty to perform to

the country.

Mr. Loundes thought that they were bound to say whether these papers would be of use to the Murquess of Hastings or not, for it may happen that a variety of papers, which would be of no service to him, might cause a great deal of trischief if they were to meet the public eye, particularly at a time when India was not in a state of complete peace. There was no man whose public or private character stood higher than that of the Marquess of Hastings. On all occasions his conduct was consistent, and he had no doubt that he would pass through the fiery ordeal without singing a hair of his head.

Mr. Hume said, he would at the next Court submit some proposition (as we understood) relative to these papers.

INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. Hume said that at a late Court, the result of which he should ever deplore, as foreboding Ignorance, and shavery to India, by suppressing the liberty of the pressure, an Hon. Director stated that the case of Mr. Arnott, who had been bunished from India, was not under consideration then, as the Court of Directors had received no documents respecting it. He now begged leave to ask whether the Directors had received any documents relative to that gentleman's hanishment, or to his treatment on board of ship: if they had, he wished them to be laid before the Court.

The Chairman.—" The Court of Directors knew nothing more than this, that Mr. Arnott was a passenger in the ship Fame, which was burned to the water's edge; that Mr. Arnott, with the other passengers, arrived at Bencoolev, where he chose to remain in preference to proceeding on his voyage to Europe; and that he presented a memorial to the Bencoolev, and praying for a remission of his sentence."

Mr. Hame said he understond, from what was formerly said, that the Court of Directors were entirely ignorant of the transaction. He had seen a letter, stading that Lord Amberst had issued a strict order not to allow Mr. Arnott to go out of the ship. This was an act so tyrannous and unwarrantable, that he could not but thudder at it. He wished to know whether the Court of Directors had any information on this point.

The Chairman said he had already given all the information in his power relative to Mr. Aroott.

Mr. Hume.-" Have the Directors the exact regulations by which the press in

India is governed?"

The Chairman.—The Court of Directors are in possession of the original ordinance; but as there is an uppeal now before the King in Council (the matter being sub judice), he did not think that question at present a fit one for the public discussion of the Proprietors.

Mr. Hume, -" Whenever the informa-

bring that subject forward."

Adjourned.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CAPI, P. P. MORGAN, 350 BENGAL B.L.

Head-Quarters, Camp. Futteghur, 26th March 1824.

At an European general court martial, assembled at Disapore, on Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1824, of which Licet. Col. M. Boyd, 1st bot. 63d regt. N.L., is President, Capt. P. P. Morgan, of the 2d bot. 26th regt. N.L., was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, riz-

1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in lasting, in a letter, dated Comack, 30th Sept. 1821, addressed to Licut. T. Baberts of the same corps, introduced the name of his immediate commanding officer, Major Watson, in a manner highly disrespectful and insubordinate; and in having, in the said letter, most unwarrantably thrown out various insinuations

or aspersions derogatory to the character of his said commanding officer, particularly in the following instances, re.—" You must long ere now be aware that this apprehension was groundless, inasmuch as the information on which it was founded was itself false, in as far as the residents are concerned; as also with regard to the great majority of the officers of the bottaflon, it is likewise false in their case, they having all called on me whilst I was yet in my bungalow, or subsequently to my having lefrit for my own."

2d. "We shall now proceed to investigate the origin of this false and malicious libel, and to Inquire to whom it is to be attributed. In answering this query, Col. Carpenter's name must be left entirely out of the question. To whom then can it apply but to Major Watson, Capt. Stewart, or Lieut. Auberjonnis. Having now reduced to the caballatic number three, those from amongst whom is to be

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sought the libeller, who has laid the audecity to dictate to you with whom it is his pleasure that you should associate, I will ask now what possible objection even these three persons could have to calling on you, there being a possibility of meeting with me at your house? To this It is impossible to offer any but one answer; namely, that his conscience pricked him, and told him that he had been guilty of injury (or at least endeavouring to injure me), and he dared not look me in the face, through dread of betraying his conscious guilt; and one thing which low and grovelling minds can never forgive, is to see the person whom they have traduced rise, through the force of conscious integrity, superior to their malevolent aspersions. But how, I will ask, are these calumniators, or perhaps I should say is this calumniator, to avoid meeting with me elsewhere? for, as far as I can observe, you are the only person whom they have dared to insult by their dictation. can be or they be certain that they will not meet me at the house of any other person, when he or they may call; or what security have they that I may not come in where there may be one, or two, or all three ? And one thing is certain, namely, day I will never take the trouble to avoid them or you, nor any other man who may blindly lend himself to their cabal. Those alone whose deeds are evil suck the shade; I, on the contrary (conscious of thy own integrity), have ever sought the light, and CYST WILL

3d. "We will now appropriate a few lines to the objections of these persons to meeting with me (as I can conceive none others), to whose opinions you appear to bow with so much reverence. And first to Major Watson. What has be to complain of? Why a great matter, truly; I required of him to act like a gentleman if Am unreasonable request, doubtless, and perhaps zot so easily to be followed as recommended." The whole or any part of such conduct being subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

A. T. Warsaw, Major, Commanding 2d hat. 26th regt. N.I. Cuttack, the 11th Oct. 1829,

Additional charge preferred against Capt. P. P. Morgan, by Brigadier Carpenter, commanding as Cantack: For having, while under arrest on the foregoing charges, addressed a letter to Brigade Major Faithful, dated Cattack, the 21st November 1823, conveying highly officiarive and unjustifiable imputations on my conduct, particularly in the following, viz. "I do, however, most solemnly protest against such decision, as well as the debarring me from reference to the superior authority, as acts of the utmost cruelty. This is, I believe, the first time of an officer under arrest

being placed at the mercy and discretion of his declared and professed enemies; for such, and unprovokedly such, do I canceive Major Watson and his staff officers to be: and it is well known that no enmity is so implacable as that which is gratuitously adopted. From these officers I do expect nothing but indignity and oppression; and whilst impressed with such an opinion, I cannot refrain from expressing abhorrence of the cruelty and injustice of subjecting me to their authority." The same heing subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

G. Carrewren, Lieut, Col. Commanding in Cuttack, Cuttack, Nov. 24, 1523.

Upon which charges the Court came to

the following decision:

Finding and Scatener. — The Court, having maturely weighed the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has arged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does sentence him, Capt. P. P. Morgan, 2d but, 26th N.L., to be discharged the service of the Honourable Company.

Approved and confirmed,

Euw. Pacers, General,

Commander-in-Chief in India,

The sentence of the General Court Martial is accompanied by a recommendation of the prisener to elemency, on the grounds of length of service, and the Commanderin-Chief would be well inclined to attend to it, if he did not feel imperatively called upon to mark by a severe example, to the army, the sense he entertains of the conduct of those who, instead of employing the influence resulting from mature years and long service to direct the minds of inexperienced youth in the straight path of duty and reverence for legitimate authority, avail themselves of it to teach them the lesson of insubordination and disrespect to their superiors. Capt. Morgan is to be struck off the list of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Dinapore, and directed to proceed without delay to Fort William. On his arrival there, the Town and Fort major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Mr. Morgan with a possage to Europe.

ASSET, APOTHECARY J. EVERARN, H. C. AUROPEAN APPEL

Head-Quarters on the river Canges, above Dalomme, 11th March 1824.

At an European general court martial, assembled at Nagpoor on the 17th of February 1824, of which Major Gall, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is President, Mr. Awistaut Apothecary James Evenant, Hon. Company's European Regiment, was ar-

raigned upon the under-mentioned charges,

"For being repeatedly in a state of shameful intextication, but particularly on the evening of the 10th instant (February).

2d. "For bleeding Private Ward, of the Rifle Company, European Regiment, and cutting his arm in an highly improper manner on the evening of the 10th instant. (February), whilst in the above state of shameful intoxication."

Upon which charges the Court came to

the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—" The Court, having duly considered the evidence that has come before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges exhibited against him, and sentence him to be dismissed the service."

Approved and confirmed, Signed) Enw. Pager, Gener

(Signed) Enw. Pager, General, and Commander-in-Chief in India. James Everacd is to be struck off the list of subordinate medical officers from the date on which this order may be published at Nagpore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Dipartment.

March 4. Mr. John Inglia Harvey, Assistant to Secretary to Hoard of Revenue in Central Provinces.

Judicial Department.

Merch 4. Mr. C. Cardew, Assistant to Salt Agent at Bullooah and Chittagong, and Joint Magistrate at Nonkhalee.

11. Mr. J. H. Patton, Assistant to

Commissioner in Cuttack.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 11, 1824.—10th Hogs, N. J. Eos. H. M. Graves to be Lieut. from 21st Feb. 1824, vice Amsstrong, killed in action.

Lieut. H. Gordon, 13th regt. N.L., to be an Assist. Barrack Master for executing

duties of District of Cuttack.

Assist, Surg. James Graham, M.D., to be Medical Officer at station of Mehidpore,

Head Quarters, Feb. 20.—Lieut. Smith to act as Interp. and Quart Mast. to 2d bat. 18th regt. during absence of Lieut. Barstow, employed on a special duty by Col. Adams.

Feb. 21. — Ens. J. S. Brown, 1st bat. 33d regt., directed to do duty with 2d but. 31st

regt at Berhampore.

Feb. 23. - Assist. Surg. J. W. Grant to have medical charge of detaclment of European artillery under orders for Dacca.

Capt. Bunbury, 20th regt., to continue to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st hat, and as Station Staff at Prince of Walts' Island, until arrival of his successor. Lieut. and Adj. Gordon to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 15th regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. Hodgson; dated 5th Jan.

Feb. 24.—The whole of the young officers now doing duty with detachment of European regiment at Dinapore ordered to be struck off that detachment from 1st March, and directed to proceed and join corps to which they stand permanently posted.

Feb. 25.—Capt, G. Suodgrass and Lieut, M. Smith, 4th N.I., posted to 1st bat, of

regiment.

2d-Lieuts. of Artillery (recently admitted to service), posted to buts, and companies as follow:—2d-Lieut, G.Campbell to 8th comp. 2d but.; 2d-Lieut, A.Cardew to 6th comp. 2d but.; 2d-Lieut. G. Ellis to 1st comp. 2d but.; 2d-Lieut. J. Abbott to 7th comp. 2d but.;

Capt. H. L. White, 18th regt., to join

and do duty with 2d bat, 20th regt.

Feb. 26.—Lieut. Geo. Thompson, 1st bat. 20th N. I., to be Interp, and Quart. Mast. to corps, vice Bunbury, promoted to a company.

Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson directed to proceed and join corps to which he stands appointed, etc. 1st but, 3d N.I. at Asser-

gurh.

Chpt. T. Taylor, 3d N. L., to officiate as Fort Adj. at Agm during Capt. Turner's absence, instead of arrangement notified in G. O. of 10th inst.

Assist, Surg. Jasper Wilson to do duty

with Artillery at Dum Dum.

Assist, Surg. Thomas Inglis posted to let bat. 22d N. I. from 14th inst., vice Hickman.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Child, posted to 2d

but, 16th regt.

Feb. 97.—Regs. of Artil. Capt. Pereira removed from 6th to 2d comp. 1st bat. at Agra, and Capt. C. P. Kennedy from latter to former.—Brev. Capt. R. Roberts, horse brigade, removed to 4th comp, 1st bat., and directed to proceed to Benares and take command of it.

Feb. 28.—Eus. Abbott, Engineers, appointed to corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join Head-Quarters at

Cawupare.

Assist Surg. J. Leslie posted to 2d bat. 30th N.I. at Bhopaulpore, vice Hamilton, appointed Surgeon to Political Agency at Bhopaul.

March 1 .- Lient, Col. R. H. Cunliffe

posted to 2d bar. 26th N L

Major E. Simons posted to 1st, and Capt. C. R. W. Langand Lieut. P. Goldney posted to 2d Int. 1st regt.

Capt. C. Taylor removed from 2d to 1st

but lat regt.

Lieut. W. Fraser to act as Adj. to left wing 1st bat. 23d regt. during its separation from Head-Quarters.

Capt. White, 18th N.I., to do duty with

let but 25d regt, proceeding to Chittagong, and Lieut, Johnstone, 2d but 20th regt, to do duty with same corps until it reaches its destination.

March 2.—Cornet and Quart. Mast. Rocke to act as Adj. to detached wing of 5th regt. L.C., and Brev. Capt. Burgess to act as Quart. Mast. during Cornet Rocke's absence from Head-Quarters of regiment.

Fort William, March 18.—Assist, Surg. James W. Grant to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Cawapore, vice Harding, who resigns.

Licut. David Sheriff, 18th N.L. re-

Ordnance Com. Depart. Assist. Com. J. Whale to be Deputy Commissary; Dep. Assist. Com. A. Cameron to be Assistant Commissary; and Conductor A. Boatty to be Dep. Assist. Commissary, from 1st March 1894, in succession to Moran transferred to Invalid Pension establishment.

Capt. H. Nicholson, 11th regt. N.L., to be Deputy Paymaster to Bengal div. of troops under orders for foreign service.

March 20.—Medical Officers nominated to accompany expedition now under equipment for foreign service:

Assist. Surg. Wm. Jackson, Civil Station of Sylhet.

Assist Surg, James Ronald, Salt Agen-

cy, Jessore. Assist. Surg. Benj. Burt, Civil Station,

Moorsbedabad. Assist, Surg. G. Waddell, Salt Agency,

Harripore.

Capt. John Canning, 27th regt. N. I., to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Governor General.

Head-Quarters, March 3.—Assist Surg. Nicoll to embark for Chittagong along with left wing of 1st but. 23d regt.

Lieut, Dunhar to act as Adj. to 2d but. 10th regt, during absence of Lieut. Gordon, and as Interp. and Quart Mast. during absence of Lieut. Hodgson.

Garrison Assist, Surg. Wyart directed to do duty with 1st but. 29th N. I. until arrival of Surgeon Grierson.

Afarch 5.—Lieut. Campbell to act as Adj. to detached wing of 1st bat. 14th regt.
Brev. Capt. J. Hicks, 2d bat. 11th N. I.,
appointed Adjutant to corps from 12th
ult., vice Davidson decessed.

March 6.—Lieut, Simpson to act as Arlj. to detachment of five comps, of 2d bat. 28th regt. proceeding with tressure to Indore.

Capt. H. L. White, 18th, at present attached to 33d regt., to act as Major of Brigade to Troops on Chinagong frontier: March 8.—Major Weston posted to 2d, and Major Bird to 1st but. 2d N.I.

March 10.—Ens. Gresley, 1st bat. 28th, to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt., and Lieut. McGrath, 1st bat. 20th, to do duty with 2d bat. 31st. regt. until 1st of June.

Lieut J. Bunyon, 1st bat. 12th regt., appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast to corps, in succession to Gordon appointed to Army Commissariat.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe .- March 11. Capt. J. Brodharst, of Artillery, for bealth.

To Manultier.—March 18. Lieut. C. Smith, 13th N.I., for ten manths, for health.—Lieut. and Adj. H. Macfarquhar, 2d hat. Soth N.I., six months, for health. Cancelled.—Capt. Everest, to Hombay.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head Quarters, Feb. 25.—Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

15th Light Inf. Ens. J. Jones to be Licut, without purchase, vice Rothe decrased, 19th Nov. 1823.—R. W. Croker, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Jones promoted, ditto.

20th Foot. Lieut. Chas. Connor to be Cupt. by Brevet, from 22d Feb. 1824.

GENERAL ORDER.

ASSAULT BAILORS AND LASCABS.

Fart William, General Department, 11th March 1824.—Whereas in and by certain regulations made by the Directors of the East-India Company, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 54th George III. cap. 134, relating to the care during the voyage to England and return to India of Asiatic saiders and lascars, it was among other things ordained and directed as follows:

" Every ship or vessel having on board any Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, and which, from and after the first day of January 1915, shall clear out from any purt or place in any territory, country, or island under the government of the East-India Company, or belonging to his Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said Company, and every ship or vessel boving on board Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, blands, or places within the limits of the charter of the said Company, which shall arrive at any port or place in the said united kingdon, shall be provided with an expert surgeon of ability and knowledge: and in all cases of ships or reach clearing out from any port or place under the government of the said Company, or belonging to his Majesty, within the limits storesaid, such surgeon shall be previously examined by the medical board, or such medical person, or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by the government of the

part or place from whence such ship shall clear out; and no surgeon shall be deemed a fit surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such board, or such medical person or persons, to be duly qualified; and such surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such ships during their whole voyages (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expense of the owners or owner thereof, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the said Asintic sailors, lescars, and natives, during the voyages on which such ships or vessels shall be bound; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished, at the like expense, with a proper quantity and asserment of medicines fit for the said Aviatic sailors, Inscars and natives."

Public notice is hereby given, that the regulations before-mentioned must be complied with, and that every ship or sessel clearing out from any port or place in any country or island under the government of the East-India Company, or belonging to his Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said Company, having on board Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the said charter, shall be provided with an expert surgeon of ability and knowledge. In conformity with the directions contained in such regulation, and that in case such regulation cannot be compiled with, the owners, master, or communder of any slup or vessel luving on board such Avlatic sallors, bascars, or natives as aforesaid, and intending to proceed with any ship or vessel on such voyage as aforesaid, shall represent in writing to the Right Hon, the Governor General in Council the cause or causes by which such owners, moster, or commander, have or both been prevented from procuring a surgion in conformity with such regulation, together with the means that have been adopted to procure such surgeon, which representation is to be verified by the outh of the person or persons who may make or sign such representation, in order that it may be determined whether the provision of such regulation in that behalf shall be dispensed with.

The owners, master, or commander of every such ship or vessel having on board such Asiatic milers, lascars, and natives as aforesald, are also hereby required to state in writing (such statement to be verified in the usual manner), that every such ship or vessel has been furnished with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines, fit for the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, in conformity with the said regu-

Every application that may hereafter be made to the Hight Hon, the Governor Geneed in Council, by any owners, masters, or commanders of venuels for licenses to proceed with a less proportion of British seamen than required by law, must be accompanied either by an affiliavit, that a surgeon has been provided in compliance with the regulation before-mentioned, or by such representation as aforesaid, showing that each surgeon could not be procured in the manner berein before directed, and also by a statement showing that medicines have been provided for the Asiatic sallers, luscars, and matives intended to proceed on such ship or vessel as aforesald. By command of the Right Hon, the

Governor General in Council. C. LCSHINGTON, Sec. to the Govt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE PHILAPTHROTY.

The following document is particularly worthy the attention of our readers, from the circumstance of its having been drawn up by natives.

Appeal, to the Public, for the Relief of the poor Natives of the Southern Proxinces of the Decean, who are suffering under a severe Famine.

Famine, one of the greatest calamities that the Almighty Disposer of events inflicts on mankind, desolated but a short time ago the fair plains of Ireland. No sooner was this event known in Britaln. than its generous inhabitants opened their purses for the relief of their brethren in distress, and even distant colonies were not found backward to imitate the noble example set them by the parent country. The destroying power has now changed its theatre of action, and, shifting the scene of bavoc from Europe to Asia, wastes with his blasting breath the devoted regions of the Decent.

The whole of the country in the south, from Terechinopoly to Vengule, and from Madras to Bangalore, including a space of nearly 40,000 square ralles, has been this year visited by a dearth that has reduced its wretched inhabitants to the most deplurable condition.

The poorer classes of society, in many of these districts, even in times of plenty, can scarcely manage to carn even a bare subsistence for their families; their condition, therefore, in the hopes of scarcity, is unhappy beyond what unagination can conceive. There are now no more, alast as formerly, of those chiefs and noblemen in that place, who perform acts of munifiernce and largemen; none who will feed thousands, for the sake of the reward that charity and virtue will bring to itself; the poor, therefore, have no hope to be saved from starvation, despair, and death, but from those who pity their distress, and who sympathize for their misfortunes. The famine, even allowing it the shortest period,

must last until the next year's crops are gathered in; a period, therefore, of two months of want and privation is still hanging over the heads of the unhappy and despairstruck natives, and should the rain unfortunately fall next season, the poor sufferers will be sunk to the last pitch of wretchedness.

We, therefore, whose names are hereunto subscribed, impressed with the sense of the high philantheopy and universal benerolence, which is one of the leading fentures in the character of the inhabitants of this metropolis, intreat them in charity to contribute money or grain, according to their pleasure or means, in order that the same may be applied to relieve the want of the miserable victims of hunger, who are growing under the severest wees and misfortunes.

Messra. Palmer and Co. have undertaken to be treasurers, to receive all contributions made, and to forward donations of all kinds to their agents, Messra. Binny and Co. at Madras, who will apply the same as may be most expedient towards the relief of the unhappy sufferers.

We beg the friends of learnanity to take this appeal into their consideration, and to remit the cash and grain as early as possible to Mesara. Palmer and Co., as the fair square will soon pass away, after which it will be very difficult, if not impracticable, to transmit any rice to Madras.

It is in consemplation, about the contributions render it possible, to establish chatrains or charitable lums, wherein food will be distributed to the poor; asparate ones, however, will be appropriated to the Bramins distinct from the other classes of natives, where food cooked by Bramins will be served out to them.

Should any person, either Hindro, Musaulman, or Christian, wish to lave charitable inns, peculiarly established to give victuals to those of the same religion as himself, he shall have his with gratified, if his contribution, individually, or jointly with others of the same opinion and religion, is adequate to carry it into effect.

These who wish to have rice or victuals distributed in their own name exclusively, shall have their intention fulfilled (if their contribution be of sufficient importance), by having choultness purticularly adapted for that purpose, provided by the friends of the undersigned, without any charge for rent being made, as it is a national and charitable concerns.

We first implore the Christians, as rulers of the country, to yield relief to the famished unives in the name of the blessed Redeemer (who repeatedly commands to feed the poor, and tells him who has two coats to bestow one on him that both none), to spare some part of their superfluity of laxury towards the object of this appeal; for the Lord will reward the wise steward.

who lays out his tolent for the benefit of his Master.

To many in the higher and middle classes of society a small retrenchment of some expense that can be easily spared will no doubt be cherrfully made, when it is considered that by this eleemosynary act the existence of many human beings is prelonged; and though no human eye can perceive the exact object which individual contribution serves to rescue from death, yet the all-seeing and merciful God above can discriminate and reward the donor accordingly.

The Mussulmans we conjure to contribute to the relief of the sufferers, in the name of their holy prophet, who taught that prayer carries man half way to braven, that fasting lays him at the threshold, and that charity opens the gates of paradise; and in the name of the virtuous Ali, who seven times divided his property among

the poor.

To Hindoes it is only necessary to mention the many sublime doctrines of charity inculcated by our holy books.— Kristna said, "I will make obeisence to those who bestow food in the time of famine,"—Bhisma said, "No denation is equal to that of victuals and water;" and by the Hindoethics we are taught, that "a 'thousand elephants and borses, a head of kine, the whole of a man's estate, gold and silver utensils, as far as the carth and ocean extends, and a crore of decorated virguia or daughters, cannot counterbalance the virtue of bestowing food to the poor."

We conjure those of the three faiths of Christians, Mussulmann, and Hindoos, in the name of our common Creater and Gad, to shew the affection that man as a commoner of nature should bear to his fellowmon, by relieving so many individuals of those three religions, who are daily dying for want of their usual sustenance; and we make this appeal with the more confidepce, well knowing that the same benevolence that has so often been exerted in this metropolis towards the relief of the distressed, will be now extended to so large a portion of human beings, who are growning under the severest calamity that can befal mortal man.

Rahoo Kamaswani Pundit.
Bahoo Wemanundun Tagore.
Bahoo Sibehunder Dosa.
Bahoo Radhacanta Majumdar,
C. Soobiah.
Viswanadhabbitt.
Viraswer Santi.
Rrisimha Somagaji.
Santavadhani.
Soobavadhani.
Hamakrestimmah Pundit.
Gunga Veraradhasi.
Nookala Venkappa.
Malladi Vankiah.

Ind. Gaz., March 11.

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WEF DOCKS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA.

It is in contemplation to establish Wet Docks in some convenient situation in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. We understand that a Committee, combining all the requisite talent and judgment, has been appointed to take the subject into the most minute consideration in all its datalla. Against the principle of the proposed measure we hardly conceive any feasible objection can be offered. The paramount advantages to the revenue, the commercial community, and the shipping interests, are so evident, that they scarcely need be pointed out. In a matter of such impormance and magnitude, and where such extensive and various interests are concerned, it can scarcely be expected that opinious should be unanimous, but we certainly do expect to find that the measure will meet with general support and countenance. The chief point of difference, we imagine, will be the site; three places we have heard specified as likely to come under consideration: first, at Kiddapore, where the docks of General Watson were begun; secondly, it has been proposed that a canal should be cut from Kidderpore mend Calcutta, to again enter the river by Chitpure-bridge, baving at its centre a large beain for the wet docks; and thirdly, if, on buring, a foundation can be obtained along the extent of the Sumatra Sand, that the space to the westward of it shall be enclosed, thus forming an extensive dock which can be enlarged with ease to any extent, by This latter plan, excavating inland, which at first eight appears the least desirable, is in our estimation on every account to be preferred. But as the subjectwill be submitted to a competent commitice, it will undoubtedly most with every consideration its importance demands.-Cal. John Bull, March 18.

APPREHENSION OF NATIVE PORCESS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

The active Magistrates, Messrs. Blaquiere and Alsop, have been successful in seising a gang of forgers, who have for some time cluded the vigilance of the police. It appears that the forgeries have been principally on the Bank of Bengal, and to a comiderable amount. four or five in custody, on whom were found, when seized, notes of their own manufacture. One of them, originally genuine, for ten rupees, they contrived to circulate for one hundred, by cutting out the former meannt which is in german text and substituting the latter amount; they then in a similar manner changed the Persian and Bengaltee characters, and afterwards tore the note and put it together again, by pasting pieces of paper on the back, taking care that the pieces on the Asiatic Joura. - No. 106.

back covered the moount they introduced in the more easily to evade detection.

There is reason to fear that a number of similarly manufactured notes are lo circulation, as there was one of them for five hundred supres stopped at the Bank a few days ago; but the natives concerned in this transaction, together with the party first alluded to, are under examination at the Police Office. - Beng. Hank. March 18.

RAPIDITY OF THE DAWE.

We have again to record a wonderful rapidity in the transmission of the Duwk. An express arrived from Madras, since our last notice on this subject, in the extransdinary short period of ten days and one hour, being five hours less than ever before known.

An express from Chittagong also arrived on the 11th instant, in the short period of three days, seven bonn and three quarters; baving to navigate the Megna from Tipperab to Dour. The distance is three hundred and farty-nine miles, which at four miles per hour gives three days fifteen and a half hours, being a gain of seven hours and a quarter on the above.-Col. John Bull March 15.

PENTIVAL OF THE HOOLY.

For the last two or three days the festival of the Hoely appears to have turned the heads of the native servants. Turneltuous bunds of enturnalian revellers might be seen in all directions, stained with henna, waving garlands, bearing torches, mock muskets, and fautastic bunches of flowers. The vocal powers of several Asiatic Brahams also found mellifluous exercise in the most exqubite bravum strains of the Indian muse. In the Chit-pore Bazar, in particular, the impetus of Hooly guisty seemed at its beight; and the Bow Bazar, Lall Bazur, Mutchwa Basir, and Burra Bazar, poured forth all their chivalry-we cannot say beauty. The demonets of the mob in all these quarters was quite surprising. It was said of the French Revolution, that it called furth, out of the bowels of Paris, multitudes of strange beings and squalid half naked desperadoes never before heard of or nocu. The same observation, cam grans mile, applies to the featival of Doorgah Poejah and the Hooly in Calcutta. In some of the processions were worthics of the most strange and extraordinary appearance and accontrement. It is pleming to see that the natives begin to evince a marked taste for European music, of which some desultary bands of minatrols, blowing an asthmatic fife or two, the toping a cracked drum, and occasionally puffing a split trumpet, gave gratifying proofs. Pleasing as it is to see industry exerted, we confess we had Vol. XVIII. 3 K

rather see Indo-Britona labouring for their hire may where else than in such proces-Whatever their presence there may sions. add to the temporary gains of the individuals themselves who figure in such pagrants, it can add none to their respectability-whatever it may take away. Of this class, we also observed some maskers and harlequins, and we regretted it for obvious reasons. We merely allude to the thing, in topes that our remarks may meet the eye of some person who may know the buffoons in question, and who may prevail upon them, for the take of a respeciable portion of the community, to abatain from making such degrading exhibitions of thomselves in future.

The excitement of the Hooly did not appear confined to the bipeds of the city. Whether they were emulous to rival the vocal strains of their superiers, or whether the hilarity of the scene stirred up their powers of homony, we cannot say; but certain it is that hosts of wandering quadrupeds opened forth their jaws in a , most ambitiously choral style. Between the music of the bipedal and quadrupedal bands many might have a difficulty to fixing 'which of the the two to choose.' A fastidious professor might object that the canine amateurs were not mice as to time, that the antinine assistants were forte where it would have been desirable they should be plane, and so forth; as for us, we only contemplated the whole as a grand concert, remembering that harmony itself is but a conjunction of discords and factitions noises.

Considering the obstinacy with which the natives crowd in the very middle of the streets, and the number of ravening masterless and houseless dogs, we were struck with a circumstance that often struck us before, siz. the few number of accidenta that occur, and the rare instances of hydrophobia that we hear of. The propensity to walking in the very middle of the road appears so rooted in our native peripatetics, that we despair of ever seeing it eradicated; it even extends to the backery and kuranchy drivers, who will either rush into the middle or towards the wrong side. If the law of the road were rigidly enforced among us, it might be the means of preventing accidents or the fear of them; but how can we expect to see a reform among our native Jehus in this mustter, unless our European ones show them the example. Perhaps the most frequent. instances of wilfully perverse and execrable driving are to be met with on the Calcutta course. Since our remarks have tended to that point, we must not omit noticing what we consider the improper conduct of some stable keepers and others, who appear to consider the course a proper place to break in horses to the saddle, de, to the risk of others, who are of a different way of thinking .- Ind. Gaz., March 18.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Binguis.

Feb. 16. At the house of General Arnold, at Upper Sangur, the lady of Major Logic, of a daughter.

26. At Sohtah Factory, in Mirappoor,

Mrs. Thomas Sheehy, of a daughter.

March J. At Jessore, Mrs. Ann Thomas, the wife of Mr. Won. Thomas, Missionary, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. J. Landeman, of a son.

13. The lady of A. Agobeg, Esq. of a son.

20. Mrs. James Jacobs, of a daughter.

DIARBIAGES.

March 1. George Gregory, Faq. to Miss Oscum Sarkies, daughter of the late J. Sarkies, Esq.

4 Mr. C. A. Satour, to Miss Mary Ann-Malchus.

 At Dinapore, Capt. Feed. Hearming, H. M. 44th Regt. to Miss Ellen Gregory, daughter of Major Gen. Gregory, commanding Dinapore Division.

DEATH.

March 19. Mr. Charles Morgan Shaw, of the Territorial Department, aged 24.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAUSOLEUM TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE FORE.

On receiving the afflicting intelligence of the death of his Holiness, a meeting of the principal paristioners of the church of No. S. de Saude Kavel, at Bomhay, was convened to take into consideration the best means of manifesting some high and distinguished mark of esteem for the eminent virtues of this most pious father of the church. A cummittee having been appointed, it was determined to commenorate this event by a grand mass and sacred oratorio. Preparations suitable to so high an occasion having been made, this superb and magnificent ceremony commenced on Friday the 26th, and finally ended on the 29th.

It is impossible to describe the grandeur and effect of this sublime spectacle, but it will long be remembered and cherished with the sweetest associations by those present. A superb manufoleum was erected in the church corresponding to the office of the deceased, supported by stately pillars at each angle; over this were four arches resting in a similar manner upon four angles emplematical of the hoty and pure support of the church, and each arch,

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forming a distinct side, bore the following

"Quis set berno, qui stret et non ridebit mortem, Sancta et sobistiva est reginatio pro defuncia cauture,

this Home in Domain Beccanatis Suz, Us a precate substitut."

EDUCATION.

Extracts from a Report of the Native Free Schools in Bombay, and its vicinity, under the direction of the American Mistionaries.

Our schools are at present twenty-six in number. The number of children belonging to them is 1,454. Their adverse labits, and light esteem for education, unavoidably render their attendance very irregular, and consequently but 1,185 of the children belonging to the schools are customarily present at the same time. This irregularly in their attendance presents an almost insuperable obstacle to the introduction of the Lancasterian system as it is pursued in English schools. We have therefore as yet only introduced some improvements upon their own mode of teaching, which is well known to contain the elements of Mr. Lancaster's plan.

In the schools are taught, in the Muhrana language only, reading, writing, arithmetic, grainmar, geography, and some of the most simple parts of astronomy, and other scientific and general knowledge. It is, however, cause of deep regret, and a main harrier to their proficiency in these higher branches, that they lowe the schools, in compliance with custom and necessity, at so early a period.

Great pains have been taken, and with very encouraging success, to draw their attention to the art of reading, and to give it that importance in the scale of education which it obviously merits, but of which the natives themselves have no adequate conception. The christian scriptures are a principal class book in all our schools, and such other ethical compenditums as are commonly used in English schools.

We do not attempt to teach the English language to any of the scholars, because we fully believe that, while it might prove areal injury to many; since the number of native youth, who, in shameful neglect of their own language, spend their time and money to acquire a smattering of English in hope of obtaining attentions in European employ, is probably four times as great as the number of those situations. The greater part, therefore, must of necessity insur the mean vexations and parallining disappointments, and sustain inevitable and irretrievable loss. This evil, already extensive, would only be increased, we conceive, by a wider diffusion of the study of the English language.

Though the elements of divine revelation are taught in our schools in the most plain

and simple manner, the children are not required to yield their assent to them; yet the insensible, unseen, and ultimate influence of those principles on their youthful minds, can hardly be doubtful.

It may be interesting to some to be informed that our schools contain (26 Jewish children, and 54 females, of whom 29 are Jewesses. It is but very lately that we have made particular exertions to bring female children into a course of instruction, and the success of our efforts has far exceeded our expectations. We have recently established a school which we call the "Female School," in which there are serventeen Jewish girls, with a prospect of the number being increased.

The monthly expense of our schools, at present, is about 500 rupees. Towards defraying this large expense, we have received, since our schools were established in 1814, only 500 rupees as domations in this country: 500 of this sum were given by a gentleman in 1814—150 by another gentleman in 1820, and 50 by a third in 1825. With these exceptions, the whole expense of our schools has been defrayed by our friends in America.

It would be highly gratifying and encouraging to us, and beneficial to the great interests of learning in this part of India, we conceive, if the ladies and gendemen of the presidency would extend to us their generous aid and enable us to multiply our schools. We state the simple fact. Applications are constantly pouring in upon us from various parts of this region, for additional schools, which we are obliged to refuse for want of larger funds. Our mode of conducting schools we have now plainly stated, and we now carneally solicit, and, in behalf of the untaught natives, we key the benevolent of this part of India to lend us their aid.

Five of our schools are supported by small associations, thouly female, in America, and receive a name significant of their benefactors. If in any similar manner, any individuals here should feel inclined to support any select achool under our care, or a school in any particular place, we should with the greatest pleasure do our atmost to gratify their wishes.

Bombay, Jan. 1824,

Bumbay Filucation Society,

On Wednesday the 7th April, the annual general meeting of the Benshay Education Society was held in St. Thomas' Charch, at which the Honourable the Governor, the President of the Society, took the chair. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Warden, Lady West, and most of the Ladie-Directresses, by the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, Mr. Warden, Sir Edward Vest, Mr. Mertum, and others of the principal residents in Bombay.

The business of the day commenced

3 K 2

with the examination of the children of the two central schools, in which the proficiency displayed gave general satisfaction to the meeting. The medals annually allotted to the most deserving scholars, and anne prize books, were then presented to the boys by the Honourable the Governor, and to the girls by Lady West.

With respect to the management of the achools, we need only remark, at present that the general appearance of the pupils received the marked approbation of the visitors. For the puriculars of their present state, and of the proceedings of the Society during the last year, we will refer our readers to the report which will must be published, and which is calculated, we believe, to satisfy the public on every point respecting this important institution.

The report having been presented, and some parts of it read by the Socretary, a resolution was paused approving of it, and ordering it to be printed and distributed to the members of the Society. Sownal resolutions were then moved by the principal persons present, expressing the thanks of the Society to the persons from whom the institution hald-rived assistance during the year, and especially to the Ladies Patronesses and Directresses for their superintendance of the girls' school, and to the Venerable the Archdeson, the Clergy, and the other members of the Managing Committee.

The usual business being thus disposed of to the astisfaction of all who were pretent, the subject of the buildings proposed to be erected for the accommodation of the two schools was introduced by the Archdeacon, who explained to the meeting the views and proceeding of the Managing Committee respecting it. The meeting had to regret the absence, occasioned by a domestic calamity, of the Engineer, who has, with great pains and assidulty, endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Society. There was, however, exhiblied a sketch of a plan which in calculated to give ample accommodation for the numbers for which the buildings are desired, and which appeared to receive the approbation of the several persons who examined it.

When this subject was under consideration, we observed, that while it was almitted by every one present that the accommodation which is now afforded for the boys' school is totally inadequate, and that no suitable spot of ground can be obtained for building within the fort, some discussion took place respecting inconveniences apprehended from moving the girls' school into the country; and a question arose as to whether or not the resolution of a special general meeting, held in the month of September last, apprearing of the removal of both schools was to be considered final. This having

been determined in the affirmative, we understand the conclusion in which the business rests to be, that the Society will avail themselves of the grant made by Government of a piece of ground at Byculla, affording ample space for both schools, and possessing every advantage in point of healthiness; and that provided a plan and estimate be finally arranged, with every assurance attainable that the expense will come within the means of the Society, the work shall proceed under the direction of the Building Committee, who were instructed to consult the Ladies-Directresses respecting the accommodation of the girls' school.

We trust that all friends of the institution will join in giving their cheerful support to the determination which has been come to, and cardially assist in currying on a measure which has been judged upon the whole most advantageous to the charity.— Hoen, Guz., April 14.

SINGAPORE.

PUPULATION OF THE SETTLEMENT.

We have been favoured with the following account of the population, and the number of houses at Singapore, at the end of last year. With the exception of the Malays, the Chinese total exceeds considerably that of any other people. Indeed, the latter exceed the former in their male portion by six hundred.

The enterprising character of that portion of the Chinese nation which is a much given to emigration, is a subject so considerable interest to the moralist, the philanthropist, and the politician; and we should feel highly obliged to any of our correspondents who mould favour m with remarks on it, as well as on the thost interesting settlement whose population is given below.

To the beauty of, its situation slone are we enabled to speak from personal know-ledge. Although we have heard that in the Eastern Strate, altestions of a far more beautiful and rottantic description are to be met with, yet no situation we ever beheld so completely realized our idea of a fairy scene, as the entrance from the Straits of Malacca to those of Sincapore.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Енторияна,	-51	23	74
Native Christians	57	17	74
Armenians	13	- 8	16
Araba	9	- 6	15
Natives of the Corp-			
mandel Coast, &c.	343	45	390
Do. of Bengal, &cc.	801	65	366
Malays		9,999	4,580
Bugguese		83.5	1,851
Chinese		261	3,317
		-	1000
Total .	F. LOG	2 577	TOLGES

1834.] Ariatic Intelligen	ce.—Singapore. 129
Abstract.	Din, Cir.
Total resident inhabitants 10,663	Pepper, Calantan and Borneo 105
	Ditto, other 51
Military and followers 896	Ditto, white none
Estimated number of strangurs 2,500	-
	Rattans 2, 17
Total 13,579	Sago, Malacca, pearl 6
Number of Houset.	Ditto, Sumatra, per koyan 78
Warehouses, brick with tile roofs 17	Ditto Borneo none
	Seawood, Agar, per pikol none
Dodo. (bailding) 9	Sharkfins, black 12
European dwelling-houses of brick,	Ditto, white 92
with tile roofs, 3	Tin Banca 24
Dodo. (building) 10	
Do do., plank, with thatch roofs 15	— of other parts
Native plank-houses with tile roofs, . 52	Tortoiseshell 1st nort 860
	Ditto 2d sort 695
	Ditto 3d sort 434
Dodo., with thatch roofs 200	Tobacco, Java, 1st sort pr 40baskets 210
Do. Cajang, do do 400	Ditto 2d sort 160
	Ditto 3d sort 80
Total number of houses 767	
[Cal. John Bull, March 20.	Wax, yellow, per pikol 30 to 35
Come amost trim? survey sea	Ditto, bleached 40 to 44
The second secon	Wood Sandal; 1st sort 20
PRICE CURRENT, Feb. 5.	Ditto 2d sort 9
The currency of Singapore is the Spa-	Ditto 3d sort 6
	Ditto Eagle, Int sort 130
nish dollars, divided into cents, represented	Ditto ditto 2d sort 90
by the copper money of Prince of Wales'	Ditto ditto 3d sort 20
Island. The common weight is the pikel	
of 135 lb. avoirdupois, divided into 100	Ditto Sapan, 2
cattles. Salt, rice, and course sage, are	Productions of Siam, Cambajia and Cochin
sold by the koyan of 40 pikels nearly; and	China,
gold by the bungkal, which weight two	The Cu.
dollars, or is equivalent to about 742 grains	Benjamin, Siam, per pikol 45
noy.	Elephants Teeth, 2to a pikol
The state of the s	3 ditto Same
Productions of the Archipelago.	7 ditte
Bigha de Mar. I con black and	
Bicha de Mar., I sort black and	8 ditto Malay.
large, pr. pikol	Scrivelloes)
Benjamin, Sumatra Europe Head,	Gamboje 47 to 52
1st sort	Oil Cocoanut 5 to 65
Ditto ditto 2d sort 40	Pepper 10 14 to 11
Ditto ditto 3d nort 4 to 12	Rice, Cambojia, let sort per koyan } none
Birds' Nests 1st sort 3,478	LUID ZU MIT
Ditto ditto 2d sort 2,100	Ditto, Cochin China, 1st sort 87
Ditto ditto 3d sort 1,043	Ditto 2d wet 78
Camphor 1st sort 3,478	Ditto,
Ditto 2d sort 2,018	Ditto, Siam Ist sort 80
Ditto 3d sort 520	Ditto 2d sort 70
60	
	Silk, raw yellow, Cochin
	China County County
Dummer Boiled	China 300 to 350
Ditto Matta Kuchim 2, 17	Sticlac, Siam, 1st sort, free
Dragom' blood in lump, 1st sort 21, 70	from stick
Ditto 2d sort 16	Ditto 2d in lump do 10 12
Ditto 3d sort 6	Sugar Candy, Cochin China,
Ebony, Malay 150 to 260	per pikol 9 12
Elephants' Teeth, 2 to a pikel 78	Ditto 12
Diuo 3 ditto 67, 62	Sugar Cochin China 3 to 4, 75
Ditto 5 ditto 52, 17	- Siam, 1st sort 7
Ditto 3 ditto 48	- ditto 2d sort 8
Ditto Scrivelloes 26 to 40	Wood Eagle, Siam, 1st sort per
Gambir 5, 87	
Mace 61	Dino 2d sort,, 100
Ditto, wild	Dino 3d sort 70
Mother-o'-Pearl shells none	Ditto Sapan 2 to 2, 17
Nutmegs in the shell round, per	Productions of China.
10,000	Dra. Cris.
Ditto ditto long ditto 19, 13	Allumper pikol 3
Pearls none	Amenic, white 14

mil. C. ad. . 6 Ed.

10. isc. net. 10 BHIL. nd. nd. le. Je.

540 Gad Je-Fr.

£9 ,50 litto ,65 1 85

430 Asiatic Intellig	gence.—China. LO
Drs. Crs.	per cu
Arsenic, red 10,10	Broad Chith. Ladies Light
*Campbar '	Scarlet 10 to 15
* Cassia	do, all other colours P.
Nankeen, broad brown, Company's	Coarse Scarlet 10 to 15
per 100 pieces,	Do, all other colours P.
Ditto, narrow, ditto 30	Comblets, scarletooly wanted 15 to 21
Paperper pikol	Chints, single plates, prints
	and furnitures, 7-5th and
Silk raw, Taysam and Sutlee	6-4th in no demand unsaleshi
	Glasseare in little demand di
	Committee of the Commit
Tobacco	Handkerchiefs, Monteith, Tur- key-red, Bandannoes, 16 to 20
Totenague 15,65	
Tea, Hyson., per pikul	- Laboratoria I - Laboratoria
Umbrella paper., per hundred 34,73	Hardware, in little demand 15 to 20
Productions of Bengal &c.	Ironmongery, ditto in little
	demand
Constant per bolt 7 to 9	Long Eile, scarlet 10
Chintz, 12 cubits by 2, per corge 13 to 19	all other colours unsaleabl
Ditto 10 3 10 to 12	Muelins, Jaconots, Multe,
Christian Chir per pikol 7 to 9	Hooks, Fancy & Flowerest unsaleabl
Cotton, Cutcharn none	White Goods, viz.
Gher	Cambries 6-1 12 yds } #
Grain, Dholl	Shirting do 9-8 to 6-4 24 do. (= 18
Gram per bag 2,60	Madapolama 9-8 to 6-4 24 do. 5 20 Long Cloth 9-8 40 do. 5
	Long Cloth 9-8 40 do.) 3
Table 3, 25 to 3,50	Wines, Liquors, &c. &c. in little
Wheat.	mand, a large stock in the market.
Gunniez per hand 6 to 5	
Opium, Patna, per chest 1,090	Rates of Exchange-Price of Bullion, &
Renarca 1,000	Gov. Bills on Bengal none
- Malva none	Private do. at 30 days sight,
Piece Goods, Gurralia accord-	per hundred sa. rs 40,73
ing to quality, per carge 20 to 35	Ditto on Madras none
Humminns ditto 52 to 56	Ditto on Bombay none
Mamoodies ditto 40 to 13, 50	Ditto on London none
Sannalis ditto 35 to 50	Gold dusts of 21 carats, per
Num per gallon 70	Bungkal
Safflower per pikal	Guilders per hundred 38,6
Salpetre 5	Freight to Europe per ton £7 to
	Ditto to Bengsl per pikol
Productions of Europe.	Dinto to Madras d
Amber none	Ding to Bombay
Auchers per ion 170	* Articles thus marked are only sem
Cauvas, per bolt 91,2	from China, for transhipment to Europ
Copper nails, per pikel 37	tion camp in page 100 to 100 to
Ditto, Sheet 40	
Cordage, 10 to 15	C177737.4
Flints, per hund 65	CHINA.
Iron, British flat 4	Estract of a Letter, dated Conton,
Dieto, Swedish ditto 4,34	nuory 27, 1821 " There is little altere
Iron mils	in our Opium market since the sailing
Lead pig 6 to 7	the Pascou. Patna and Heneres have
Muskets Tower second-hand, ea. 9 to 10	clined, and are declining in price, with
Ditto Flatelers	the demand being in the slightest dep

4,75

5,25

Ditto Swedish..... In consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining the prices of the following articles in detail, we have stated generally whether they are selling at an advance or discount on the market price, including charges of

Speltre in slid. . . . per pikel . . 15 to 161 Stoel British

Ditto Swedish

Tar American, ... per barrel...

freight, &c. Bombaseens, Bombasettes, Camb-

per cent. (Scarlets) only wanted 15 to 23 ad.

Jusdion B 01 1800-South. increased-new Patna 1170 to 1180, old 1150 to 1160. Benares one hundred dollara less. Bengal Malwa 940 to 950, and Bombay 900 dol. per chest.

Cotton maintains its price, and is expected to improve ; - quantity of all kinds in Canton, from 40,000 to 43,000 bakesa large proportion of it Bombay.

The Bombay and Bengal are at the same price; but the latter, from being scarcer, is more in demand. Fair cotton. of either description, might be sold at from 12 to 13 or 13} tales per pecul.

Should the importation be moderate, the

price is likely to keep up during the greater part of the present year, though not so high, probably, as present quota-

Macao,- By the Barrette Juniar, Inte accounts have reached us from Macao. We learn that great rejoicings had taken place there, when intelligence was received of the late changes in Portugal. This is not in the least surprising, considering that Macuo awarms with monks, priests, and functionaries, who of course rejoice at the return of the system of civil plunder sanctioned by the old regime. Aringa, the man who has been the ruin of the whole industrious community of Macao, was recalled from Canton, where he had fied during the constitutional government, and, to the great shame of the place, had been appointed to a post of authority. The most ridiculous rejoicings took place among the worthless majority of the inhabitants on his return, while respectable and worthy citizens were insulted and shamefully trampled upon. So much for the reaction of servility and priestianity: but the Macadese Ultras would do well to remember, that the wheel of destiny is constantly revolving, and that the spoke of it which is now highest, may ere long be lowest .-India Gazette, Murch 18.

Summary.

BURNESS WALL

The scarcity of arrivals from India, in consequence of most of the vessels in the ports of the three Presidencies being engaged as transports for the expedition against Rangoon, prevents our adding much to the information communicated in our last number.

The cry of war appears to have produced a sensation in the minds of certain timid inhabitants of Calcutta, similar to what we recollect to have been the case in England when Buonaparte threatened us with invasion. It has been currently reported in our eastern capital, and even credited for several days, that a large fleet of Burmese boats, each containing fifty men, had entered the Sunderbunds, or mouths of the Ganges. It was known that a Burnese general had threatened to take possession of Calcutta, preparatory to his march to England, the sudden appearance of this armament was therefore a convincing proof that his menace was not a valu one!!

To add to the terror occasioned by this report, another, equally alarming, got into circulation about the same time. It was anddenly discovered that about even thousand Burmese were at large in Calcutta itself, and walking about the streets.

What became of the fleet of warboats we are not informed, but the 7,000 Burmese, who had actually taken possession of the capital, very shortly made over their conquest to about five hundred poor Mughs from Chittagong, most of whom had probably been employed in clearing Saugor Island.

To be grave, however, an event shortly happened that could be better authenticated. This was the arrival of a letter from the viceroy of Pegue, in answer to the remonstrance addressed to the Court of Ava, by the Bengal Government in November last, on the subject of the outrage committed at Shuparee. The following is the substance of it:

The letters brought by the English ship were delivered, and on the petition being submitted to the Ministers of the most fortunate King of White Elephants, Lord of the Seas and Earth, &c. &c. &c., they observed that the English protect the Arracanese rebels, who have violated their oaths of allegiance, as well as Chuject, Marjeet, the Cassayers or Munnipooreeans, and the chiefs and people of Assam; and that Chittagong, Ramon, and Bengal, form part of the four great cities of Arracan; but that as these were worldly matters they were not worth notice, considering the commercial intercourse carried on by seafaring men!

The letter then proceeds to state that Shien Mabu, or Shapooree, is a dependency of the four great cities; and because British sepoys were stationed there, the Governor of Arracan requested, in the first instance, that they might be withdrawn, and afterwards caused them to be expelled by royal authority. The Governor having represented that three ships and three beats are stationed on the opposite side of the Nunf, and that a stockade has been erected on the island, and also that his messenger on arriving at Chittagong, was confined there; if this be true, the Viceroy observes, " know that the Governors on the Burmese frontier have full authority to act, and that until every thing is settled a communication need not be made to the Golden Flect."

The Rajah and generals of Arracan, Ramoo, Chesiuba, &c. &c., it is added, will, on hearing these occurrences, rise tike giants, and Mengee Maha Bandoola has been appointed to regulate all the state affairs; he is vested with full powers, and on all important occusions reference must be made to him, via Arracan. If the Governor-General has any thing to repre-

cent, he is advised to state his case to the Pandools by petition.

On the Assumese frontier, our troops from Goyalpara had advanced some distance within the enemy's territory when the last miviers were received; but had been obliged to halt for the arrival of the guns and the remainder of the force. slight brush was espected on crossing the border, for the Burmese had constructed a small stockade on the bank of the Ecorampooter, immediately opposite to Goyalpara. This stockade was attacked by Major Walker on the 10th March, but the enemy evacuated it without offering the least resistance. This stockade was doubtless intended as nothing more than an outpost for reconnoitring. It was set fire to by Major Walker, who then returned to Govalpara. It is reported that the Burmese general, second in command at Gehati, had been ordered to advance to Goyalpara to try the effect of negociation to prevent our troops from entering the Austriese territory, but had returned in consequence of our attack upon this outpost.-We believe that our many crossed the border on the 12th March.

At Silbet it was reported early in March that the Burmese had obtained reinforcements in Munnipore, and were about to invade Caclau a second time. By the 15th, however, this report was ascertained to be groundless.—It was expected, at Silbet, that a detachment of troops would be sent from that station through Jyutessh, to cooperate with the Goyalpara force in the attack upon Guhati.

The Governor of Assam is said to be at Rosseb with the remeant of the army which had been driven out of Cachar by the British forces. Notwithstanding the hasty retreat of this portion of the vanquished enemy, they had contrived to carry off with them a thousand head of cattle.

The Burniese are already beginning to feel that they are in an enemy's country. We do not hear that the Assamese themselves have risen against them as yet; but the neighbouring mountain tribes, particularly the Kounkers, and the Sing Phoes, have engerly select the favourable opportunity which is now presented of avenging their past wrongs. They are said to have followed the Burniese even into Assam.

A letter from Rangoon, dated February

23, informs us that some anxiety existed, as might be expected, amongst the European residents at that port.—The following is an extract:

"We are quiet here, but daily reports come from Ava :- one says the Birmah army ere on the frontiers preparing for war; another says that the English have been best, and ran away; - another that all is quiet; - another that all Europeans are to be expelled the country, &c. &c. Every day brings fresh reports. I believe all is false : the Birmahs will certainly not go to such lengths. Mr. G. is at Ava, no doubt, in a funk, as the reports state Ava to be in great confusion; he is expected here dally if they will allow him to leave. The minister is gone to Ava with all his people. Produce is scarce and high, and nothing doing. Mr. L. is called up to Ava."

The Trade of Rangoon has been much increasing of late years. The mouth of the public river Irawaddy forms an excellens harbour for shipping; and the town itself contains merchants and traders from almost every nation. Malabars, Mogula, Pursees, Armenians, French, English, and Portuguese, assemble daily on the exchange. The forests of Pegue produce the best timber for ship-building, and vessels of from 600 to 900 tons have been built at Rangoon in a superior style of iworkmumbip. The Pegue timber is held n greater estimation by us than that which is procured in our own possessions, and much of it is annually imported into the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, particularly into the farmer. The commerce of Rangood is not, therefore, to be despised. The port regulations are very favourable to the actim trulers, but exceedingly verations to foreigners. When a foreign vessel arrives at Rangeon, all the guns, ammunition, fowling-pieces, &c. &c. see obliged to be landed, and a petition must be presented for leave not to land the sails and rudder. Every part of the ship, and every parcel, is twice searched. Three hundred rapers are required as anchorage dues; and fifty rupees must be paid for permission to take away a female that may have arrived at Rangoon in the ship .- From all or most of these regulations and duties the native trader is exempted.—The Burmese are well aware that we prize their timber, and therefore think us in their power.

By this time, the arrogance of this haughty hation has probably been tamed.

The expeditions fitting out at Calcutta and Madras were in a considerable state of forwardness when the last vessels sailed for England from those ports; and the Hombay conlingent was already on its way. The forces of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were to rendezvous at the Nicobar Islands, and thence to proceed to their ultimate destination. The 10th of April was the day fixed for the salling of the respective expeditions of Bengal and Madras; and if nothing unforescen prevented their sailing about that time, they would just be able to reach Rangoon before the commencement of the mousouss, which are so proverbially dangerous in the Buy of Bengal.

The resources of the Burman empire cannot be great. The population was estimated by Colonel Symes, about thirty years ago, at 17,000,000; Captain Huran Cox, however, who visited the country shortly after, reduced this estimate to 10,000,000, and subsequently corrected his own calculation by reducing the number yet fur-

ther to 8,000,000. The towns only are inhabited; the country, fertile at it is, is for the most part a wilderness. The poverty of the natives is extreme, and they are taxed to the very utmost. The fixed revenue is entirely swallowed up by the officers of Government (who purchase their situations), and the coffers of the King, from whence it never issues to defray any extraordinary expenses occasioned by war, or any other national contingencies; whenever such occur, the provinces are compelled to support the additional pressure by being subjected to fresh conscriptions and exactions.

We believe that the Burmese are brave, and in the northern provinces we have already been made acquainted with their mode of warfare. It is not improbable, however, that the military practice in the southern districts is widely different, owing to the different character of the country.—
But this is speculation; we shall shortly be able to furnish more correct intelligence.

Mome Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amour one-half of the papers relative to the Administration of the Murquess of Hastings, ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the Proprietors of East-India stock, has bound from the press, and presents a bulk that is enough to terrify the stoutest heart. The subjects into which these papers are classed, are, 1-4, The Nepaul War -3d, The Mahratta and Pindarree War-3d. Finance-and, 4th, Cermin Transactions at Hyderabad. The last will doubtless excite the greatest interest. The daily journals have already taken cognizance of them, and Mr. Russell, late Resident at Hyderabad, has deemed it expedient to publish a folio pamphlet. What may result from the perusal we know not: we have not time at present to scale the mountain; but when we can find leisure, shall probably enjoy an extensive prospect as much as others.

Steam Navigation.—A meeting of the Committee for commencing a Steam Navigation to India took place on the 22d of Aviatic Journ.—No. 106.

September. Several scientific gentlemen in the service of the East-India Company, who had been appointed to investigate the plan, were present, and reported favourably. It was finally determined to carry it into immediate execution. The route is to be round the Cape of Good Hope, and not by the Red Sea, as heretofore proposed.

New Netherlands Commercial Company. - Our neighbours, the Dutch, soom to have caught the prevalent mania for joint work, or, as they term them, ananymous societies. They have compiled a very lengthy, illwritten prospectus, comprehended in six chapters, and 109 urticles, for a joint stock company, for the improvement of the trade, navigation, agriculture, ship-building, and manufactures of the Netherlands. This project has received the sauction of his Netherlandic Majesty. The chief object which the projectors seem to have in view is, to regain that share of the East-India and China trade which they have confeesedly lost. They purpose to have factories at Batavia and at Canton; to pay particular attention to the East-India trade, the South Sea fishery, the trade to the Americas and the Levant; to advance the half of the value of any East or West India produce lodged in their warehouses;

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and are not to speculate in any description of stock, or in we hange.—A call of 10 per cent, on the arbseription is erdered in also weeks from the 19th of August; transferable scrip certificates will than be based; another call of 15 per cent, is ordered in three mounts from the 18th, and the entire rapital to be paid up on or before the 1st of July, 1895. The exputs, 37,000,000 flarins. An annual interest of 45 per cent, is guaranteed by the King; if there is any surplus profit, one third is to be kept in reserve for contingenties; the other two-thirds divided as a bases among the haiders of the stack.

Emperer of Rumin's Tour .- The Emperee of Russia left Sr. Peterdurgh on the This August, to visit state of his Assatic states. The Emperor will stop the first day at Binnanetchine, the name of the place where the Marquess de Trecara, Mirister of Marine, resides. He will pass through the Governments of Pascal Smolensko, Twer Kalanga, Moscow, and Tou-ba, without stopping. On the 24 Septem-ber be will rest at Hezau, where he will remain till the 5th. On the 6th he will be as Taniball, which place he will not leave ill the file. On the 10th, being the reput of St. Alexander Newsky, bis Majesty will halt at I'enes, and remain there till the 15th: On the 17th be will be at Simbirsk, and will not go thence till the 20th, when he proceeds to Crenbourg. Between the 20th and 30th he will go to Cafe; thence, eathe 5th October, to Perry. On the 7th be will halt at Eksterinbourg, a city of great importance; and taking his route by Tiatka and Vologda, ids Mojesty will greive at Teneskaio on the 5th of Novemher. Lieutenant-Copron Boron de Diebittel, and the Aldes-de-Coop Generals Tebernigheff and Ojerowsky will accompany the Emperor on this exercion.

Copper Mose in Busses — The Bussian Government, according to recent accounts, has imposed a tex of three per cent, on the produce of all the copper mines in Bussia, which will be productive of a considerable revenue, instead of the 300,000 multiples that used to be raised under the old

BYSTORES.

En Samuel duct maty — A bighty finished manament (by Wr. Kirk) to the late Right Ron. Sir Samuel And maty, G.C. B., the late Commander of the Majesty's forces in Ireland, in Christ Church, Dublin, was numasked on the fith of September. The following inscription is placed on the

denti ki :--

"Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon. See Fasters Accusery, G.C.R., Coinesi of his Anjesty's 78th Regiment of Poot, who died the 11th day of August 1822, 28at. 64, whilst communing his Majordy's forces in Ireland. He was a hrave experienced, and successful Officer, and victorious whenever he had the com-

mand. He twice received the thanks of Parliament for his services. The capture of Monte Video, in Seath America, and of the island of Java, in the East Indies, added both to his fame and his furnise. This monument was creeted by his relatives, as a tribute to his private as well as his public worth."

Dr. E. B. Cluste.-The marble bast of the famoured Dr. F. D. Clarke, by Chantrey is now placed in the vestibule of the University Library, among those fine specimens of ancient sculpture which that relebente ! traveller braught from Greece. The hust beath a more striking resemblance to Dr. Clarke in his earlier years, then after his constitution had been impaired by unremitting application to scientific pursuits. With respect, however, to the exquisite beauty of the sculpture, there can be but one opinion, as it not only equals the other works of Chantrey, but adds one more wrenth to the numerous and well-carned hurrels of this eminent arant.

Their late Sandwick Majestics. - On Tuesday night, 7th Sept., at ten o'clock, the remains of the late unfortunate King and Quren of the Sandwich Islands were removed from the vault in St. Martin's Church, in which they had been deposited since their decrase, and conveyed in two henries to the Landon Docks, where they were test the embarked on board the vessel which is to carry the corpses back to the royal Residence at Wonling. The houses were followed by two mourning coaches, in wheth were Poki, the Trestsurer, and his wife; Itives, the Interpreter, and the other members of the decemed King's suite.

Order in Council.—An Order in Councell, published in the Gazette of the 14th September, further prohibits the expertation of gaupowder or adopter, or any sort of arms or ammunition, without leave from his Majesty or Privy Council, for six incodes, commencing from the 16th inst, to any place or port on the coast of Africa, excent to any place or port within the

Straits of Gabrultur.

History Supe.—The Element, 28, has again been commissioned at Woulwich, by Capt. Beechey, who, it may be recallected, was Liestenaut of one of the Discovery ships comployed in the Norshern Espedition. It is reported that Captain Brochey will be employed on a vayage to the South Pole, but the immediate object of the undertaking has not yet transpired. The Element is now in diock, undergoing a general repoir, and it is intended she shall be doubled, with a view to strengthen her.

The Discovery, in which, accompanied by the Resolution, Unpain Cook made his last voyage, and which, after his death, February 14, 1779, at Owyhoe, arrived at Sheerness, September 1, 1780, is now the convict ship at Deptford. The inte-

rior has undergone considerable alterations to adopt it for the purpo e, but the bull and experier remain, in a state of purfect soundness, in their original state.

The Russian ressel Helena has sailed from Cronstult on a voyage of discovery round the world. She is commanded by

Ligat, Inchistakoff

Mr. Thornton.—By the Philatery arrived from Java, we have letters dated April 10, at which time the British merchant, Mr. Thornton, was still in custody of the pirates, by whom he had been con-veyed in Hornes, in expectation of a larger rampen. As no direct communication has been made by that gentleman, his friends and relations are ignorant of the treatment which he receives. The Philorese was boarded off the West-India islands by a privateer, professing to be from Buenos Ayres, and plundered of a considerable quantity of coffee and pepper.

Egyption Collan. - By the arrival of a gentleman of great respectability and intelbgence from Egypt, we learn that the Pacha bus declared, that he will this year raise lifty thousand hales of cutton. Whether he can accomplish this or not, it at least shews, that he has every inclination

to effect that purpose.

APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been gracionally pleased to make the following appointments:-

The Right Hon Sir William & Court. Blart, and h. H., now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiney to his Catholic Majesty, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Faithful Mulesty.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, now Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary to his Majesty's

Embany at that court.

The Right Hon. William Neel Hill. now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiory to the King of Naples.

The Right Hon. Augustus John Foster, now his Majesty's Ensuy Estranolimary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Planipoten-tiary to the King of Sardinia.

Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq., now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wartemberg, to be his Mejesty's Envoy Extraordiousy and Minister Plenipoten-tiary to the King of Dennack.

The Right Hon. Lord Erskine to be his Majenty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of

Warumberg.

Royal F.s. India Filenteers - Charles Milly, jun. Exp. to be Major, one Raikes, who resigns.

Cope of Good Hone. - It is reported that Lord William Bentruck has been nonnnated to the Governor-Generalship of the Cape of Cool Hope, nee Land C. Somerset, who is soon expected in this country.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivata.

Sept. 4. Lady Flora, M'Donald, from Bengal and Bencoolen (bound for Antwerp); at Persmouth,

7. Philotoxy, Rutherfell, from Batavia 8th April (bound for Antweep); in the

Downs

9. Corte, Mainwaring, from New South Walnut at Gravesoid.

10. Thafin, Bideo, from India, France,

and Gibraltar.

20. Andremeia, Mudifle, from Bengul, 20th March, Sami Heads Hith April; off Portsmouth.

Dymrana.

Aug. 30. Almoral Cacibura, Cooling. for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.

Sont. C. Oryathio, Thompson, for Ceyten and Bomley; from Devi.

5. Hero of Makeum, Garriek, for Ben-

gal; from Postsmouth.

8, Carole, Rabin on, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool. - due and Amilia, Ayacough, for S.

S. Wales (with convicts); from Core of

16. Phornix, Dixon, for V D: Land and N. S. Walen; fram Deal.

17. Hawyon, Nash, for Chicay from Portamouth.

- Allian, Swainson, for Bengal; from Liverpool

18. Florentin, Wheele, for Bombey (with the Company's mina); from Deal.

19. Parties, Shepheard, for Madres and Rengal; from Personnell.

20. Felicitis, Campbell, for Bungal; from Portsmouth.

24. Sopids, Harris, for Madras and Bengal; from Portamouth.

- Copera, Rand, for the Cape, Manritius, and N. S. Waler; from Deal.

Para never from India.

Per Lady Flore, from Calcuta: Mr. Thompson and three children; Mr. Fieldwick, and Mr. Pope. -- From Benevolen: Dr Imlach, formerly a processor in the Fame.

Ver Judy Nugrat, (arrived at Gilardtar) from Calcutte: Mrs. Welden; Lieut. Col. J. Noble, C.D., Horse Brig.; Lieut. Col. Welden, 2d Bar. Artill.; Major W. Clapham, 4th Reg. Infantry; J. Annes-

3 L 2

ley, Esq. Surgeon; Lieut, J. Horne, 1st But, Artillery; Mr. John Gibson, Mr. Harbour Wright.

Vessels spoken with.

Princess Amelia, Williams, London to Chica, 14th Jures, lat. 24 S., long. 30 W.—Thames, Havinde, London to Chica, ath June, lat. 8. S. long. 27 W.—Extrouth, Owen. London to Madras and Bengal, lat. 7. 30. N., long. 16. 40. W.—Curnwall, Bunyon, London to Madras and Bengal, 15th July, lat. 21 N., long. 31. W.—Pyramas, Brodie, London to Madras and Bengal, 19th June, lat. 5. 30. N., long. 22, W.—Upun Castle, Thacker, London to Bourlay, 3d July, lat. 29. S., long. 24. W.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The Lady Nugent, Boon, arrived at Gibraltar the 2d September, with sugar and piece goods, having sailed from Bengal the 20th January, Madras the 15th February, and the Cape 25th June.

Letters from New South Wales state, that the purser of his Majesty's ship Tees had unfortunately fallen overboard there, and was drowned. Mr. James Starcke (of Portses) had succeeded him.

The Colonial brig Elizabeth Henrietta, Kent, got on shore on Goulburn Island, to the south of New Zealand, on the 25th

February.

The Elisabeth and Mary, with 5,500 seal skins, and 10 tons of oil; and the Wallington, with a cargo of skins, had arrived at Sydney.

The Commodore Hayes, Moncrieff, sailed from Calcutta on the 16th April c nd from the Mauritius on the 22d June.

The Mexborough experienced a heavy gale of wind in lat. 30. S., long. 38. E., and lost a new suit of asile; she was repairing at St. Helena. Capt. T. Skipton remained at Calcutta to bring home another ship. Mr. J. L. Cope, who was to have brought home the Mexborough, died at the Cape, and was succeeded in the command by Mr. H. Tarbutt, second officer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BINTHS.

Aug. 29. At Dean House, near Edinburgh, the Lady of Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, K.C.B., of a daughter.

31. In Pall-mall, Lady Fitzroy Somer-

set, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Chelses, the lady of H. D. Courinyne, Esq. of the 44th Regt., of a daughter.

5. At Dun, Lady Anne Baird, of

a daughter.

 At Minto House, Roxburghshire, the Eight Hon, the Countess of Minto, of a daughter. 20. At Hadley, Middlesea, Mrs. Aitken, Doughty Street, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

dog. 31. W. A. Hamilton, Eaq., con of the late Vire-Admiral Thomas Hamilton, to Emma, third daughter of the late J. Clegg, Eaq. of Liverpool.

Sept. 2. At St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, Major Mansel, youngest son of the late Sir William Mansel, of Locod, Hart. to Emilia, third daughter of Vice-Admird Sir Charles Tyler, K. C. B. of Cottrell.

6. At Symington-lodge, Lanarkshire, Alex. Wardrop, Esq. of Madras, to Jessie, third daughter of the late Robert Burn,

Esq. Architect, Edinburgh,

 At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Reade, to Agnes, eldest daughter of R. Clogg, Esq. of Longsight Lodge.

15. In Harley-street, Lord Ellenberrough, to Jano Elizabeth Dighy, only daughter of Rear Admiral Dighy and

Viscountess Andover.

23. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, G. A. Sheppard, Esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Dr. Shearman, of Northampton-square.

Lately. At Lewisham, the Rev. Thomas N. Stevens, B. A., of St. John's College, Chaplain to the East-India Company, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the late Capt. John Major.

E. J. Smith, E.M. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Merriet Horner, daughter of the Rev. John Williams, of Marston

Magua.

— At St. George's Church, Hanoversquare, H. C. Standert, East of Taunton, in Somerset, M.D. to Euphemia, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. John Murray, late Lieut.-Governor of Demerara.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26. At Londonderry, Ireland, at the house of Pitt Skipton, Esq., aged 4 years, Thomas Kennedy, third son of George Skipton, Esq., Garrison Surgeon of Allahatiad.

29. At Great Malvern, Lieut-Gen. Dunn, of the Hon. East-India Company's

PETVICE

Sept. 1. In his 78th year, the Rev. John Sim. A. H., of a gradual decay of nature. He was a naive of Kincardine, shire. He had been the intimate friend of Sir W. Jones, Day, Mickle, and many other eminent literary men of that period.

 At Hartpury, county of Gloucester, blary Ann, the wife of Major John Canning, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and daughter of the late Sir John Meredith, Bart, of Newtown, in the county of Meath.

 At his seat, Lynsted Lodge, Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Teynham, aged 57. 7. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth Anne, widow of the line Lieut, Gen, Wm. Jones.

At Hastings, attr a protracted illness, Mrs. Sophia Okvia Barclay, wife of Captain Andrew Barclay, end only daughter of the late Colonel B. H. Kelly of the Bengel Army.

— In Berkeley Square, the Right Hun. John Viscount Hampden, in his 76th year. He had enjoyed his title only a few

days.

LINE of ALITHO condition to LAISTA and Proposed of the LA DE of GOOD HOPE

11. At Ipswich, Lieut-General John

Prince, aged 74.

- At Newcastle upon Tyne, Mrs. Skerrest, widow of the late Lieux-Gen. Skerrest, aged 22. In Haker-street, aged 79. Lieut-Gen. Andrew Anderson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the Bombay establishment.

23. In Burton-crescent, Major John Cartwright, in his eighty-third year,

 Suddenly, Emily Helen, youngest daughter of John Stevens, Esq., Henvitree, near Exerce, aged 3 years and one month.

Lately, At Marseilles, the celebrated German philologers Frederick Wolf, in

his 66th year.

— At St. Petersburgh, James Gardner, formerly an Officer in the Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service.

344	Trest,	aged es-	- 15 11 35
HOLE.	Reference for Preight we	City Casal Element Read, Riches court, City Casal Make S. Breiter, Mirchin-la, City Canal William Schools, Mirchin-la, City Canal Make S. Brindey, Mirchin-la, City Canal Smiths Long, Old Verry, Canal Smiths Long, City Canal Smiths Long, City Canal Smiths Long, Mirchin-lang, City Canal Manner and District Mark Lines. City Canal Matter & Gr., Mirchin-lang, City Canal Make & Gr., Mirchin-lang, City Canal Make & Gr., Mirchin-lang, City Canal Makers, Mirchin-lang, M. J. Bord, M. M. Daya, William Abservandie City Canal Makers, Milliam Abservandie City Canal John Lyney, Jun. W. J. Dock, John Lyney, Jun. W. J. Dock, John Lyney, Jun. W. J. Bord, John Lyney, Jun. W. J. Bord, John Lyney, Jun. Depth. Co., L. Berdisten, Seat Apilifest, Montreer, Backlee & Co. Perties. J. Larkins, G. C., Larkins, G. Co. Larkins, M. Renber, M. Co. Lordon, M. Renber, M. Co. Lordon, M. Renber, M. Co. Lordon, M. Renber, M. Grander, C. Co. Lordon, M. Renber, M. Grander, C. Co. Lordon, M. Renber, M. Kranden, C. Ca. Lordon, M. Renber, G. Ca.	September 1994.
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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

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LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, September 25, 1824.

Scean.—The market during the last week was very heavy, inferior brown augure were 6d. to is, per cwt. lower; the finer qualities were survaried. For fivelyn sugars the inquiries were very considerable. Maurities sugars, bacity disposed of by public sale, command an advance.

Correc. The public sales of last week went off heavily; St. Dozzingo and other foreign desc iptions said at a reduction.

Corros.—At the sale at the India House on Friday, the whole of the Company's Bengule, taxed at 5d per lb, were refused; and the greater part of the licensed was also hought in, but rather above the previous market currency. The Sucas being almost all of inferior quality, and unsuitable either for expert or home consumption, there appeared no disposition to purchase them.

Sux.—The trade continues brisk; the premium on Hengal and China is maintained.

Spices.—Pinento continues to be much coquired ofter.—Natmogs not so brisk.—White pepper has rather given way.—In other descriptions there is little alteration times nor hat.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of Award to the 35th of Sentember 1804

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E. Evron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill,

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

NOVEMBER, 1824.

Original Communications,

Src. 850. 850.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO OUR POLICY TOWARDS THE BURMESE.

No one who considers for a moment the repeated acts of aggression committed by the Burmese against the British Government, can doubt the necessity of the present war; but every one hesitates in regard to the most politic mode of prosecuting it, and bringing it to a termination.

The dominions of the Burman monarch constitute an extensive empire, with the interior of which we are almost wholly unaequainted; we know, however, that the natives are a warlike race, and pursue a system of military operations that is exceedingly troublesome to an invading army. The following is a brief outline of their military system.

They avoid with studious care a general engagement where the prospect of success is doubtful; the inhabitants immediately evacuate invaded districts, and lay them waste, as far as practicable, to a considerable extent around the enemy, whose foraging parties they harass by every mode in their power. They are exceedingly skilful and expeditious in forming stockades, and seldom remain an hour in one spot without entrenching themselves.

Anat. Journ.-No. 107.

Their camps, indeed, are regular fortifications, and contain so many interior defences, that after the outer entrenchment has been carried, the capture of the stockade is far from being accomplished. If their position is chosen in a jungly country, a considerable number of spikes, and sometimes even spring-guns, are fastened amongst the bushes without the camp; pit-falls, and other snares, are also resorted to. In defending these stockades they generally fight most desperately, though they are seldom tangible in the field. They have a species of field artillery called ginghals, often capable of discharging a nine-pound shot. These ginghals are lashed to trees, and so fired against the enemy. This, however, is by no means a convenient weapon, and the Burmese are not expert in using it; in fact, they know scarcely any thing of the science and practice of gunnery. Every male in the empire above a certain age is considered as a soldier, and is liable to be called out at any moment. A most powerful expedient is resorted to by the Government, in order to secure the allegiance of the troops: their

Vot. XVIII. 3 M

families are kept as hostages, and their lives are held responsible. Shortly after the capture of Rangoon, a reconnoitring party sent out under Major Walker fell in with about three hundred armed men. Major W. cadeavoured to persuade them to return to the city, which had been entirely evacuated, and take our protection. They replied that they were desirous of so doing, but that the alightest dereliction of duty on their part would doom their families to irretrievable destruction.

Such is the enemy, and such the system against which we are now contending; and this in a tract of country of vast extent, respecting which we are certainly not possessed of any accurate geographical information.

We have already admitted the justice and necessity of the war, and we likewise willingly admit the policy of a vigorous prosecution of it. It is right for our future security that we should strike such a blow as may soriously alarm the Government, and cripple its future power; we are fearful, however, that the plan of operations that has been chalked out is more extensive than is strictly politic. The apparently intended measure of marching to the capital will immediately convince the enemy, however erroneously, that we aim at the entire subversion of the country; and what brave and energetic people would tamely submit to such an indignity? Whatever may be the unpopularity of the present Government, we should undoubtedly excite by such a course the determined and vigorous hostility of the whole mass of a warlike population, and this would involve us in difficulties from which we might not be able to extricate ourselves. The conquest of the Burman empire we believe to be as little intended by the Indian Government as the force employed would be inadequate to such an undertaking. Is it prudent, then, to excite the patriotic feeling of a whole people, when our utmost object is to weaken the power of the nation

by stipulating rigorous terms as the price of a cessation of hostilities?

We think it probable that our armament may prove successful in obtaining possession of the capital, should such a course be really intended; but this capital, let it be remembered, is situated in the heart of the country. and in the centre of a populous province. On arriving, therefore, at Amerapoora, our difficulties will not be over. The Burmese, consistently with their ordinary practice, will probably devastate the country, and harass us continually. They will wish us joy of our empty conquests, and dare us to a further prosecution of them. Under such circumstances, situated as we shall be at an immense distance from all our resources, and with nothing really effected, shall we be in a condition to dictate terms? On the contrary, will not the very mention of terms be construed as an act of submission, and invigorate the hostility of a powerful foe?

It may be intended, however, that our armanient should proceed no further than Prome, and this possibly may not be more than prudent. By the conquest of that portion of the Burman empire which formerly constituted the kingdom of Pegue, we shall have, struck a serious blow against the haughty nation which had provoked our vengeance; we shall be near to our supplies, and be able to assume an attitude so imposing as may compel the Burman Government, assailed as it will also be in its northern and western provinces, to accept the terms we may think it right to dictate.

And now, what are the terms it will be most for the interest of the Indian Government to propose and to insist upon?

We hope and trust that it is not intended to keep in our own hands any portion of conquered territory. Such a course, instead of adding to our security, will probably involve us in future and expensive wars, by extending and thus weakening our frontier. There is a far more safe and

efficacious mode of reducing the power of the enemy; a mode we formerly hinted at, and which we have reason to believe is intended to be carried into effect by the Indian Government. By restoring the former independent governments of Assam and Arracan; by taking these and all the mountain states in the north into our strict alliance and protection; by menacing the signal vengeance of the British.

power in the event of any future acts of aggression on the part of the Burmese; and by assuming the character of mediators in all disputes, we shall reduce the power of the Burman empire within its ancient limits, and teach the haughty cabinet of Ava to observe in future a respectful demeanour towards a Government, whose national attength it has hitherto despised.

CHINESE DESCRIPTION OF RUSSIA.

(Estracted from M. Khaproth's Account.)

THE country of the O lo szu (Russiano) begins to the north of the Kalka, near the river Tchookoo (Tshikoil It extends on the S.E. to the banks of the Gerbitsi, and thence it stretches along the northern declivity of the mountains of Khinggan, as far us the eastern sea; there it borders on the government of the He loong Kinng (river of the Black Drugon, or Amoor). In the west it borders upon Europe, and in the S. W. on the country of the Toorgoot (Kalmucs of the Wolga) and the Dzon-gar: to the north it extends to the sea. Its distance from the Chinese capital is 20,000 lee. The road by which its tribute arrives at the imperial residence passes by Kiaktoo (Kiakhta), then across the country of the Kalka, and enters China through Tchang keen Kazoo.

The country is situated in the extreme north; it is difficult to say whether the ancients knew it. Under the Thin and Han it was subjected to the Heaving-noo. The king of this people, Me too, according to the Szu Kee, extended his conquests in the north over the countries of Hoen yu, Khin she, Tingling, Ke kooen, and Sin lee, situated (according to the commentator of the above work) to the north of the Kinong-noo. These northern Ting-ling possessed the country of Making, and should not be confounded with the Ting-ling of the On

nn. It appears from historical documents that the king of the Hicony nu, Takee Takee, subjugated in the north first the Ookee, and then, turning to the west, the Kian kocen. Thus, it seems that the Kian kocen resided north of the Oo sun, and west of the Oo kee. The Ting ling lived still farther north, in the country now actually occupied by the Russians.

Under the dynasty of the Thang, the Ha kia era (Hakas), the Koo kee han and other hordes were found there.

The Ha kia and and the Kian kooen lived to the west of the Ee goo (Ooizoor country, to the north of Yan ther, and towards the Pe shan (White Mountain). They were also called Khin 180c and Kee kno. Their tribes were mixed with those of the Tiag ling. They formed the western border of the Hiong-noo. The Khina known were once driven out of their country by Takee Takee; and when they subsequently returned to it, they assumed the name of Kee kon, and received the honorary titles of He koo and He ko szu (Hekos). Their country was frozen, even in summur; in winter the snow accumulated in un extraordinary degree. The people were proud, robust, and tall, having carotty hair, fair countenances, and green eyes. Black hair was disliked among them, and those who had it were considered as descendants of the Ling. They had more girls born amongst them than boys. The water in the great rivers froze to half their depth. The people sowed various kinds of grain, such as millet, barley, wheat, &c. Their horses were tall and strong. Their prince was called Aje, in addition to his family name. He resided at Thing Shan (blue mountain). Thence to the camp of the Hose he was forty days' journey with loaded camels; 600 lee north of the camp of these flowed the Sian go (Selenoga), to the N. E. of which are snowy mountains. The country is full of springs. East of the Thring chan is the Kian, a river which is crossed in boats tied together. It runs to N.E., and after having received all the other rivers, falls into the sea.

The Kian Kooen were originally a horde of the Khiang, and their country belonged to the Theo khine (Turk's). In the east they have the Koo lee han, in the south the Too fan (Thibetans, who had extended their conquests far north); and in the S.W. the Kalo loo. In 1648 they did homage to the Emperor of China, who gave to their country the name of Kisa kooen foo, and placed it under the inspection of the military government of Yan jan, In 759 they were beaten by the Hoei he, who subsequently named them Ha kin see (Hakas), meaning in their language yellow or reddish faces.

The Koo li has lived to the north of the sandy desert. Their country produced many lilies.* They reared excellent horses. Their country stretched in the north as far as the sea. On crossing that sea, going towards the north, the days are so long, and the nights so short, that by putting a sheep's melt to the fire at sun-set, it would be done at the break of day. The cause of it is, that it is near the place where the sun sets.

Under the The Thang the Kian kooen dwelt to the west, and the

Koo lee has to the east, both on the actual frontier of the Russians. And the Chinese historian remarks, "We may find among the latter people, even now, many with carotty hair, white countenances, and green eyes; who seem to be the descendants of the Kian Kooen."

In the time of Yoon there were in that country O to zzu (Ocos, or Russians), Kee lee kee zzu (Kirghees), Kan ho no's, and the towns of Kinn tshoo, Eclan tshoo, and others.

The history of Youn says: "The Kirghees country was more than ten thousand lee from Ta too (Peekin) going towards the south. Their country was 1,400 lee long, and half that breadth. It was crossed by the Kian (Jenisei) in the N.W.; S.W. of them flowed the Opoo (Obe), and N.W. the Ya sin (Iyoos), all the rivers of the country uniting in the Anggaa, which flows towards the north into the sea. The principal productions of the country were line horses, and black and white falcons.

Angle is the recent name of a river near the Kirghees country, about 25,000 lee from Peckin, the distance to which, according to the history of the Thang dynasty, the country of the Koo lee han is placed.

Oo zzu (Oos) is the name of a river east of the Kirghees and north of the Upper-Jenisei. The word Han ho na means a large bag with a small opening, which is the shape of their country. It lies to the east of the Oo zzu, where the Kinn has its source. There are but two defiles by which one can cross its borders, and the country is covered with mountains, water, forests, and brush-wood, and the roads are very bad.*

The town of Kian teleco lay 9,000 lee from Peekin, in the south-eastern part of the Kirghees country, S. W. of the Kiaa, and N. of Mount Thoug-

Probably the folian marrages or Satenac, the root of which is caten by the Mongal, Tarkish, and Sammiede tribes who Inhabit the southern bericks of hibrin.

^{*} This description entirely corresponds with the shape of the country of the Oorlangklosi, a Samurede tribe under the Chinese domination, who lababit the banks of the rivers forming the Ken, or Upper-Jaiset.

loe. Ee has signifies scrpent; and it is said that it was so named from a large scrpent which haunted the neighbouring mountains before the foundation of the town.

According to the map of the sandy desert, made under the Youan dynasty, 3,000 lee from Ho ning (Khara khorin) is the lake Atshee lee (Adjeer); and 500 lee from these to Khian tsheoo, and the plains of the Kirghees. A thousand lee farther is a great marsh or lake.

During the reign of the Ming dynasty, China had no relation whatever with the countries situated be-

youd the sandy desert.

In the beginning of the reign of the first emperor of the present Mandshoo dynasty (about 1645), the Losha (Oros or Russians) had claudestinely seized upon the country of Yuksa, near the Heloong Kian (Amoor). There they had built a town fortified with a stockade, and tried to subjugate the Salons, the Dakhoors, and other tribes, who inhabit the banks of the Ergoon (Argoon), and Dringgiree (Tshikiri), near the Russian border.

In 1676 they sent an ambassador with the tribute. The emperor ordered him to take severe measures, in order that the Russians might keep themselves quiet. Nevertheless they still persisted in their attempts to subdue the Dringgiree country, and other parts. An army was then marched against them; they were reduced to sue for pardon. Our army returned; but they still remained, at Yaksa (called by the Russians Albazin).

In 1685 this place was closely invested by Sahoo, the general in chief of the Amoor. The following year the Isakhan Khan of their country sent an embassy to ask pardon for his crimes. They represented that it was by the lower ranks of the horders that these troubles were excited, begged that the siege of Yaksa might be raised, and that the frontiers should be clearly defined. The emperor agreed to their demand; and in 1689, a num-

ber of commissioners accompanied the ambassador Fe Yao to lo (Feeder Alexeiewitsh Golowin) to the place called Nibdahoo (Nertshinak). The course of the Gerbitsei, and the northern slope of the great chain of the Khinggan mountains, it was agreed " should form the border line. Thus Nibdshoo was the first place found on their territory, and Yaksa and the other districts remained to the empire, An inscription was fixed up on the borders of the Gerbitsee, bearing this stipulation. They were permitted to come once a year for the purpose of bringing the tribute and for trade; and they have ever since kept to the treaty.

In 1693 they sent back two fugitives, and the Lee fan Yoom (department for the affairs of the Mongols and other subjugated tribes) sent them a letter, in which they praised their conduct. In the same year the Tunkhun Khan aent the tribute and an ambassador. On receiving his credentials the emperor deigned to say to the ministers of state: "The Russians aend us tribute; it is an event which did not take place in antiquity. Their country is very far from my capital, and is said to extend 20,000 lee in every direction."

In 1700 pnother embassy came and offered presents to the emperor. The latter said: " The Russian country is very far from us; on the N. W. it is bounded by the sen. They are faithful and submissive to us. The Galdan, reduced to extremity, asked their assistance against us; but they did not even give them an answer. One of their former ambassadors regulated the frontiers. The country of Nibdshoo and its environs belonged to the hordes of the Boorats and Ooriangkhai. These hordes inhabit the forests, and occupy themselves with the chase of the zabelmartins. They are the aborigines of those parts; the Russians have subjected them by force, and have seized their country."

The king of the Oros in the Trakhan

Khan (a Mongol expression, signifying white king); he resides in a city called Maskowa, which is not very far from the north-west sen. This kingdom is said to have been originally very weak. Anciently the Oras inhabited the country of Keigeoo (Kiew). They afterwards increased their army, and attacked Sviesko (Sweden), which they partly conquered.

Under Iwan Wassieliewitsh they obtained assistance from Sweden, viz. 8,000 soldiers, and provisions; so that they were enabled to unite all the hordes, and spread more towards the north-west.

Their Khaus have reigned during twenty-three generations, or above 350 years. About 160 years ago they suized upon the territories of Kasan and Tobolsk, so that their country is now 20,000 lee long, and as many broad. It is divided into eight governments, * * * * * * *

Towards the southern frontiers of Russia are the Toorgoot, the Kharn Khalpa (k), the Khank and other tribes; also the Kalka, who are subjected to China. Towards the northwest it has about ten states, of which Sweden and Turkey are the largest, from whom the Russians have taken some of their border provinces, and thus considerably weakened them.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

The country is cold and damp, and has much rain and snow, and seldom fine weather. Mountains and rivers render communication difficult, and the forests and jungles are thick and dark. The inhabitants live in small houses and huts. They have burges and carriages for the purposes of travelling. Those who cut off their hair and beard are considered elegant. They put their hair in curls, and think that very fine. The common people take off their caps, and how before their superiors. Their clothes are made of woollen. They are fond of wine, but they are unacquainted with The brend is made of wheat

and barley; they cat no rice. They know how to sow, but they do not know how to clear away the weeds that grow in the fields. Those who reside near the river are fond of bathing, and are good awimmers. They have small and large coin in copper and silver. Their measures are different from ours: sixteen inches of ours make one foot of theirs; twelve ounces one pound; and one thousand paces one lee. They have no almanack; they are well acquainted with the seasons of the year, but they do not calculate the new or the full moon. They are strong and indefatigable people, of a proud and boastful disposition, and greedy to take other people's property. though they live peaceably together, they are fond of making a noise; but they seldom fight amongst themselves-They have a decided taste for singing-The punishments are very severe-They follow the religion of Frontino (Buddha). They fast four times a year, from the king down to the least of his subjects, and their fasts last several tens of days.

This curious description is followed by an account of the topography and productions of the country, said to be taken from the papers of one Toolershin, who was sent by the emperor Khun-hee to Thorgoot, and on his journey crossed a part of Siberia. It seems in general tolerably correct, and shows that the Chinese are pretty close observers. We have omitted it, however, for want of room. That part, indeed, which we have given will saffice to show, that the Chinese are not so indifferent to the state of other countries, nor so deficient in geographical knowledge, as has been generally supposed. We may smile at their blunders, and the confidence with which they assert things which we know to be positive falsehoods; but how many nations might smile at us Europeans, if they were acquainted with the silly or false views we take of their customs, manners, and religion, and at the ignorance

^{*} Tea was not in fashion in Russia when Khanglice reigned in China.

we sometimes betray in the history and geography of their countries? It is only by a general increase of knowledge that errors can be removed; and we may yet learn many things from the Chinese. They seem to be better acquainted with the early histories and movements of the nations and tribes of central Asia, than any other people in the world, and we have no doubt, that by a closer inspection of

their historical works, we shall diseover a solution of many phenomena in early history, even such as affected the western world.

We intend to give, in an early number of this journal, an account of the island of Formosa, as taken from Chiness books, which, we trust, will be found still more interesting than the present extract. Y.Z.

BURMAN MISSION TO COCHIN-CHINA.

Fire last mission from the Court of Ava to tlust of Cockin-China consisted of Str. G. Gibson, as chief, and two Burnaus, as second and third members. Their train, including interpreters, screttries, and servants, amounted to seventy pensius. Mr. Gibson is the son of an English gentleman, born at Madras.

Thi-kun, the Governor of Lower Cochin-China and Kambojia, received the mission handsomely, but the present Government of Cochin-China, from the very live, viewed the intentions of the ambitious Government of Ava with much distruk. They declared that they could see no benefit which could result from an intimate convexion between two people so remote from each other; and they had evidently apprehensions of alarming the Chinese and Siamese, their immediate neighbours, both of whom are known to entertain the strongest antipathy against the Burmans, whose restless ambition they have so frequently experienced,

After being detained nine months at Saigun, an unfavourable communication was finally received from the capital. This Burmese mission was not permitted to come at all to the Court. The presents which they brought, with the exception of a single ruby ring, were not received; and a war-vessel was directed to be immediately prepared to carry them back to their own country.

Upon this occasion a stronger reluctance has been exinced to enter into any close political connexion with the Court of Avaitan has been shown even in regard to any European author.—[Singapore Chronicle, April 20, 1824.

A THOUSAND CHRISTIANS CONVERTED TO MUHAMMEDANISM IN ONE DAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sin: The following is a translation of a singular story I lately met with among some Malayan MSS, which fell into my hands. It appears to be of Arabic origin, and was doubtless written to represent the Christians as incapable of defending their religion. It affords a tolerable specimen of the description of arguments by which the Musselmans, of this part of the world at least, attempt to demonstrate the correctness of their sentiments and belief. In conversation with the natives, many similar questions have been proposed by them, to ascertain the extent of my knowledge of the truth. The putting of these queries

into the mouth of the Christian doctor is a piece of Muhammedan chicanery; and as for the wonderful compde-grace, neither explanation nor comment is required. It is not improbable that the atory is designed to refer to the sect of Christians, formerly in Arabia, called Nazarenes. But the appellation is, in India, applied to Christians universally: hence the Malay for becoming a Christian is Mäsut Saräni, as for becoming a Musselman

* The Ambie word is English Namani, which,

Marsden says, properly belongs to the Christians of St. Therman (the Imilian spouts); but I apprehend it must have become current, by the means of the above-mentioned act.

is Masat Islam. The appellation ruhban signifies in Arabic, a Christian monk; hence it is probable that the church here alluded to was a monastery, and the chief ruhban an abbot; but the going at last to another church for a picture of the Saviour renders this somewhat doubtful. This circumstance, however, might be accounted for in the inaccuracy of the translator or transcriber. The copy in my possession is indeed so full of errors, that I found it impossible to give a literal translation. I have omitted many repetitions, and altered many forms of expression, which, had the piece been tolerably well-written, might have exhibited in no small degree the genius and style of the Malayan language, From this translation, which, though free, is faithful, these cannot be inferred, but it will serve in some measure to shew what is of more importance, viz. the ignorance, false notions, prejudice, and self-conceit the Christian missionary has to contend with among these people.

> I am, &c. C. E.

THE CONVERSION OF A THOUSAND CHEISTIANS TO MUHAMMEDANIAN

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

The history of Sheik Abayasidu 'lhistami relates that he performed forty-five pilgrimages, and that when he had completed the last, he stood upon the hill Arpar,* when he prayed and presented his adorations to the Most High God, humbling himself in his presence. Having finished his devotions, he said within himself, " where is the man who can be compared with me? Is there an individual in the world who, like myself, has performed forty-five pilgrimages?" Then giving himself up to intense thought, be became greatly affected, and said further within himself, " I have most assuredly flown from the concerns of this world : the

world is taking its own course, but I have turned my back upon it." He was at last completely overcome, and, standing upon the hill, cried with a loud voice, "O ye followers of Islam, who is there among you, gentlemon, willing to purchase my forty-five pilgrimages? I will sell them for a loaf of bread." Now there was a clever, sensible man upon the hill, and he took a loaf of bread and gave it into the hands of the sheik, who received it, saying, "for this loaf I will sell you all my pilgrimages." The man then inquired, " who will witness it?" The sheik replied, "the Most High God, and all the angels, and all the prophets, and all persons who are upon this hill, are my witnesses that I have in very deed sold you the whole of my pilgrimages for this single loaf."

As soon as the sheik land thus disposed of his pilgrimages, he descended from the hill, saying to himself, "for what have I sold my pilgrimages? I am now quite destitute; not a single meritorious action remains to me." He then contended with hidself whether he should eat the loaf; but receiving an impulse to refinin from it, and hasten immediately to prevent the religion of the prophet from fallings pray to the infidels, he threw the loaf away, and proceeded towards the city of Rome.

After travelling for some time, he arrived at a city called Kataniyah, where he met with a learned Nazarene, called a ruhbán. This man took the sheik to his house, where he remained unknown among the Nazarenes. After staying there threa days and nighta, he wished to remove, but felt extremely auxious to bring the robbin to a profession of the Muhammedan fulth; and it was the will of God that the ruhbán should address himself to the sheik, saying, "O sheik, what is your name?" To which the sheik replied, "toy name is Abayazida 'lbistami'; "I opon which the

5" A failer of progressive excellence "

Mount Arafar, which the pilgrims secend before, and generally after the product ceremonius of pilgrimage are performed, on the ninth and tents days of the Dhu'thaga.

^{*} Or it may be rendered a cake. The sheld offering to well lets pilgrimeges for this trifle is a small proof of the Musselmans believing they can perform works of supergrapation, and of his great self-conceit, supposing his could again perform what was expiration to his pilgrimages.

t There is, I believe, no city of this name in Arabia; the city of Catania, in Bielly, may prolably be referred to: it certainly would not be much out of the way in going from Mecca to Rome, although it may be proper to remerk, that when Rume is spoken of in any of the Malayan MSS. Constantinople is generally meant-

rubbán observed, " that is not a good name; had your name been Abdu'ssalib (the meaning of which is, servant of no idol*), it would have been excellent." The sheik then inquired, " and what may your name be, O rubbáh?" 'The rubbán answered, "my name is Abdu'lmesit;"+ upon which the shelk remarked, "your name is not a good one, if it had been Abdu'lladidf it would have been exceedingly good." A great solicitude then pervaded the mind of the sheik to exert his influence over the rubban to induce him to embrace the faith, and become a disciple of Muhammed-upon whom be the blessing of God and peace-whose disciples are infinitely better than all others. He hoped the Almighty would incline blas to change his sentiments, and prefer the religion of the prophet. He was at the same time stations to depart, but the rubbán said to him, " you are now in my home, and under my authority, yet I have neither embraced your religion, nor have you embraced mine; turry a while longer with me." And the sheik remained with him forty days.

After this the rubbin said to the shelk, " would you like to go to our church upon a feetival, that you may bear the discourses of our great doctor? for we have sages of confinent learning to imaruct us. When in their presence do not utter a word; after that I will embrace your religion; I will become a Musselman, and follow you, O sheik Abayazida 'lbistant." The sheik remarked, " God, and the proplet of God, who are acquainted with the converse of all creatures, are a place of confidence:" and then replied to the rubban, "I will witness your festival." The rubban said, " it is to the house of the great ruhban you will go." Now these rubbáns, riz. the Nazarene doctors, were a thousand in number, and renowned for their learning in every art and science.

The rubban then proceeded to give his instructions to the shock. "You had bester," he said, "put on a Nasarene last and neckcloth, and carry in your left hand a

modaf," and upon your headt the book of the gospel, and suspend upon your breast an idol, that you may not be distinguished from the Nazarenes." This threw the sheik into great perplexity, until a voice from the presence of the Most High God came to his mind, directing him thus, " O sheik Abayazida 'lhistami do whatever the rubbán desires you. Help from God, and a knowledge of the Most High, shall rest upon you. I will preserve you by my wisdom and power." The sheik then followed the direction of the rubbán, potting on a Nazarene hat and neckeloth, and accompanied him to the church, where he sat down with the decturs, who were very numerous.

The most learned of the rubbans now ascended the pulpit. His knowledge was pre-eminent, and his age 150 years. This was early in the morning, but he sat there till the can was high in the heavens without saying a single word. His tongue was utterly incapable of utterance. Percelving this, the Nazarene doctors present addressed him, saying, "O rubbán, we have seen among men no one who could Instruct us, from the writings of the fathers and the various mores of science, as thou hast done : has is it that you remain silent? what is the cause, what the reason that you now withhold your instructions?" The chief rubban replied, " in my opinion there is amongst us a disciple of Muhammed, who has confined my tongue, so that I cannot speak; my ideas are all gone: I feel that by his mysterious power I am prevented from uttering a word." Then mid all the Nazarene doctors, "where is he? that we may now hill him." But the chief rubbin replied, "we should not slay him unbeard; let him come forward and we will question him; if he is not capable of replying we may then kill him; but if he answer satisfactorily, we wal release him." Then all the rabbans. cried with a load voice, "O follower of Muhammed, sand up, that we may see thee among the numerous congregation." The sheik immediately stood up, at the

^{*} Literally, versus of the costs.

[!] The servant of Christ.

t A young myeast, or noview.

t These articles of appared are considered by the Masselmen as badges of Christianity, and Malays expect that if they become Christians they must adopt them. I remember my Moonshes show stated It as a serious objection against embracing the religiou of Jesus Christ,

Asiatic Journ. - No. 107.

^{*} A prover book or missal is here probably alluded to: the word significan book or writing.

[†] The most respectful way among the Mulays of carrying any thing, as rabing the bond is the most profound chekander the name word is used in both casts.

² A crockly is here unquestionably means, and it acrees, among other things, to shee the sajury Christianity has musalized from its currentions.

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same time repeating his devotions. The chief rubbin then addressed him, vaying, "O follower of Muhammed, I wish to propose to you several questions: if you are able to reply to them we will assuredly follow your religion; but if not, we will certainly put you to death." The sheik replied, "Inquirs of me what you please, concerning either revelation or tradition. The Most High God has the conduct of all his servants, and is thoroughly aware who fears him and who does not."

The rubban then proceeded with his queries; " O disciple of Muhammed," said he, " who is the one that has not a second, who are the two without a third, the three without a fourth, the four without a fifth, the five without a sixth, the air without a seventh, the seven without an eighth, the eight without a ninth, the nine without a tenth, the ten without an eleventh, the eleven without a twelfth, the twelve without a thirteenth, the thirteen without a fourteenth, and the fourteen without a lifteenth?" When the rubbin had finished stating his questions, he wept; and the sheik replied to him, "O leader of the rubbane, I will solve your questions." The rubbin desired him to proceed. The shelk then commenced: "there is one that has not a second, vir. the high and mighty God, who is one, nor is there another according to his word, 'declare thou, O Muhammed, that he who is God the Lord, is one!' The two which have not a third like to them, are day and night: if you wish another ceply, there are the sun and moon; and if another, there are Adam and Eve. The three which have not a fourth, are the three times a woman may be put away by her husband, after which it is not lawful for him to take ber again, although she is at liberty to be married to another man: if you wish another amwer, there are the Arnah, the Kursi, and the Kalam," the three greatest created existences. The four which have not a tiftle, are the four friends of Mu-

hammed, who are celebrated and approximate to him; these are Abubecker, and Omer, and Othman, and Ali, who by the will of God were his companions; if you require another reply, there are the four books, the Pentateuch, the Gospel, the Pealms, and the Koran. The five to which there is not a sixth, are the five seasom of prayer, according to the word of the Most High God, 'verily to pray five times a day is an indispensable obligation upon all the faithful.' The six to which there is not a seventh, are the six days in which God created the heavens and the earth. The seven which cannot have an eighth, are the seven days of the week : if you wish another reply, there are the seven beavens, the seven stones of the earth, and the seven regions of hell.* The eight to which there is not a ninth, are the eight augels which support the Arash to the day of resurrection; the cycle of eight years will furnish another reply. The nine to which there is not a tenth, are the nine months of a woman's pregnancy. The ten which have not an eleventh, are the first ten days of the month Dhu'lhajja, in which the devotions of pilgrimage are performed. The eleven which had not a twelfth, were in the dream of the prophet Joseph-upon whom he peace; -according to the word of God, 'he saw in his dream eleven stars make obeisance to him.'t The twelve which have not a thirteenth, are the number of moons in a year. The thirteen which had not a fourteenth, were likewise in the drawn of the prophet Joseph, who saw the sun, moon, and eleven stars make obehance to him. The foorteen which have not a fifteenth,

† This is, I pressure, a mirrake, as they would naturally refer the number elemen to the sheares of Joseph's dream, which, unlike his easy, made obtaining while his stond every expectably as they bring the start into the number listens.

^{*} The first engines the empyreus hoseous, and the account a chair or sear, shot is applied to the bower or claystathing houses a hope are railed the through of God, and are represented as being supported and guarded by suggles. Kiltars is a read or year, the one here almost to a that with which the decrees of God are registered, who which to of impositions size, and is self-wichied, performing its operations at the command of the Almighty. To these there greates of created extensions is fourth to generally added, etc. the 10h, or tabler, that deckales the writing.

^{*} The Malays, or at least some of them, have rather singular notions of the braveius. They suppose the three tower heavens to be transparent, over these the own passes during the day : the fourth they say is affect, and the san returns over that in the night; and I have been told with great gravity, that the can performs its journeys by means of 70,000 angels, whose tostant employment to to draw it; and as the days and nights here are of nearly equal length, there is [Bitlef] semeka for them to alter their pace. They suppose the earth to be a plain surface surrounded by Immenso hills, which they call the mountains of Kuf ; and that it has agree stories, and that the lower ones are inhabited by gentland cell spirite: but this, as well as the Musselman ideas of the seven regions of hell, are protty genetally known,

are the fourteen days which clapse before the moon is at the full."

Thus were the queries of the rubban answered by the sheik Abayazidu 'lbistami, upon which the rubban bowed his head to the ground, and raising himself again, axid, "these are right, O Abayazidu; but I will question you further." To which the sheik replied, "inquire whatever you please,"

The rubbén then demanded, " whom did the Almighty create from fire, and whom destroy with fire, and whom preserve in fire?" The sheik replied, " be whom God created from fire is the Devil; him will be destroy with fire; but the person he preserved in fire was the prophet Abraham-upon whom be peace."-The rubbán then inquired, "whom did God create from water, whom preserve in water, and whom destroy in water?" The sheik replied, "the prophet Adam and others were created from water; the prophet Joseph was preserved in water; and Pharoah was destroyed in water by the Almighty God." The rubbin next inquired, " who was made from stone, who preserved in stone, and who destroyed by stone?" and the shelk answered, " God created the camel of the prophet Saleh' from stone, preserved Askaba 'Ikahapit in stone, and destroyed by stone Ashaba 'Ifali." The rubbán proceeded, "whom did God create from wood, whom destroy with wood, and whom preserve in wood?" The sheik replied, " God created the rod of the prophet Moses of wood, destroyed the prophet Zechariah) by wood, and preserved in wood the prophet Noah." The rubban continued, "whom did God create from wind, whom destroy by wind, and whom preserve by wind?" The sheik replied, " God created the prophet Jesus from wind, destroyed by wind the people of Ad, and preserved by wind the prophet of God, Solomon-upon whom he peace." The rubban then demanded, " what immonse tree in the world is it that has twelve branches, and upon every branch thirty leaves, and to every leaf five fruits, threw of which ripen in the night and never feel the influence of the sun, while the other two ripen in the day, nor will they ripen In the night to the day of resurrection? amwer this, O disciple of Mulummed," The sheik replied, "that great tree is the year, the twelve branches are the twelve months of a year, and the durty leaves are the thirty days in a mently and the five fruits indicate the five seasons of prayer; Flutur and Asar, while performing, feel the influence of the sun; Sabuh, Maghib, and Eshay do not, nor will they to the day of resurrection." The rubbin next inquired, " who are the lying people that shall go to heaven, and who are they that have told the truth and shall go to hell, O follower of Mahammed?" The sheik replied, "the lying people that shall enter heaven are the brethren of Joseph, for they said that he was devoured by a tiger; and those who have told the troth, but shall go to bell, are the Jews and Christians: the Jews say of the Christians, that they are entirely destitute of religion, and the Christians say the same of the Jews; both of them tell the truth, but they shall both go to bell, according to the word of the Most High God, " the Jews have said the Christians have no religion, and the Christians have said the Jews have none, yet both read the book, and they speak truth, but they shall both be cast into bell," "

After this the ruthbun asked the sheik the following questions: "where in your body is the sest of the soul? what grave was it that travelled with its contents? whose blow first fell upon the ground? what did God create and afterwards enlarge; what did be create and afterwards inquire of? what woman did he multiply? what see extend? what hill increase in size? what night and what day did he lengthen? who went on pilgrinuge that was under no obligation to do so? what water was it

^{*} The story of the camel coming not of the rock to confirm the mission of the propert Saleb, is generally known.

T Respecting this and the following person mentioned there are some monderful stories, but I got learn nothing, except that they were anteditusians.

² This present is none other than the father of John the Baptist, who is represented at contending with his and arrend others for Mary, the amother of John is made the candidates all repaired to the rever Jurdan, into which each costs read; the man whose exect stood prependenter to the suter, resisting the force of the intrent, who to obtain the halp. Zachariah was successful; but his competitors meeting him in a subsequent day, beat him so with a stick, that he day in consequence. This they considered a judgment from God.

[•] It was to these people the propher Had was sent to reclaim them from idelerry; but they refused to acknowledge his mission, and were therefore destroyed by a but sufficient g wind,— Sole.

that neither descended from the sky nor arose out of the earth? who were prophets and not apostles, and who sustained both characters 2008

When the rubbin had finished asking the above questions, he stood still, upon which the sheik said to him, "have you my more questions to propose?" and he replied, "I have not another." The sheik then said. " I will answer every one of thom. Will thou believe on God and his apostle-upon whom he the blessing of God and peace." The rubban then replied, " if you answer them in a perspicuous manner we will follow you, and profess your religion, and do whatever you command us; but if you do not we will kill you." The sheik said, " with the permission and assistance of the Most High God, who gives both power and inclination, 1 will."

After the sheik had given all the answers, he again inquired, " in there another question yet remaining, O rubban?" The rubban replied, "there is not?" and, looking at the sheik, beheld in his eye a celestial effulgence. He then bowed his head, and was lost in meditating upon what the sheik had mid. The sheik intercupted him, saying, " you have asked me many questions and I have answered them; I will now propose one to you, if you are able to answer it you are perfect in your religion. The rubban replied, " inquire of me;" upon which the sheik demanded, "what is written upon the gate of heaven, which is also the key of heavon, and which alone can give entrance into heaven?" The rubbia was allent, upon which the Nazarenes exclaimed, "O chief of all the sages, thou bust proposed many questions to this shelk, and he has replied to them all; how is it thou dout not answer the one he proposes to thee? what prevents thee from replying?" The rubbán said, " whatever it may be, I have lost all capability of answering him."

They then said, "if it be thus, we had better follow him." To which the rubbin replied, " truly, according to our agreement with him;" and then addressing himself to the sheik said, " we have beard your realies, and will follow both your example and precepts." The sheik then informed him, "that upon the door of heaven is written the following confusion of faith: "There is one God, and Mulammed is the apostle of God;' which confession in the key of beaven, and that adminion into heaven is to be obtained by that confession alone." He then desired them to pronounce that confession, upon which the robbin, with five hundred of those present, embraced the religion of the shell, and became in truth the disciples of Muhammed-upon whom be the blessing of God and peace.

There mill, however, remained five hundred who had not embraced the faith; these said to the rubbin, "we have not united with you, nor shall we till we see further reason for doing so." Upon this the shelk inquired of them, " what is that picture of Jenes which you paint?" They replied, "we paint the likeness of Jesus in our churches." He said to them " inquire you of that, and if he be able to answer you to that effect, you are correct in your religion." They replied, " it never speaks." Upon which he said, "if I inquire of it and it answer, will you then fallow my religion?" They answered, " very good; we will go into the church, where you can inquire of it." So they all secompanied the sheik to the church, and when they had entered, he addressed himself to the likeness, saying, "O Jesus, son of Mary, heat thou said to all mankind, 'take me and my mother for two Lords besides the one God?" He then held the picture up in the church, upan which it shivered in pieces, exclaiming, " I have not said there are two Lords bishles the one God." " By God, by God, by God;" three times he swore to it, and added: " the Nazarenes have belied God." Now when this declaration of the picture of Jesus was beard, the remaining five hundred pronounced the confession of faith, together with those who had previously done so, and thus were the whole number perfected in the religion of the prophetupon whom he peace. They all then left their chairs and sat upon the ground around

^{*} There are a few of the quarter proposed by the venerable cabbin up a last effort in buffle the still more venerable shelds, but both queries and septice are. for the most pars, so delicultum, unintelligible, and indelicate, that I shall proceed no fearther with the farmer; and as for the latter, suffer it to any, that with all his asparity the shells would not attempt to usign a sent for the coul; that the travelling grave was the fish that awallowed Jonah; and that the water which neither, the carth her the, so a offended, was the perspiration which felt from the prophet's fingers?

the sheik. Thus they demolished their religion, as they afterwards demolished their church, upon the site of which they built a mosque. They moreover threw away their hats, and tore their neckeloths in pieces. A voice then came from the presence of the Most High God to the sheik, saying, "O, Abayasidu, thou hast broken the spell, but it was with my power, and not with thine own." At this the sheik was exceedingly rejoiced.

After this the learned doctors all said to the sheik, "thou art this day become our teacher and leader; conduct us to the grave of the prophet, that we obtain forgiveness of the sin of our infidelity."
The sheik replied, "you are my beloved brethren and friends; God will pardon your sins, and be gracious to you." The sheik and the chief rubban then departed for Mecca, where they visited the temple, and ascended the hill Arpah, and afterwards went to the tomb of the prophet and prayed, when the sheik implored the destruction of the religion of the infidels, together with their customs.

JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO SEVERAL OF THE NORTHERN PORTS OF SUMATRA IN 1823.

FEB. 27th. I sailed in Mr. Prince's schooner for the northern ports of Sumatra, that is, those between Tapanooly and Acheen, and chiefly under the authority of the King of Acheeu. I had long wished to visit those parts for missionary purposes, and was induced, for various reasons, to take the present opportunity, but chiefly that I might obtain the assistance of a Battak instructor, who would give me more time at less expense than the one I then employed.

29th. This morning at nine o'clock the schooner anchored off Baroos, the next considerable port to the north of Tappanooly, about forty miles distant. From hence is the grand pass into the principal Batta country of Toba. Hither the Battaka bring down great quantities of benzoin, which they barter, chiefly for salt. At ten o'clock we went on shore, and walked about four miles, through beautiful paddy fields, to the Malay campong, to visit the Tuanku, a chief of considerable wealth and extensive influence in these parts. On entering the campong, which is surrounded by a very thick fence of living bamboos, about fifty feet high, I was struck with the good appearance of some of the principal houses; their style of architecture was a mixture of Malay, Neas and Battak; they were built of wood, in many parts neatly carved, and roofed with attop. One which

had not long been finished, belonging to a Pangulu, or "elder of the city," could not have cost less, I should suppose, than 2,000 dollars. Arriving at the Tuanku, I was met at the entrance by the young prince, a sprightly lad of seventeen or eighteen, who conducted me to the end of the nudience-hall, a room measuring sixty feet by twenty, and like every other of the kind I have seen, uniting a certain kind of superiority with filthy meanness. The Tuanku soon made his appearance; and understanding that I was the white priest settled at Scholga, of whom he had often heard, he seemed glad of an opportunity of seeing me (which indeed was the case with many of the people at Baroos). I made him a present of a writing desk, with which the young prince was greatly delighted.

Before we had been sented many minutes, from forty to fifty of the surrounding chiefs came to inquire what the master of our vessel had brought for sale, and seated themselves around us. I distributed among them a number of Malay tracts and Testaments, respecting which they made many inquiries, and seemed pleased to obtain them. In maswer to the Tuanku's queries I endeavoured to explain to them the object of our settling at Sibolga and attaining the Battak language. All the Malays bere speak Battak, but only one, a nephew

of the Tuanku, can read it. On producing the tract on the creation, in Battak, the Tuanku requested me to read it. They evidently understood it perfectly well, which afforded me much satisfaction. I asked the Tuanku if he would have any objection to our distributing tracts in the numerous Battak villages of the surrounding hills under his authority: he replied, that he could have no possible objection. Our commander now told me that he wished to depart for the next port; but the Tuanku detained un to particle of coffee and sweetments, which were immediately introduced, the former in large dirty silver kettles, and miserably bad; the sweetments excellent, in great variety, and neatly arranged on silver trays. On departing he sent after me the usual present of a fowl and bag of rice. On the whole, I was much pleased with the interview.

The next considerable port to the north of Baroos is Sinkel, but as we had a favourable wind, and our captain did not think there was a prospect of doing much business at that place, he proceeded to Tanaman, where we arrived on Sunday, at 2 7, M. On drawing near this place, we were a little plarmed by seeing two native boats pulling off towards us, when we had no wind. Mr. Prince, knowing that this part of the coast was infested with pirates, had taken the precaution of ordering the jeremoody to load his guns and muskets off Sinkel. We prepared, therefore, for action, as well as we could, but happily our fears were unfounded.

This is the principal pepper port on the coast, several vessels being laden in it every year. The season is just commencing, and there are five ships waiting for cargoes. On going on shore through the surf, I had a very narrow escape from a watery grave, but was preserved by a merciful Providence.

Seeing the Rajah seated in an open bali near the landing place, surrounded by a number of chiefs, I approached him to pay my respects. He received me with distant politeness, and ordered me a seat by his side; but as he was dictating to his secretary, as well as entertaining the other visitors and attendants, I could not expect much conversation. I made several inquiries respecting the Battak Allus peoplc, who inhabit the interior, but could obtain for answer little more than yes or no. I soon perceived that my object was already known to him, and did not meet his approbation. 1 presented to him, therefore, a couple of Testaments, and a few copies of each of the tracts, which he received with indifference. I then withdrew, taking with me a good number of books for distribution in the Bazar. There I was soon surrounded by a crowd of such fierce, daring, and insolent people, each carrying in his hand a long naked dagger, and looking as if he wished to use it, that I thought my situation seriously alarming. A malim, or priest, now called me to his door, supposing me in quest of pepper. I told him my object was to distribute the tracts I held in my hand, a few of which I gave him. Whilst he examined them, such a crowd of people gathered round his door, among whom were many other priests, asserting that they had previously seen the books, and that our object was to overturn their religion, that he soon found it necessary to order me from his house; and I confess I should have been bappy of the assurance that only stripes awaited me. I took refuge in a neighbouring veranda, whither the crowd not being permitted to ascend, I felt more secure; but my alarm was again roused by discovering that the owner was himself one of the principal priests, and my most bitter opponent. He severely reprimanded every person that passed by with a tract, demanding of him whether it was his intention to change his religion. It was pleasing to observe, however, in the present instance, that opposition had its usual effect, of inducing many to request to see, and carry off, as by stealth, the books they observed to be

so offensive to the priests. Taking encouragement from this circumstance, I began to interrogate the priests respecting the writings of Moses and David, and the contents of the Koran, in doing which it was not difficult to expose their ignorance to the common people. This turned the tide in my fayour, and I had soon more petitions for books, particularly for New Testaments, than I could answer. The head priest now, therefore, made overtures of peace by requesting me to send him the whole Bible in Malay!

The country round Tarumun is very populous, and the quantity of pepper exported evinces that the villagers are in general more industrious than their Malay neighbours. In the town there are many rich native merchants, and consequently a numerous priesthood, and great depravity. The priests read Malay better than any I

have met with.

The Rajah's Malay secretary came to me a short time before our departure, and seemed disposed to be very friendly, his brother having been some time in our employ, as a teacher in the schools at Bencoolen. He shewed me the Rajah's house, near which were twelve others for as many concubines. His wife is of European extraction.

From Tarumun we sailed for Tanpat Tuan, about thirty miles further north, where there is a small Malay settlement surrounded with Acheenese. We remained here six days, to take in our cargo of pepper. The Malaya received the books which I distributed amongst them with apparent pleasure; but the cares and enjoyments of this life seem to occupy every thought and feeling, and moment, leaving nothing for God and for eternity. On Sunday I got a few people to listen with a good deal of attention, to as plain and faithful a statement of the Gospel as I could give them, and I felt more hopeful than usual that this address would be thought of another day.

After talking, on one occasion; for some time with the Rajah's Juretoolis, or writer, in the presence of many people, upon various subjects suggested by my reading, and explaining to them a tract, he told me very coolly, that he supposed I must have been a risau, or vagabond, in my native country, and banished from thence for life, or I never should have settled among the Battaks. For a moment I felt a little hurt to think that I was viewed in this light by those for whom I have sacrificed all that is included in "kindred, and country, and father's house;" but I immediately after took shame to myself for such feelings.

At Tampat Tuan I had the pleasure of meeting with the vakeel, or minister of the King of Acheen, who was proceeding down the coast to the several pepper ports, collecting the money usually paid by the several rajahs as an acknowledgment of their subjection to his Majesty's authority. I gave him some tracts for distribution amongst his friends, and made up a small parcel for the King. He requested me to accompany them with a letter "to give them weight," and to afford him an opportunity of mentioning to the King our engagements at Bencoolen, Padang, and Sebolga.

The scenery about this place, and indeed all to the north of Sinkel, is peculiarly pleasing. The lofty mountains, never trodden by the foot of man, but clothed with the finest timber to their very summits, are sufficiently near the coast to afford the admiring traveller, as the morning sun seems labouring to surmount them, a distinct view of the beautiful and varied foliage with which they are adorned. On a lower range nearer the coast are the pepper vineyards, which, though very extensive, yet when viewed in connection with these immeasurable uncultivated forests, seem but like the narrow border to the long full robe. The low grounds in the vicinity of the sea-shore are planted with paddy, sugar-canes, and other vegetables in use among the Malays. But alas! what a contrast is here presented, when we compare the moral with the natural scene. The Acheenese seem to be sunk deeper in vice than the inhabitants of any other part of the island. The most unnatural crimes are here universal, and committed without shame. From their very childhood they wallow in every vice, apparently without the smallest restraint from any quarter; in short, St. Paul's description of the beathen world, in the first chapter of Romans, seems hardly to reach the present actual state of these miserable people. The obstacles in the way of their melioration are also peculiarly great. They profess to have received the religion of Muhammed, and to believe only in him; but, with the exception of those residing at the principal ports, where there are numbers of Malay priests, the Acheenese, I imagine, know little more of Mahammedanism than that it countenances the vices to which they are most addicted.

Few of them, comparatively, understand the Malayan. They speak a language peculiar to themselves, but have no written character; nor have I been able to learn that they even write Achanese with the Malay character.

Previous to my visiting these parts, I had been used to consider the Acheenese as a tribe of Malays, and their language as a dialect of the Malaysa; but I find them to be as distinct from the Malays as are the Battaks, or Rajangs, or Lampongs, and their language to differ as wislely from the Malayan as that of any of the other original tribes of the island.

In their persons the Acheenese resemble the Battaks more than the Malays; like the former, however, they do not flatten the nose, and many of them have very fine open countenances.

From Tampat Tuan we proceeded to Muckie, a distance of about twenty-five miles, where we remained but an hour. There being no acknowledged Rajah at this port, the Jeus-moody requested me, before we landed, not to give any books till we were ready to depart, an such distribution might in some way cause us to be detained. I put a number, therefore, into the hands of a priest as I stepped into the boat; and as we pulled off I saw a crowd gather round him to examine his prize.

We now stood for Lubran Aji, with a fair wind, and reached that port in a few hours. The Rajair is a wellinformed man, and familiar with most of the Mulay books, I was disappointed in not finding him at home, but left a Testament, a hymn-book, and a few copies of each of the tracts, with his writer, who promised to deliver them to him on his return; I also distributed many amongst the priests and merchants. The Rajah's jurctoolis is an interesting young man. It gave me great pleasure to hear him answer with propriety and clearness some of the objections which the priests made against reading our tracts. He told me that he had been three years in Sir T. S. Raffles' coupley at Java. He spoke of that distinguished individual in very high terms, and intimated that he was sure Sir S. was a great admirer of their religion, as be took natonishing delight in collecting and reading Malay books.

Between this port and Acheen there are only two others of importance, Lusti and Nalabu, both of which it was the captain's original intention to visit, but the jure newady hearing that there was no market to the north for his goods, he resolved, after remaining here three days, to return to Tapanooly.—Five days' pleasant sailing restored me again, after an absence of twenty-two days, to the losom of my family, in better health than when I departed.

MEMORANDA OF A VOYAGE ON THE GANGES.

(Continued from page 375.)

November 11th.-Our anchorage last evening being close to a steep bank, the depth of water was considerable; and a wind springing up from the north-west thiring the night, produced a commotion in the river resembling the billows of the ocean, though on a much smaller scale. Towards break of day the wind abated greatly, and by the time we started on our voyage it was completely laid. We had nown full view of the Rajemahal chain of hills, which terminates by rather an abrapt extremity, about a mile from the water's edge. To that side of the Ganges we slaped our course; and my companion and myself landed on an extensive flat of sand, without a single blade of grees or any other vegetable growing on its surface. After walking upwards of a mile, we came to a spot where a few rushes and tufts of coarse grass shewed at least some capability of production; by degrees these signs of regetation increased, and we reached ultimately a complete jungle, composed of shrubs and grass that rose higher than our heads, and concealed each from the other's view. Our fewling-pieces being in bad order, though several excellent shots presented themselves, we could not take advantage of them. Of these one was real game, of the partridge kind, the first I had seen in the enuntry, apparently the same as bur English bird. We had now long precoded the budgerow, and feeling a little fotigued from our walk in the soft clay and loose sand, we sat ourselves down on the book, and quietly waited the coming up of our vessel. Excepting the company of parism, whose barking, occasionally directed at us, proved rather annoying, nothing occurred during our halt that was in the least interesting, or could divert to from thinking eagerly of the budgerow and breakfast. In almost any other altuation the view of a large river, with a fleet of boats passing over it, could not full to have produced a high degree of satisfaction; but at this part of the Ganges there is no prospect seen from the Rajemahal side, and the river itself, as before stated, has no particular intrinsical astractions during the day. It is only in the evening, when the sun has descended, and the fee-

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ble mys of twilight display the glitter of the waters without exposing their turbidness, that the Ganges becomes what its size and vanued imperiority would lead the stranger to expect; and it must be confessed, that then it fully realizes every idea which these qualities, contemplated in the abstract, can inspire. When our bosts approached the point of land nearest the hills we felt desirous to go on shore, that we might have a nearer view of objects so interesting to us after our long course over the dull, unvaried plains of Bengal. On learning that the village of Sacrigully, where it was the intention of the boat Mangee to come-to for the night, was distent only a coss or two, and that the road was quite clear, we resolved to proceed on foot, taking the servants with us and some refreshment, in case that should be required, from the distance, or any delay the budgerow might experience in arriving at the village. The road lay across a sert of peniasula, and was close to the eastern extremity of the hills. These hills are much loss clavated than they appear to be when seen from a distance; to which deception, it is probable, the general flatness around, and the fog which has prevailed for some days past, must contribute. The most elevated point of the ridge, I should think, does not exceed six or eight hundred feet above the level of the ocean; and they rank only with the secondary hills of Britain in this respect. No hills in that, or perhaps in any other temperate rountry, can match them, however, in the exoberance of their varied regetation, their sides being clothed to the summit with trees and underwood so thick set, that it appears difficult, and often impossible to ascend through them. Occasionally a taller and differently shaped tree rises out of the general dark shade, and gives a pleasing variety to the view. The general course of the range of the Rajemahal hills is from S.W. to N.E. speaking roundly; but from the northern side of the main one lateral ridges diverge, forming a number of beautiful projecting terminal points, and containing between them a wooded valley, which becomes narrower towards the bottom, and ends in a ravine at the angle

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made by the junction of the two talls. The vista produced in some of these cases is very complete, a tall tree or a clump of smaller ones constituting the extreme point on which the eye rests, fully satisfied, as it were, with the limited scene before it. We tripped lightly on shore, and had nothing less in contemplation than ascending the hills, and feasting our eyes with the extensive prospect which the ominence must afford: but in this matter we soon found we had reckaned without our host, and we had scarcely ventured a foot among the long grass and bushes, when our servants repeated from all sides " Roghsoprer"_" Hather"_" Soorer," and so many other names of terrific import, that we judged it advisable to defer our intended plemure until we could obtain an essurance of its being altogether tafe. The hills exhibit no bare rock; and I did not approach sufficiently near to their base to ascertain if there were any rolled pubbles, and their nature. The pathway from the landing-place to Socrigolly was very narrow, being scarcely sufficient to allow a team of exen to pass, and edged with long grass, which obstructed the view. We indulged ourselves, however, with a full gaze on the hill at each bank in the grassy border, and examined every object of natural history that presented itself as we moved along. Of those which attracted our notice the nests of the black unt seemed the most novel and curious. At a short distance we took them for birds' nests: each was about the size of a man's head, and constructed on the stems of two reads, near their summits, of dried grass and leaves. This out is larger than any I have yet seen, and appears to be no less active than the others mentioned. As we proceeded we were delighted with the appenrance of one of the wooded ravines, or valleys, formed by a side branch of the hills, which ran off more to the north. We felt a strong desire to ascend this branch, as it appeared to be less steep than the others, and the path to the summit not so much obstructed with underwood; but the old tale of the " Bugh" by our servants sounded in our cars each time we proposed it, and the appearance of a new character on the stage seemed to give con-Armation to their assertions on this point; this was the Davelman, followed by a Schumri, or guard, whose business, as we

understood, it was to defend him from Deceits and wild animals, the latter of which are said to abound in these forests, and have been known more than once to carry off the poor post-boy when unprotected. We could not help remarking the inefficacy of this Schicari's means to the end of his employment, as his whole armour consisted of a bow and a couple of arrows, which, one would think, formed a miserable defence, either against the attack of a strong man or a ferocious tiger; Towards Sacrigully the grass had recently been cut down, and we came upon a comparatively open country, having a field on one side, some hundred yards in brealth, terminated by the wooded margin of the hills and a flat of sand on the other, the river serving as its boundary. A beautiful view now presented itself in the hill which immediately overlooks Sacrigully, and a low ridge receding from it westward and to the worth: there the palm, towering above the other trees in its native bareness of trunk, and spreading forth its wisk branched leaves, gave a truly picturesque offect to the scene, and made it assume the Indian character, which we had almost forgot, from its resemblance to some of the wooded hith of our native land. Notwithstanding the rich and luxuriant display which the country presents here, it is far behind that land in general sitractions; and the scenery of India wants all those associated circumstances of netive life which form the principal interest in that of Europe. During the beat of the day few of the featherest tribes look abroad, or are allent, not even sounding the barsh notes they possess t but there are no musical birds that I have yet heard. comparable to the meanest of that description at home. Add to this defect, from the absence of the voices of the awart songsters, the insipidity of the flowering plants, which although beautiful as to colour emit no fragrance, and one may easily conceive how listless and rapid the most favoured spots of India must appear, to a person accustomed to European accnery; and this, too, without taking into account the influence of society. We have soldon been on shore in the neighbourhood of any considerable village, without laving demands musle upon our bounty by a tort of beggars, who are styled fakeers by our servants. These are in general sturdy fellows, well clothed, and ornamented with beads round their necks and waists of a larger size than common, and their beards are allowed to grow. They are not such men as I had conceived the term to express from the perunal of works on India, where the authors inform us that the fakeer is a devout person, and though supported by the gifts of his lay brethren, does not demand that support, which is not only voluntarily bestowed, but even presed upon him, from a high opinion of his sanctity. Those fakeers whom we met, however, had no regard paid to them by the natives, but, on the contrary, appeared to be despised in the same degree that our beggars are at bouse. Some oxen which had just been released from the yoke, and were led along the read by a mative, gave us an opportunity of remarking how intractable these mimals sometimes are: in general they move slowly and steadily, but they take occasional starts, and run awry for many yards from their proper course, to the great aunovance and vexation of their conductor. The appearance of a European is at once recognized by them, as well as by most of the other Indian domestic animals, and oever fails to disturb them. Close to the village of Sacrigolly, in one or two spots, the ground is cleared of the brushwood and shrubs, forming delightful little glades, that recall to the mind of the Englishman many much loved scenes of his native land. Here too, for the first time, we experienced a fragrance in the atmosphere, exhaled from the shrubs that surmanded the paddock, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the objects of the visual sense. It is surprising the influence impressions on the olfactory nerves produce under these circumstances, exciting, in proportion to their agreeableness, either the greatest disgrat or the highest feeling of pleasure. A beneyanckle, sending forth its balmy odour and perfuming the grove, goes farther to make us delighted with the scene, than all the other associated circumstances of still life which may be counected with it. Every one must feel the effect, although the cause be not always obvious and referable.

We arrived at length at the village, about two o'clock, having completed our journey much somer than we expected; but it was avident that the distance by no means equalled three coss, as we had been told on leaving the beat: It might have amounted to one and a half, or two, at the most. Sacrigully is a neat little spot, and in point of situation and scenery superior to any village we have hitherto seen on the banks of either river. The native population appears small, and there is only one bungalow built after the European fashion, which we were told belonged to the Company, but was not at present inhabited by any one. The site of this bungalow is extremely well chosen, being an clevated platform on the bank of the river, at a point where a sant of angle is produced by the jutting in of the land on the water. A fine green square lies immediately behind the house, and the steep, but not very high bunk and snody beach in front. Rising from the piece of ground behind is a small perpendicular bill, wooded completely to the summit, which is surnamuted by a Misserlman mausoleum, deemed highly sacred by those of this persuasion. The appearance of the bill with the building on the top at once attracted our attention, and we never stopped nutil we lead fairly seated ourselves on a raised brick platform at the door of the aususolem. There was nothing very interesting in the style or materials of this, being, like all the other Moorish structures, ornamented with corner turrets and arches, having denticulated borders. The toroli of the peer or holy man whose remains rest within its precincts is a small circular building, with a dome at top, placed within a zurrounding wall, which forms the complesions object from the plain below. In the inside of this circular erection is placed, in three platforms of different brealth, forming so many projections like steps of stairs, the proper tomb of the length of a man, and semicylindrical, with a breadth not exceeding a foot and a half. No attention appeared to be paid to keeping the walls. clear, and an air of neglect was compicuous datonghout the whole, very different from the condition of one we afterwards visited at the next village in our route. To recompense us, however, for the disappointment experienced from the state of the mausoleum, we were gratified with the finest view we had beheld since we set foot in Hindonston. The wide Ganges, the extensive plains before, and the Hajemahal chain of hills on each side, their dark unt-

brage beautifully contrasting with the reflection of the sun's rays from the river, formed altogether a prospect of the noblest kind, and filled as with a consentaneous impression of its sublimity. After making a repust on a little biscuit and brandy and water which we had provided, we walked about and surveyed the village until the arrival of the budgerow. I should have remarked, that while we were seated at the door of the mausoleum a great many notives passed us and entered the building, but stopped only a very short time, and we conceived they had been paying their devotions at the shrine of the saint, whose mortal mould was deposited within. Of these some were sepoys, and bore a cord, similar to the Brahmins, over their left shoulders; but what was the mature or object of their visit to the tomb we could not meertain. If Hindoos, as their insignfa appeared to indicate, it is not likely that veneration for a departed Mahometan priest formed any part of these. The bill at Sacrigully is composed of a brittle crumbling rock of the basaltic order, having a dark bloish ground as the principal matter, and interspersed in it many small points of a yellowish quartz.

12th. - This day's voyage proved eather barren of incidents, as we did not go on shore in the morning, and the banks of the river in our progress were destitute of trees and herbage. We were gratified, however, with a spectacle of much novelty, in the appearance of eight or ten alligators, which we passed on a shelving bank on the right side of the river. These animals remained as motionless as if they had been so many logs of wood, and each preserved his place relatively to his neighbour, without altering one inch of the distance during the whole time we observed them. This fixeduous seems a character of these creatures, and may be said to be in unison. with that of the stream they inhabit, whose dull banks and slow muddy waters perfeetly correspond with the lurid, unvarying respect of the reptile. Of some of these the lower half of the body remained immersed in the water, and the upper was conspicuous in the air, while of others the whole body rested on the dry sand, They did not exceed ten or twelve feet in length, and were proportionally broad, the back covered with dark scales, and the belly with those of a lighter colour : but

I remarked that the amout was pointed, and very narrow from the head to its extremity, in this respect differing from the single alligator which we saw on the island soon after entering the Ganges; their expression also was less ferocious, and indicated a less formidable animal. I fired two or three shots at them, which did not take effect; and had they struck, the reptiles would not have been injured by them, as the boat was too distant to allow an efficient shot. They sank slowly into the water from the sloping bank, and gradually disappeared: one of thom did not regard the shot, but remained in the same position all the time the boats were pussing. The dandles seem to dread these animals when they see them; yet they do not seruple at all times to go into the seater above their middle, and track the best when necessary. We had, however, a melanchely story told us of a poor man who was carried away by one of these monsters about eight days ago; at Sacriguily; but as the natives are so prope to exaggerate every circumstance which occurs, I am Inclined to doubt the truth of this parration altogether. It appears (if credit be given to it) that nobody was in company with the man; and the presence of their componions, I doubt not, gives a confidence to the boatmen, which they would not possess if single. We observed a bird of the gull kind standing within a foot of an alligator, and once it appeared as if it rested on his neck, without his being in the least disturbed by it. Whether this bird may not be a sort of appendage or attendant of the reptile, supplying perhaps same of his wants, or ridding him of unisances, as noxious insects, I cannot say; but it seemed on very familiar terms with the scaly herd. That the natives in general dread the alligator very little, we had a proof afforded to us, soon after passing those mentioned. A man and young lad swam completely across the river with a herd of twenty oxen before them, which, as well as themselves, must have incurred some hazard if these creatures were really so formidable as they are represented. The passing the river in this manner was somewhat new, and we gazed all the time with our glass on the animals, until they reached the opposite bank : a formation of and dividing the stream into two, gave them some remission in their exertions. There was something interesting in the way in which the man directed the oxen through the water, waving to the foremest with his stick, and pointing out their proper course. Advancing a little further, we perceived two more oxen, as we conceived, in the water; but they proved to be bulilloes, enjoying themselves in their favourite pleasure of immersion up to the neck. These animals were of a dark brown, almost black colour, longer tian the Indian ox, but more lank in proportion to their size, with a narrow long bead, and sharp piercing eye; their horns very large, slightly annulated, and turned back with their flat sides in front, both together making nearly a complete circle. The horns of the oxen are turned also back at the hase, but project forwards again towards the extremity; while those of the buffalo entirely incline backwards and outwards, the very reverse of the English ox. They made a peculiar low sound in breathing, expressive, as it were, of the great satisfaction they enjoyed.

We still kept on a line with the Rajenadad hills during this day's sailing; and in different parts of the less elevated of these I could observe the wood cleared away, and the interval presenting an oppearance of being cultivated, and bearing some kind of crop. When viewing these open spaces attentively, I saw a kind of but in the middle of one of them, and the appearance of a man at a short distance sitting quietly on the ground, his body being almost concealed by a tall plant which grew around. What the purpose of this but could be I was not able to discover until we reached Peerponity the following day, where we saw many similar erections in the cultivated ground, and were informed they served to shelter men who took their station in the field, in order to prevent the deer and other animals from committing depredations on the crop.

13th.—My sudden appearance this morning among the long grass caused great alarm to two poor Hindoo females, one of whom roared out most lustily on perceiving me within a short distance of her, and in the act of running in the same direction, for the purpose of taking aim at a waterfowl in the neighbouring mursh. The women generally run off on perceiving a European approaching, especially the younger ones; nor do they appear to

possess that degree of curiosity which is recknoed common to their sex, all the world over: they seem to be employed chiefly in the laborious office of carrying water, and other domestic drudgery. In passing the village I observed one of them busily engaged in pounding some material in a wooden mortar, with a pestle at least five feet long, and tipped with brass, which she moved up and down in a very regular manner. On inquiring the nature of this damsel's occupation. I was told she was nounding rice, which certainly appeared to me a most tedious method of effecting her object. The village which I allude to is named Peerpointy: It appears very populous, and, next to Rajemahal, is the largest we have seen since our entrance into the great river. It is no less pleasantly sitoated than Sacrigully, and, like it, is overlooked by one or two wooded hills, which form not its smallest attraction: of these, the principal is not so high and perpendicular in that at Sacrigully; but it is larger in extent, and has a much more elegant shrine surmounting it than the one described at that village. Here also are deposited the remains of a Musculman, who, to judge of his sanctity and importance when alive by the veneration paid to his memory, and the substantial offerings granted to the minister in attendance, must have been a person of great moral parity, and no small worldly consequence among the followers of the prophet. The wall forming the enclosure is lower love than that described at the other village; but it is more extensive, and ornamented with a pointed hattlement over the entrance. On the opposite side is placed the tomb in the centre of the enclosure, without any covering, and twice the size of the one at Sacrigully; but in respect of figure and design completely resembling that structure. The style of both the wall and tomb is very heavy, which even the addition to the former of the light Moorish battlement cannot remove ; but the whole is kept so clean, that it produces a very pleasing effect on the mind of the beholder. At one extremity of the tumb there is a round pillar in a niche, on which a small lamp burns day and night, for what object I cannot say. While our party were examining this structure, a number of the worshippers of the faith came to present their offerings to the

Padre, or Mussalman minister, which offerings consisted of pice, or a few cowries, in proportion to the means of the denor; and the priest in return prayed for their prosperity, and besought a blessing on them for their pions gifu. Mussulmans appear to form a considerable body in Hindoostan: their religious ceremonies, though not altegether so singular as those of their Hindoo neighbours, must certainly, some of them, excite the ridicule of the European, whose mind is not, like their own, under the transpels of a bigotted superstition. We passed a party of Missisteman in the village engaged in performing the last offices to a deceased friend: * the body was buried in the centre of a small enclosure, and a tumulus, as is customary, erected over it. Within the enclosure three people were seated, who watched constantly the consecrated spot-Alongside them there was a small lamp burning, and when we came up they seemed along to prepare for their evening meal. The enclosed space was kept very clean, and its protection appeared to form their sole care. On our approaching very near they made a motion to us, as if signifying it would be improper, and inconsistent with their rites, to suffer us to pass beyond the temporary fence. We were informed that they had watched the tomb after this manner during three days, and that they would continue to do so for seven more, in order that the ten after the new moon, required by the Mohammedan discipline, might be completed. This connection of the new moon with the religious observances of these people was exemplified in the conduct of our dandies the other evening, who, as soon as they perceived the crescentic luminary in the heavens, turned towards her, and made their salaam with the atmost devoutness, repeating at the same time some words, among which that of " Allah" could alone be distinctly heard. The rock at Peerpointy is much of the same nature as at Sacrigully, but harder and more compact; it is of a blackish colour, with many chrystalline points, and appears as if about to become a compound rock; it exhibits a number of power on its surface. The general aspect of the stone would incline one to pronounce it of the pamice, or lava kind;

but it is extremely heavy, notwithstanding its porosity. At the shore, no very regular stratification is visible; but the position, such as it is, appears vertical. A softer rock, which is in all probability of the same nature, but in a state of decomposition, lies over this harder one, on the elevation at the above, the position of which, in a general view, seems horizontal. On the neighbouring hillock, however, I found the same kind of stone as the forementioned at the shore, and even harder; it does not observe any regular stratification, but is thrown together in round pieces of great size. Limestone must also be found somewhere in this neighbourhood, as there is a sort of lime-work for its reduction to the quick state, and no shells are to be seen to furnish materials for the operation. The quantity made appeared to be small; and, being unable to understand the language of the people employed. I could not obtain the requisite information on this point. Besides the rocks mentioned, I met with a sort of brecchia in considerable masses, consisting of roundish red pebbles, embedded in a hard clayey medium. The appearance of the country beyond the first elevation on the shore is extremely pleasing for the extent of several miles, reaching to the summit of the hills. A few apots are cleared and cultivated, and bear at present a very promising crop. We found in the middle of the field a quall but, or erection for sheltering a chokewher (or watchman), to protect the crop from the depredation of the deer, and sented in it a poor wretched looking dwarfish old man, who informed us that the kills were inhabited by innumerable bogs, and that they often came down to posture on the crops during night. We saw also several sheds of the same kind, elevated on high poles, which furnished a more safe watchingplace, and afforded the man an opportunity of driving off the animals without any personal risk. A company of sepoya, whom we had first met at Sacrigully, again presented themselves to our notice at this village. These men are a better looking class of people than the peasantry in general; but off the parade, and out of the presence of their European officers, they appear to be subject to the same prejudices. and to follow the same customs as their countrymen in civil life. Their appearance below the trees, each man with his

^{*} This refers to the Mohattum, the celebration of which had been commenced.

separate fire and cooking apparatus, was particularly interesting, and gave us, for the first time, a specimen of Indian biromeking, from which we might judge what a spectacle would be presented by an army of seventy thousand (the number said to be now in the field), all engaged in the same occupation. Hitherto I have not observed much difference in the features and general expression of the people on the banks of the river, compared with those lower down the country. 'The only instance of a departure from the common standard in this respect which I have met with was that of three Shicories, who came up to our budgerow yesterday morning with some bows and arrows for sale. These fellows were not very tall, but stout built, and presented a peculiarly hardy appearance; their heads seemed larger than is commonly observed; their light were thicker, and their also nasi more expanded, approaching, in all these points, nearer to the character of the African than the Asiatic: their heads also appeared rounder, and their general complexion darker. Hesides bows and arrows they were armed with long clubs, which our servants very coolly told un they knocked men on the head with, and finished by literally bestowing on theta the edious epithes of Deceits.

14th.-We shall very soon become acquainted with the alligators. We passed ten or twelve of them this day, lying, as the former ones, on the sand-bank without motion, and prescuting the appearance of what I abould suppose an animal affected with catalepsy would exhibit. This extreine fixedness, as alluded to before, seems to give a character to the individual, but is perhaps equally referable to all the tribes of the reptile order, or at least to many of them, being only more conspicuous in the alligator from his greater size. Among the larger alligators to-day we saw several of the smaller size, and white colour, or dirty grey, which I imagine were young ones, not having yet attained their full growth. The eyes of these were much more prominent, and they appeared altogether like a large one skinned, so great was the projection of particular parts, and so meagre their general aspect. The appearance of a number of alligators at a distance is not unlike that of so many pieces of ordnance, especially when looking in different directions, an those reptiles which we saw

to-day, some with their tides, and others with their snouts to the water, the body being Immoveably fixed to the spot which they had first occupied. We have hitherto had demands made on our bounty, as hatfatties, by male beggan only; but to-day a female mendicant appeared on the stage with the usual instrument of sympathy, a young infant in her arms. The babe, which was held up in her arms to excite our commiseration, could not have exceeded a month old; and the unnatural-like manuer in which the mother exposed it tended rather to raise our disgust. At first we would not listen to her reiterated intreaties for money; but her ceaseless importunity became so troublesome, that we were glad to shut her mouth by a few pice which were thrown her from the budgerow. Some projecting rocks, and the white walls of a temple crected upon the summit of the adjoining elevation, attracted our attention, and induced us to go on shore earlier than usual in the afternoon; the rocks lie on the beach in large rounded blocks, detached from the elevated ground, to which, evidently, at a former period they had united. Twothirds up the mount is situate the temple, which is very conspicuous, from its exalted position and the snowy whiteness of its walls. I found it to be a Hindoo Dewel, and like all the other erections of a similar kind, heavy in style, and devoid of graceful proportions: it was a square, surmounted by a convex tetraceiral pyramid; the outer part, surrounding the building, was carefully swept; and in this several persons were standing, as if in attendance on the sacred edifice, and ministers of the deity whose image it contained. There was indeed apparently no image within the temple; and I saw only a black stone, in the shape of a jug, standing in the middle of a sort of brann excavated in the stone floor, from which a small channel extended to the door of the building, and seemed intended for carrying off the water made use of in their ceremonies. Around the stone were spread a number of flowers, and, depending from the roof inmediately over it were fastened several chaplets, and different ornaments on out of the rand of some fruit, or a similar material, which I concluded had been presented as a votivo offering by the worshippers of the god. In the wall of the temple were arched alches, like those of the Muserlaum tomb mentioned yesterday, but which did not contain any object. I may the images of some of their gods, carved on squares of stone, and placed against the rock in a sort of platform; these were sufficiently numerous, and from the similarity of the figure appeared to represent the same personnge. I connot give a correct description of this image; but its principal character consists in the hend-dress, which is somewhat like a Persinu bonnet, being small at the two extremities and large in the middle; the curs are ornamented with large ear-rings, and the arms describe a large curve. This god, the servants state, is Sinc, whom the Hindoos worship under the symbol of a black stone. As soon as we turned the point of land on which the temple is situated, a most beautifully varied and picturesque scene presented itself to our view, The river is here divided into two, and the hills which rise from the borders of the small branch in six or seven different points, and segurated each by a lower ridge, gave a character to the prospect we had not before beheld. These hills are the termination of the Rajemahal range, and, like them, are wooded to the summit, but of a much smaller degree of elevation. On the highest eminence, a tree rises much taller than my of the others, which at a distance appears like a round tower crowning the hill, and on most of the others are similar trees which seem isolated, and complete the conical figure of the whole,

15th .- We anchored last night on a small island formed by the division of the river, and in consequence of the absence of wood and the small number of huts, we were not disturbed by the usual yellings of the jackell. The wingest bugs, whose fetor annoyed us so much, have now disappeared; and, from without, we have only to complain of one nuisance. that has broken my rest for several nights past; it is a waterfowl apparently, which takes great delight in flying round the boats and emitting a shrill peaking noise. particularly hard, and grating on the car when heard in the still of the night. The rats, which form part of our own establishment, leave its small reason to congratulate ourselves on escaping from such maisauces without, as they make more noise than would disturb the soundest sleeper:

sometimes imitating the notes of birds, and at others the mewing of cats, or the squalling of infants, they produce a concert of discordant sounds, that sets at defiance any Dutch specimen of the kind ever attempted. After sailing along the island, we came again to the main river. On the left hand, immediately at the junction with the principal stream, there is an English-built house with many low buildings around it, which we concluded to be an indigo factory. On this side the conntry looks rich and well cultivated, and ever since we left Rajemahal has worn a very different aspect from what it did lower down, where the other presented an appearance indicative of fertility; now this is dry, burren, and sandy in its turn. We had entered the great river but a little way when we perceived two rocky islats in the distance, and in a short time we were abreast of them, opposite the village of Colgong. The mangee, or boot captain, declared that the hudgerow and the other boun would be endangered by approaching close to these falets, on account of the rocks which lay concealed below the water; and we were obliged to hire a best at the village for the purpose of visiting them. These islats, or rather rocks, produce a very pretty effect when seen at a small distance, with their large projecting blocks of stone, carmounted by tall trees, which the engle has fixed on for his abode. Their appearance on a nearer view is perhaps grander than at a distance, as the eye leaks up with astonishment on the masses of solid rock, piled one upon the other in all directions, and resting, in many instances. on a narrow and invisible base. We found, however, on getting nearer to them, that there were in all three islands, and that in the position in which we first beheld them the central one appeared to form a part of the upper. We first steered our burk to the middle island, whose height and general appearance was more striking than those of the other two. Besides the general pleasing and picturesque haracter of these spots, thus placed, like so many ginnts defying the power of the stream, we had another source of uttraction in the geological novelties which the trip promised to supply us with. The beatmen from the village first landing and showing the way, we pulled oil our shoes and scrambled after them, armed with hammer

in hand, and provided with a good Joe Manton, in the event of our falling in with any noxious animals. Respecting these, if we might believe our attendants, there was sufficient ground for appreheusinu; and they told us a story of a Captain - being killed in this very spot by a large serpent about ten years ago, and that his remains were interred in the adjoining island; the same serpent, they declared, still existed, and another which it had produced of equal size and ferocity; the length of the largest they stated to exceed three times that of my fowling-piece. This account, whether true or not, made us at least cautious in choosing our steps over the rock and amidst the long grass and shrubs; and so far in confirmation of it, we found the skin of a snake lying on the very first ledge we ascended, which, although large, was not to be compared with the dimensions they had stated. The rock on this island appeared to consist chiefly of gneiss, with some porphyry : the upper island is less than the central or the other; its general aspect is not so bold, and there is a path to the summit, on which is built a brick mansoleum of mean appearance. In the centro of the enclosure is a tomb, in which, die boaunen told us, the unfortunate Captain - was interred; but I rather think it is the bury. ing-place of a Mussulman, probably some priest. On the summit of this island, not far from the mausoleum, there is a sort of carved chair cut out of the solid rock, an one extremity of which a figure is sculptured, of the same appearance as the stone at the temple mentioned yesterday. There is more soil, and vegetation is more luxuriant here than in the other islands; and na noxious unimal, we were told, inhabits it. On the highest point of the lowermost island there is a small temple, mean and ruinous in its appearance, and close to it a hut inhabited. I suppose, occasionally by the priest, when he resorts thicker to perform the functions of his office: the temple contained the usual black stone, and was dedicated to the worship of Sisa. The rock of this island possessed more of the grantife character than of the others, and the gueiss was more distinctly stratified thun any I had met with before. Great numbers of pigeous flew from the different rocks as we approached them; and in the lowermed, an engle of the Osprey kind

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had taken up its residence, having built its nest on the only tall tree which grew there; this bird appeared very large with a white head and broast, and brown wings and back, as seen from the rock below. Having carried off specimens of the rocks and plants which we found on the island, we sailed across to the village of Colgons, where the budgerows were laying at unchor, and landed for a short time to survey the objects on shore. A European-built house, or bungalow, on the point of land, looked very well; but we could not command sufficient leisure to walk into the village, and the only thing that attracted my attention was a man parifying water on the beach, as it appeared, for the purpose of washing clothes. The purification was accomplished by suspending a cloth on two sticks at some distance from each other, the extremities of the cloth being drawn together so as to form a bog; in this bag was placed a quantity of black powder, and the muddy water filtering through it, dropped from the lower peri, and was received, as clear as chrystal, into a pot placed for the purpose. This powder, I am informed, is made from the seed of some plant (spinage?) burned, or rather reduced to the condition of charcoal by tlow combustion. The character of our danders (or boatmen), begins to appear by degrees: notwithstanding they were ordered by the manger to-day to get late the village beat and row us over to the island in the river, they could not be prevailed upon to accompany us until the promise of bushies (a present) was repeatedly made to them, exhibiting the same unaccommodating sort of temper as I laid experienced on board the Indiaman from England; and which indeed is to be found, in some degree, in all ignorant and unpolished men. The ploughmen of Scotland are, perhaps, as resusrkable for this unaccommodating spirit as any class of people on the face of the globe; and it doubtless arises from their being placed in the some circumstances to which seamen must necessarily be subjected. Living as a distinct body, without the humanizing influence of female tociety, whether at sea or un shore, will always be productive of brutish and unamiable manours.

16th.—The cold of the morning air is now very great; and is equally manifested by our ecusations and the thermometer.

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The poor daudies and servants shiver and creep towards the dying embers, or cover their bodies closely with such slender clothing as they powers; the herds of cattle too are always seen gathered together in the morning in a body, and appear to be no less affected by the cold than their keepers. The temperature of the atmosphere this morning was fifty-four. while that of the river exceeded it by nineteen degrees, being seventy-three, which, I confess, rather surprised me. The consequence, as may be supposed, of so great a difference is, that while the hand feels cold in the air, the sensation experienced by immeraling it in the water resembles that produced by the bot-both, and is extremely genial and agreeable. We had been looking out for Bhaugulpere for two days, and at hast our vessel was safely anchored there this afternoon. Blaugulpore, like most of the Indian towns we have seen, occupies much ground, and on that account seems larger than it really is; in the appearance of the bounes and general supect of the place, it is more prepossessing than most of these which we have visited in our progress up the river. Musculmus tombs form a conspicuous feature in the buildings. here; and as it happens that the festival of the Mohurrum is now celebrating, all who can afford it, light up and decorate those structures in a very gay and funciful manner. Ranges of lamps are placed in front of the tumbs, composed of plates of mica, and painted of various colours, also structures, resembling towers* of the same material, ornamented with figures of dromedaries, camels, and a fantastic one resembling a horse in the body and legs, with the neck and head of a fowl. I have som an edligy of the same figure made of bamboo and paper, but cannot conceive the object of it, or of what it is symbolical, These tembs have many of them a white cloth thrown over them, and, by way of eanopy, is another coloured cloth, sup-

ported on poles or strings, with fringes, which hangs immediately over the tomb, At the four corners of these which appeured to be most recent, I observed that a tall plaintain shoot, stripped of its under leaves, bad been placed in the ground for the purpose of ornament merely. In front of the many ornaniemed tower-like structures were placed a great number of small earthen pots filled with water, which, we were told, was delivered out gratis to any person, of whatever persuasion, who might demand it. In several of the houses, before which stood the ornamented structures, there was a man, styled Imuum, where sole employment appeared to condist in instructing the others; he was contionally repenting from a book some discourse addressed to his bearers, who, on their parts, listened with the greatest attention, and seemed deeply impressed with the truth and importance of his precepts. The number of tombs and the prevalence of Moorish architecture in general in the buildings, induced me to conclude that Musualmans are more numerous in Belar thun in Bengal. I find that it is usual here for the European Inhabitants to have fires in their houses by the first of this munth, and that the present season has furnished an extraordinary exception in the mildness of the womber, not requiring this additional comfort. We learned at Bhauguipore what I had suspected, that the story of the boutmen at Colgoog, respecting the unfortunate Chaptain, --- was alogether a falsehood; at least no such evant had been known to have occurred for twenty years back, nor was it understood that any serpent of the size mentioned inhabited the island in the river. I learned here that the population of the district is not increasing (contrary to what I have hitherto understood to be the case generally in India), the number of people at present in Bhangulpore not being greater than it was after the severe famine in 1799.

. Or Takens.

(To be continued.)

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

This contagious diseases which at from the east, different periods have desolated Eutrope came, with very few exceptions, or bales of mer

from the east. They have usually been introduced by Levant travellers, or bales of merchandize; but onetimes they have originated in remote corners of Asia,* and have gradually proceeded towards the west, depopulating countries in their progress, until their fury has been arrested by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Such was the frightful malady which visited Asia and Europe, during the middle of the fourteenth century, and which is mentioned by the chroniclers of the period under the appalling appellation of the Black Death.

It is recorded that it first broke out in China, in which extensive empire it is said to have destroyed about thirteen millions of inhabitants. Theuce it travelled through Central Asia. As early as 1346 this disease raged in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea and the Bosphorus, then in Armenia, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Greece. Genoese vessels brought it to Italy, whence it spread over Germany, France, and England, in which latter countries whole cities were depopulated by its baneful ravages. In London alone, 50,000 individuals are stated to have been buried in one spot. In Paris the exasperated mob demanded the massacre of all the Jews, who were accused of poisoning the wells.

In 1349 the mortality began also in Scandinavia, whence, or from Germany, it was conveyed to Pskow and Nowgorod. In the former city (says Karamsin, in his History of Russia) it broke out during the spring of 1352, and continued raging so terribly, that by the winter, not one-third of the inhabitants were left. The symptoms of the disease were the appearance of tumers in the soft cavities of the body, accompanied by spitting of blood; these were succeeded by death on the second or third day. It is impossible, observe the historians of the time, to imagine the shocking spectacle presented on this occasion. Youths and old men, parents and children, were laid together in the same graves; nu-

There were, however, some individuals who showed the most extraordinary magnanimity and self-devotion; they carried to the church, not only their immediate relations, but even strangers; assisted at their funerals, and prayed for their souls with generous fervour in the midst of the pestilential tombs.

Numbers fled from the world, shutting themselves up in convents, and bequeathing their property to the church; or by feeding and clothing the poor they prepared themselves by good works (following the tenets of the national faith) for their passage to eternity. In short, it was believed that the end of the world was come, and that no one would survive.

Under these circumstances the unfortunate inhabitants of Pakow invited the Archbishop Wassilij to come to their city and bless them, and assist them in offering up their prayers to the Almighty. This faithful pastor, disregarding every personal danger, instantly obeyed the call of his distressed flock. Received by the peaple with feelings of the most lively gratitude, Wassilij put on his sacerdotal robes, and taking a cross in his hand, he led the whole population in a solemn procession round the city. Priests sang hymns to the praise of God, monks carried the bones of their saints, the people prayed aloud; " and

merous families disappeared in one day. Every priest found in the morning thirty or more corpses lying in his church; and mass was read over the whole at once. But the church-yards soon lacked space for new graves, and holes were dug in the woods outside of the cities. At first, covetous individuals were found to wait on the diseased, in hopes of becoming possessors of their wealth; but as soon as it became evident that the disease was communiented by the touch, or in other words, that the property of the victims contained the sting of death, even the rich looked in vain for help; for even the son fled from his father.

^{*} The cholers meeting took its rise in Cachin Chion, and has now advanced up far in the Euphysics.

there was not a heart so hardened," says the chronicle, "but was melted into tears before the allsesing eye of the Almighty!" But death was not yet satisfied with the number of its victims; the Archbishop, however, but calmed the minds of the inhabitants of Pakow; tasting, therefore, the sweets of Christian submission, they awaited now more patiently the termination of their sufferings, which took place at the beginning of the winter.

"About the same time as at Pskow, the pertilence made its appearance at Nowgorod, and also in other provinces of Russia, where the numbers that died were immense. At Gluchaw and Bjetosersk not an inhabitant was left." At Moscow, the metropolitan, the Czar, with two of his sons and his brother, are known to have died about the same period, which makes it probable that that city suffered from this disease in common with the country in general."

Two observations have been made on this pestilence by the historians of all countries: 1st, that more young people died of it than old; and \$\frac{2}{3}\$, that wherever the disease had raged, the human race multiplied after it in a most extraordinary degree. Thus nature is ever on the watch to close the breaches that are made in any of her quarters.

In the year 1364 the pestilential disease visited Russia again. It was brought by travellers from Besdesh to Nishnynovegorod, Kolomna, Peressland, and Pshow, carrying off from 20 to 100 victims daily. This frightfal disease is described in the following manner: "A pain, like the stab of a knife, ran suddenly through the heart, shoulder-blades, or between the shoulders; the veins became burning, blood flowed from the throat, attended by a strong perspiration and shivering. In other persons tumors appeared

about the neck or hips, under the check-hones or breasts, or between the shoulders. The result was the same: unavoidable and speedy, but painful death."—" There was no time," observe the annalists, " to bury the dead; there remained scarcely ten healthy individuals to a hundred that were sick; the unfortunate victims breathed their last without any one attending them in their dying hour. Seven, eight, or more corpses were buried in one trench. Many houses became quite deserted, in others one habe perhaps was left."

In 1365 the malady broke out in Rostow, Twee, Tursok, and other places; in 1366 it desolated Moscow, In some places it ceased for a time, in order to return with renewed fury. Thus it raged four times in Pskow and Nowgorod, and twice in the districts of Moscow, Twer, Smolensk, and Rjasan. In Newgorod along [according to the German historian, Krauz), 80,000 individuals were swept from the face of the earth in the short space of six months. "The people," he relates, "fell down in the streets and expired in a moment; persons in health, engaged in burying the dead, died suddenly, and were interred in the graves they had just dug." Smolensk was visited three times, till at last (in 1387) five individuals only were left alive of the whole population, and these, in the words of the chronicles, "went forth from the city of death, locking its gates behind them." It seems, indeed, that from its first appearance in that ill-fated country (in 1352), it scarcely ever left it till about 1427, mowing down successive generations, and almost rooting out some of the princely families, under whose away the country at that period seems to have been divided.

The excessive virulence of this discase may be entirely attributed to the circumstance, that the people took no effective means for its cure wherever the malady raged, or against its recurrence where it had once disappear-

^{*} By this we are probably to understant that those who escaped the plugue, had previously described these cities from punit.—I'd.

ed.* Superstition was then at its height; prayers, fasting, processions, charities, &c. were resorted to as means to appease the anger of the Almighty, whilst the remedies which God had placed in their power were disregarded. But, unfortunately, it was not

This player was very destructive to the whole
of the old world; it seems, however, to have
duappeared at a much earlier period in every
other part of florope than in Rossia.

only in acts of piety that the superstition of a benighted people displayed itself: in those times fanaticism, the close ally of superstition, led them also to the commission of atrocities. The populace of Pskow actually devoted twelve unfortunate females to the stake, and burned them as reputed witches, in order, as they said, to propitiate a God of mercy! Y.Z.

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF "FRAGMENTS OF A JOURNAL," INSERTED IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

Ox the 6th of April, by the kindness of Mr. Warden, I was accommodated with a passage on board the Antelope, one of the Company's cruisers, commanded by Captain T. The party with whom I proposed to travel through Persia had preceded me in an Arab thip, but having had the good fortune to meet with Major M., an officer of the Madras engineers, who had long been employed in the country, and who politely invited me to join them, I could not regret a delay which ensured me under all reasonable probabilities, a safe, rapid, and agreeable journey to the frontlers of Russia. Our voyage was tedious, and were I to adopt the same mode of proceeding to Europe again, I think I should prefer ombarking in a private merchant vessel, rather than accept the very indifferent accommodation of the cruisers. They are safer, to be sure, being well manned, and commanded by experienced officers; but they are considered ships of war; and the traveller is at the captain's table by sufferance, and be is not certain of reaching his destination, for all the cruisers are under the senior officer of the Gulph; and it may so happen that a second passage must be taken, after paying somewhat exorbitantly for the first. This very nearly occurred to us .- We were sixteen days in crossing from Bombay to Muscat.

This latter place appeared to me to be remarkable for nothing but its extreme heat, and aridity of aspect; and though I landed out of curiosity, I rejoiced, for the first time in my life, when the signal-gun recalled toe to the vessel. The streets of the town are so narrow that a palanquin could not pass them; the bazars more

filthy even than at Bombay; the provisions bad and dear. To this list of objections to Muscat as a residence, may be added a more important one derived from the temper of the people, who are not remarkable for their civility to strangers, or their general amenity of deportment. It is not wise, therefore, to land unarmed, or to remain late in the town at night, even with this precaution. The imaum's police is not very efficient, and although the images himself expresses a high degree of consideration for the British name, he was not supposed to regard with much pleasure the erratic propossities of writers of journals within his territories. The Arabs are dirty in their persons. The women that we met in the streets were covered with long vells; an open net work concealing the features of the countenance, but enabling the wearer to see without being recognized. If this contume is adopted out of pity to the inflammable or tender-hearted sojourners of the desert, I suspect the precaution is quite unnecessary. Beauty in either sex is either very rare, or very carefully concealed at Muscat; and as most of the females are descended on the mother's side from Africans, much admiration cannot be expected from a cold inhabituat of the north. The situation of the town is commanding, and its defences from the sea appeared to be respectable: but what can be said of a country so entirely denuded of trees? I sailed from the Indian ocean to the entrance of the Persian Gulf, within sight of land for nearly the whole distance; and though I repeatedly examined the coast, I never once saw a tree, applicable from its size, to any useful domestic purpose. The inlabitants, however, are proportioned in number to the means of their subsistence, and are not likely to incresse in a country which agriculture has long since described. Many villages, however, yet remain, which, though ruined or only half inhabited, certainly attest the existence of a period when the energy of man gave fertility to those barren waster, and supplied all that nature has denied to them. Muscut is extremely unbealthy, and the opticalmia is so prevalent, that few of those who are exposed to the sun, and to the glare of the buildings in the town escape the disorder. Leprosy is not uncommon, but I did not learn that the natives had suffered much from cholera; the former disorder is esteemed contagious, and precautions are adopted to prevent any individual infected with it from having intercourse with the residents of the town. This fact is not undeserving of attention, when it is considered how frequently this complaint obtrades itself on our notice in every city of India. It is well known, that in England, charitable foundations for lepers were common as late as the reigns of Henry and Elirabeth, though the disorder is now of very rare occurrence, and may have been cradicated by precautions similar to those which I found observed at Muscat.

We sailed on the 20th from these arid and inhospitable shores; and after a pastage of seven days, during which we were constantly in night of the coast, both of Arabia and Persia, we landed at Ruscol Khyma, once the celebrated capital of the Joassanice pirates. This place is a very remarkable one; and its general appearance struck me as being different from the abodes of any of those nations among whom the course of my service has brought me. From the sea it might be considered a fortress of the first class, both as to its natural and artificial defences; but apprearly it, and the defusion ceases. Rusool Khyma is a miserable town; the fit abode of lawless violence and unrelenting crucity. It had lately experienced the law of the conquerer, and presented all those uppearances which proclaim that " grimvisaged war" lad been active, and that a abort period only had interrened since man and man had met in mortal conflict within in walls. On every side the remains of rained buildings, shattered doors, and

broken windows a weapons of offence and defence scattered profinely around us; walls which fire had darkened; all these met the eye, and recorded alike the valour of our troops, and the desperate resistance opposed to them. I entered some of the huts which are flat-roofed, and built of stone. Their appearance is therefore more respectable than those of Initia, but their interior accommodation is decidedly inferior, and every arrangement suggested very forcibly the mode of life pursued by the inhabitants, and the necessity of being prepared to offer instant resistance to sudden and repeated violence. The sea nearly washus the bastions, and a backwater, in which we found many of the Joassamoo prows, further protects the approach to the town from the high land of Ambia. There was no good water within the walls; and as this was to be brought from a distance, the town could not offer any protracted resistance against superior force. From the commanding officer we experienced much civility; but we were soon alarmed by a proposal made to us by Captain Mailliard, the officer commanding the Company's paval force, to remove to the Vestal, a much smaller cruiser, and one whose accommodations were calculated to suggest to us the distinction between had and worse; but this armagement was politely set aside at my request, and on the 1st of May we returned our voyage, and stood over towards the coast of Persia. Nothing could be more tedious or uncomfortable than this part of the voyage. The weather in the gulf, at this season of the year, is beyond measure het and sultry; and the north-east winds blow with such violence, that we often lost in one or two boors, all that we had gained in as many days; the sea also rocked our little bark so incessantly, that it was difficult to do any thing, but cut, drink, and sleep; and even these necessary operations were not effected with any pleasure or convenience. We passed close to the islands of August Kishme and Inderabla. I landed upon Khenn, and thought it the most pictoresque of the islands I had yet seen in the gulf. There is more vegetation; the trees are not stunted in their growth; and I observed some palms and lanyans which would not have diagraced the plaint of Hindoostan. The water on the island is bad, and I tasted it from several welfs to ascertain if none could be obtained that was not brockish, but it was all equally indifferent: I was particular in my inquiries. as I learnt that government proposed to obtain possession of Khenn as a naval station. I have not learnt if the arrangement has been carried into effect, but it appeared to me that Kishme or Angar would afford a more efficient protection to the trade in the gulf; and the pirates themselves were sensible of the advantages of the anchorage of Angar, which, by means of its channel, may be entered or quitted with either of the prevalling winds of that sea (south-east or north-west). Augur is altogether uninhabited, but Kishme once contained two or three large towns, and several villages; and some of these are yet in existence. But though the soil is good, the people neglect agriculture, and scarcely raise a limited supply for their own consumption. I add the longitude and latitude of Angar and Khenn, as some variation is observable in the muce : -

Angar.... Lat. 26° 40'; long. 56° 20'.

Khens ... Lat. 26° 30'; long. 53° 58'.

Angar bears from the great Quein
W. N.W., thirty miles from Rusool Khyma N., half distance sixty miles. Khenn
is about three leagues from the main land
of Persia.

On the 6th we fell in with H. M.'s ship the Eden, Captain L., and although the wind was blowing violently, and the sea very high, Captain T. went on board with the desputches. He found there Mr. B., the Company's resident at Bushire, to whom he delivered a letter from me, requesting information as to the possibility of landing at any of the towns of the Persian coast, so as to curtail the voyage to Bushire. Mr. B. informed me that I miglet land at Ashaloo, or Congoon; that the English name was respected all over the country, and that a letter which be enclosed me would ensure me attention from the chiefs on the coasts, and between any of their towns and Shiraux. I accordingly requested Captain T. to put into Ashaloo; and on the 8th, in the evening, we came to an anchor, fired a gun, and communicated with the shore. We were informed that I could travel with facility; that horses and servants were easily procumble, and that the road was an open one to Shiraus. My baggage was accordingly lowered into the shore-boot, and

Captain T. and myself proceeded to the town in the cutter. Our first disappointment, after landing through a very disagreeable surf, was occasioned by the delay on the part of the chief of the town in attending us, us it was already late, and Captain T. dld not consider the anchorage secure. We were informed that he was at prayers, and could not be disturbed, but after waiting half an hour, I walked to the mosque, accompanied by a vast multitude of the inhabitants, who, one would suppose, had never yet seen an Englishman. We found the chief in the musjeed; and I then acquainted him with the object of my landing, and desired to be informed of the possibility or otherwise of proceeding to Shirauz. I shewed kim also Mr. B.'s letter. His conduct contradicted the statement of that gentlemen's letter to me in every particular; horses, he said, were to be had, but at an enormous price; there were few in the town, and their prices, from one to two thornand rupees. One servant only could be procured, and all this after five or six days delay. I determined in consequence, to proceed to Bushire; and after experiencing considerable difficulty in getting off the baggage, which we were obliged to take off in the ship's boot, Captain T. and myself again returned to the cruiser, and thus coded my first attempt towards locomotion in Penda. I did not regret. however, that my plan was unsuccessful; Captain M. was ill, and unable to accompany me; and I was sure that a journey of 150 miles lay before me ere I could overtake the party, who had preceded me (as I learnt from Mr. B.) about ten days" march.

On the 5th we weighed and stood towards Cape Verdistro, and after experiencing violent north-west winds, which compelled us often to lay to almost under bare poles, we came to the anchorage in the open roads of Bushire on the 14th of May. I landed the same evening and proceeded to the residency, where I was received by Mr. D., a gentleman acting as Resident during the absence of Mr. —, and by whom I was fospitably entertained during the abort period that I remained in the town.

I now commenced my arrangements for my journey. By the advice of Major M. I assumed a military dress, and provided arms; and having nourished during the

voyage a patriarchial beard and most pugnacious mustachios. I had all the external appearances of the belligerent. A light camp cot, two trunks, a table and chair, and portmantent were all carried on four mules. I purchased a horse for my own use, and my fellow traveller having also completed his preparations, we determined to leave Bushire on the 18th. It so happened, however, that Major M.'s arrangements were not complete on that day, and I determined, in consequence, to make the first march without him; for we had already experienced great delays in procuring mules, servants, &c. &c. I thought (as I found afterwards to be correct) that, one march completed, our difficulties would coose. I left Bushire, therefore, early on the evening of the 18th, and proceeded to Alee Changee, a village distant about sixteen miles from that place. As the mules could only go a foot-pace with their loads, I did not reach the village until one in the morning; and my servants then provided me a shelter under a but which was made tolerably comfortable with skreens and perdals for my accommodation. I ought to add that I advanced my servants each a month's wages, as the rate of 20 respects per measure, and I engaged three, ear two personal attendants. and a cook. They all rode on mules, and received their food which was supplied from that which remained after mine had been provided. I was much incommoded by the heat at Alee Changee; and I found a difference of ten degrees Fabrenheit between this place and Bushire: at twelve o'clock the mercury stood at 110 in the but which I occupied; and I felt a bot whill which I had not before experienced among the islands, or on the coasts of Persia. The night, however, was cool, and at 7 r.m., finding that Major M. did not arrive, I resumed my journey.

I arrived at Beraajgoou about three in the morning; and established myself in a little gurden-house belonging to a Mr. B., which I found more comfortable than the but of the preceding day. The march, which was a long one datout twenty-five miles), over a very stony road, presented no objects of interest; and I experienced some pain from the inflammation of my eyes, occasioned by the best and dust. We met several large kufilias, both of cancels and mules, coming from Sheraux, and one of

them was so numerous, that I was detained nearly half on bour until it had passed. The appearance of the country is more pleasing then the immediate peighbourhood of Bushirer though the cultivation was evidently impeded by the pernicious effects of large quantities of salt, which were constantly perceptible on the surface, and which appeared to prevail throughout the low country of Dushtestan; the palm appeared to flourish; and some few regetables were procured, which, however, our sea voyage could alone recommend. I remarked that the mode of drawing water was the same as that in general use in the porthern provinces of Hindonstan; the bullocks being attached to a rope, at the end of which a large museuk is fixed, and the draught facilitated by causing them to move flown an inclined plane. The thermometer as yet gave no indication of an improved climate; it stood during the greater part of the day at 102.

20th.-After a march of about fifteen miles, I arrived at Dualkee, and proceeded to a large curryansemi, which, though spacious, was nearly filled with travellers like myself. I had undertaken this march in opposition to the advice of the people of Bernajgoon, who stated that the read was dangerous, on account of depredations of the Mahmensence tribes. My servants, however, and myself, were well armed; and though all the travellers we met on the road had matchlocks with matches ready lighted for action, we pasted on without molestation. The situation of Daulkee in picturesque: the town la placed immediately under the rugged and precipitous mountains which form the boundary of the Dushiestan; and in front of it, a plain of many miles is covered with extensive plantations of date trees, with frequent patches then in cultivation with barley, wheat, and tobacco. short distance from the town a stream rises from a rock, the water of which is very warm at its source, and from which is exbaled a strong and disagreeable sulphureous smell: from this stream, a substance resembling pitch, both in appearance and proporties, is collected in such quintities as to constitute a considerable and valumble export. The water, which is clear excepting when this bituminous substance floats upon it, I found sufficiently cool, when at a short distance from its source, to

admit of my bathing in it without inconvenience : it had a strong bitter taste, and on quitting the stream. I found that portions of the black naphtha had attached themselves to my arms and legs, which it was very difficult to remove. The thermometer, even at the source of the bot stream, stood at five degrees below the boiling point: in the little apartment of the caravanseral which I occupied it ranged from 95 to 100; I was glad, therefore, to wek the top of the building, where I placed my mattress, and elept till midnight, when the noise in the enclosed area below, the bells of the mules, and the glare of the lights used in the preparations for the difficult march which lay before us, obliged me to get up, and prepare like my fellow travellers for the journey. At about one in the morning I was joined by Major M., and a few uninutes after his arrival we joined the kalila of mules, and commenced the ascent of the steep and dangerous pass leading into the province of Fars from Daulkee. The road was tremendous, and as there were opwards of a thousand

mules in company, our progress was extremely tedious, and except for the moon, without whose light we should not have commenced the ascent, our progress could not have been free from accident. I was continually obliged to dismount and lead my home up the rocky and precipitous acclivity, and as some kafilas had been plundered by the marauding tribes that inhabit the mountains, I was compelled to make convenience yield to security; and for eight hours, during which time we remained on borseback, it was impossible to quit the main body, whose motions were slow, and attended by clouds of dust. I was in some degree consoled, bowever, for the fatigues of the night, by the beauty of the scenery which the morning gradually unfolded to us. The sun rose over the pass in unclouded majesty, and as each succeeding my of light struck upon the rugged and precipitous masses of sand and limestone, their summits were brilliantly illuminated, while their bases yet remained in the deepest shadow.

(To be continued.)

SACONTALA-A TALE.*

[The following short poem is extracted from a very elegant little work published by Mr. Ackermann, entitled "Forget Me Not;" and designed for Christmas Presents.]

1. THE BRANCH'S GIFT.

It was a day of joy and revelry, Of joy unfeigned, of revelry unforced, Through India's hundred realms; for Secontals, The beautiful, the noble, and the good, Th' imperial sharer of Wickrama's throne, Upon her natal morn kept holiday. Sylph-like her form, yet stately as the pine That grows upon the mountain-top and woos Heaven's kisses to its brow, her long dark locks Fell rich and ripe, like the vine's clusters, down Her snowy neck; her forehead high and pale Beneath the shade of those embrosial curls Rose like a throne; broad spread her soft smooth brown, And her long lashes shaded two sweet orbs, Which, black as night, yet brighter than night's queen, Showered moon-tide radiance round-and then her face-Oh! 'twas a thing for fervent bards to dream of-Bright and yet dark-not Europe's red and white, But the still lovelier glow of her own clime; All sun and shadow, like the burning close

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^{*} The original of this tole will be found in the parables of Dr. F. A. Krossman bee, translated from the German by Mrs. Shubert. It is searcely necessary to remark, that the unfortunate Queen of Prussia is here pourtrayed under the character of Sciencials.

Of summer's ave, yet 'twas a shadow like That which Love's wing o'er his own Psyche throws When he broods o'er her slumbers.

So the unt

Upon her golden throne, and all around Was joy and gladness. Some brought costly gifts And spread them at her feet, rare gems, rich fruits, Odours, and gold; and some looked up to Heav'r, And called down Brama's blessing on her boad. Her heart with gratitude and happiness O'erflowed, and feelings high and eloquent Spoke on her changing brow sometimes a maile Like lightning ran across her festures t then A burning blash would muntle o'er ber check, Sudden and beautiful as the sun-set glow Upon the Alps, when all their summits burn Like one magnificent evening sacrifice Before th' eternal throne; and oft a tear Gathered in her dark eye, but dimmed it not; Its brightness, like the glow-worm's lamp, seemed fed By that ethereal dew.

At length a Bramin
Approached the joyous throng assembled round
The palace gates, and in his hand be bore
A besket formed of plained rundes, filled
With flowers, and bordered round with simple mass.
The servants of the palace gazed in wonder
Upon the Bramin's gift. "And will be dire?"
They saked each other, "will be dore approach
The splendour of the throne with his rush basket
Bordered with crispfed mass?"

The Bramin passed

Undannted on to Sacannala's throne,
And placed his basket at her feet. "Behold,
Kind mother of thy people, this rush basket,
This tender mass, and these few simple flowers—
These are the produce of that distant valley.
Far from this gorgeous palace, where the feet
Walked in life's sweet spring morning; these, as those
Grew up beneath the showers and sampline there.
And these, thy sister flowers of that awest vale,
I offer up, no unmeet gift, to thee,
The fairest of them all."

Then did the Queen Bow down her gracious head, and cast her eyes On the rash basket, edged with moss, and unite Upon her sister flowers of that aweet vale. In gladness did the Bramin head his steps Back to his distant valley, Sail it seemed More beautiful and happy in his eyes. For he land gased on Secontals's smile.

2. THE DIAMOND.

It was a day of sorrow and of sight, Of heartfelt sorrow, and soul-searching sight. Through India's hundred realms, for Sacontals, With weeping and with silent prayers to Broma. Kept now her natal day. War's iron foot Had trampled on her realm and laid it waste. And even the sweet flowers of her native vale Felt its unhallowed pressure. Far from her Wickrama sought the fight; hegirt with foce He waged unequal and unprosp'rous war; His heavest and his trusticat fell around him, While treachery filled his camp, and ingrate friends Forgot the hand that raised them, and proved false And recream to their Lord. Therefore did tears Stream pleateously down Sacontala's cheek, And sighs and sorrow marked her natal day.

The Bramin came again. He bowed his head Before his sovereign's throne, "Fair Queen," he cried, Sorrow and suffering have not changed the hearts Of those who in my valley dwell; they still Cherish unaltered loyalty and love. To thee. No fragrant flowers I bring thee here; Trampled and trodden under foot, they strew Our valley now; but they will bloom again. More beautiful than ever, when the Spring, By Brama sent, shall chase away the clouds. That darken round us yet. Behold, I bring thes The rarest wonder that our vale produces, A diamond bright as India c'er beheld."

The Queen gazed on in allent wander, while The Bramin thus preceded: "While yet youth Umailied by a tear, and cloudless joys Sat smiling on thy brow, I gave thee flowers. Now has grief, like a sullen canker-worm. Enten the roses on thy cheek. I knew That thou wouldst greet thy natal day with tears, And tears are to the virtnous spirit like. The dew that falls from Heaven upon the blessome. Expanding their sweet leaves, and drawing all Their fragrance out. Thus Brown secrifices His favoration, and therefore have I brought that The noblest work of nature."

Thus he spake,

And reverently at Saconhila's feet
Laid down a casket of rich chony.
The fid unclosed, the precious gem flushed forth
A ray so bright, the faces of the Queen
And all her weeping maidens, who had stooped
To gaze upon it, suddenly became
Erightly transfigured, and their white breasts shows
Like waves that heave and sparkle in the sun,
While the sad tear down Sacontala's check
That stole, grew brighter even than her amile.—

In sorrow did the Bramin bend his steps Back to his distant valley; and it scomed Happy and lovely in his eyes no more, For he had gazed on Sacontala's tears.

3. THE TOWN.

Once more throughout the bundred realiss of Ind It was a day of joy and revelry;
Trumpets and cymbols filled the once sad vales With their awest minstrelsy, and from the hills Rose up to Brama sacrificial fires,
For he had blessed Wikrama's righteons cause With triumph, and the forman's has lisk eye Glared min on the penceful plains no more. The Bramin heard the abouts of victory And songs of peace—and gladness filled his heart. He bowed his aged face down to the ground And worshipped; then arese, and on his head Poured holy ontment. ** Ere I die," he said "I will behold the triumph of the just, And gase once more on Sacontala's smile."

Then with the fairest spring flowers of the vale
He filled his small rush basket once again,
And covered them with young shoots of the palm tree.
And of the olive, and with fragrant sprigs
Of tender myrtle—then in haste be turned
His face to the great city, and amidst
Th' exulting crowds passed on silently.

Joy on his aged features beamed seronely
As be approached the palace gates and saw
The servants of the King. "Open your gates,"
He cried, "that I may offer up once more
My gifts to the good Queen, for I have lived
Seven weary years a stranger to the world."
The servants gazed upon him as he spake,
And wept, and answered not. "Why do ye weep?"
The old man said, "and wherefore are your faces
Thus changed?"

"And art thou then a stranger here,"
They said, "and know'st not what has come to pass!"
And they showed him Secontala's tomb.

"Behold," they cried, "her beart is broken!" and
They leant their heads upon their breasts, and wept.

Then were the features of the aged man Glorified; and his eye gleamed like a youth's. He lifted up his head to How'n and said, "Do I not see immortal Brama's throne, And the eternal light that circles it? Do I not saile on Sacontala's smile Again, as on a cloud? tinged with the bues of morning she reposes, and looks down. Pure victim of her suffering country!—now She alines the priesters of celestial peace.—See, mainted spirit, these terrestrial flowers I dedicate to thee!"

Over the grave and flowers,—a gentle rustling Arose, and Brams had released his spirit.—

PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHENT OF A MILITARY SEMINARY FOR CADETS.

To the Editor of the Ariatic Journal.

Sin: Formerly writers proceeded to India at a time of life when they could have been little more than half educated, and were in no respect qualified to discharge the arduous political and legal duties about to be allotted to them; and moreover, without that previous knowledge of the native languages which is essential to a true acquaintance with the laws, customs, and manners of the natives themselves. Haileybury College has happily obviated such defects, rendering the future governor of thousands, and tens of thousands, qualified to rule and administer justice even before he has gone through a requisite routine of civil duties at the presidency to which he belongs. By dint of hard labour and close study, civil servants were able, perhaps, before the establishment of this excellent institution, to repair in some measure the deficiency of their original education: but still officers of engineers and artillery were seldom blessed with opportunities of supplying the want of more early instruction in abstruse branches of knowledge. I arrived in India forty-four years ago, and though I had received a university education, inclusive of some knowledge of mathematics, gunnery, fortification, and serveying, I found that a subsequent application did not bring me up to the standard of what I deemed the measure of the acquirements of an officer, aptly termed by the French "le corps de génie." Here again, the military institution of Addiscombe fortunately provides for the theoretical and practical instruction of officers of engineers and artillery. So far is well: but it is far otherwise when we consider the case of cadets of infantry and cavalry: these proceed to India from a grammar-school, and generally with a very imperficial know-

ledge of the branches of education essentially connected with their future profession.

We frequently bear it remarked by such as are not conversant with the subject, that a vonth who evinces no talent for the other liberal professions, may at any rate make a good officer in the army: in no station of life, however, is knowledge in almost every department of science more indispensably necessary than in the army. Cadets of infantry and cavalry rise to the rank of commanders of armies; and on their talents, natural or acquired, the future fate of India may depend. Practice and experience. nided by intuitive genius devoid of cultivation, have doubtless achieved acts of great military renown : moreover, uninstructed but sugarious military characters in command have not unfrequently been guided voluntarily by the counsels and advice of men of talents below them: but, on the other hand, where discretion and good sense have been wanting, the public service has in very many instances been seridualy injured by ignorance and obstinney, arising from defective education.

Enough has been stated to shew the necessity of providing for the early instruction of the class in question, in order to leave in the system of civil and military education of the East-India Company's service nothing farther to be wished for. For obvious reasons, however, the plan must be cheap and simple, as well as efficacious, and must not occupy much time at a period when active life ought to be entered on.

For whatever line of life a youth may be intended, if he belongs to the middle rank in society, he, of course, will receive a classical education, and will be instructed in French and geo-

eraphy: he will be taught arithmetic, inclusive of vulgar and decimal fractions, and mathematics, limited, perhaps, to the six first books of Euclid; dancing, and occasional riding, are matters of course. All this may be acquired before a boy attains the age of fifteen, and it is precisely at this age that the military and finishing part of his education is to commence, if he has been appointed a cadet of infantry or cavalry for the service of the East-India Company.

It would not be desirable, I think, to blend the neademy proposed with that of Addiscombe, as the course of instruction must be of a different and less scientific nature. Not nearer to Lendon than at least twenty miles, a sufficient building might be erected, or a suitable mansion purchased. The academy should be capable of lodging a certain number of cadets, ascertained by the average number appointed during the last ten years, exclusive of such as have been sent to Addiscombe. The academy should of course afford the usual accommodations to the musters or teachers, and it ought not to be in the immediate vicinity of any The rules and considerable town. regulations for its efficient government might safely be left to the judgment of the Court of Directors, tus well as the salaries of the masters, and the annual payments by the cadeta, A residence of two years would fully suffice for the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the various branches of instruction I am about to specify; and it would be highly desirable to have only one vacation, wis, in the summer, and that somewhat longer than usual. The cadets nominated for the different establishments in India should rank relatively according to the month and year of appointment. Every net of misconduct or delinquency, distinctly proved, should be recorded against the culprit, leaving it to the Court of Directors to punish. the offender by the loss of a proportionate number of grades of rank at

the arrival of the period of his proceeding to India; minor offences might be punished by extra tasks, impositions, or standing sentinel a double space of time: more grave and serious misconduct would cell for rustication, two instances of which, in addition to recorded previous offence against rules, might justly be punished by a loss of appointment. Conduct highly exemplary should also be put on record, and rewarded in such manuer as the Superintending Committee of Directors may deem expedient. A simple and unexpensive uniform, costing little more than ordinary habiliments, would be appropriate, particularly as mounting guard, or doing duty as posted sentinels, would enter into the physical discipline of the Seminary.

A mere outline of management is of course all that can be given here; the Court of Directors are most competent to draw up a proper code of regulations for an institution, respecting whose formation there can scarcely be two opinions, on the admitted principle that every nation possesses such an indispensable establishment.

The ground being thus prepared, we now come to the branches of the plan. I propose that the youths cuter at the age of fifteen, and remain two years. The degree of classical knowledge previously acquired may possibly be sufficient in general, and two lessons during each week will keep it up. Independently of valuable military publications in French, I have always found that language prevalent in the several countries I have visited; the endets should, therefore, learn it, and be required occasionally to converse in it, no matter how imperfectly; the Persian language, though the court and diplomatic tongue of India, may be left to future acquirement at leisure periods; but not so Hindonstance, the Lingua Franca required for immediate use on setting foot in the country. A thorough knowledge of minor tacties in the

amended work of Field Exercise, and of cavalry rules of discipline, must be inculented and practically explained. It is errogeously said, that " any thing will make a common cadet;" whereas he ought, from his greater liability to be called to command, to be at least some judge of the duties of engineer and artillery officers, whose places he may be frequently called on to occupy. Callets of infantry and cavalry, therefore, ought to possess a competent knowledge of trigouometry, practical geometry, topographical surveying, fortification, and gunnery. They can easily be taught to take the latitude by means of an artificial horizon, and the longitude by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. Algebra, and the abstruct branch of nuthematics, termed fluctions, may be unlitted. Drawing, as connected with topography and surveying, is requisite. Lectures on history, particularly as bearing on India, are very desirable. A stud of horses must be attached to the institution, in order to instruct the cavalryendets in their duty, and to teach the infantry future-officers to ride. Swimming is generally taught in foreign military academies, but most of the British youth acquire this useful art as an unusement.

What I have stated may perhaps suffice to form tolerably accomplished officers; and I am sure that all who, like me, have not been thus educated, will join with me in recommending to the Honograble Court so grand a desideratum as the institution I propose. The expense of its formation has hitherto stood in the way; but this ought not for one moment to be put in competition with the incalculable advantages that will accrue to the service, and to our Indian empire, which may be justly styled the brightest gem in the British diadem.

Yours, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S. There can be no necessity for detaching our cudets to Chatham to learn supping and mining, for the Company's officers are at least equally competent to the task of instructing in such arts, for practising which, the use of some rough and dry soil may be required.

Review of Books.

Reise zum Tempel des Jupiter Amman In der Libyschen Wüste, und nach Ober-Aegypten, in den jahren 1820 und 1821. Von Heinnich Freinerns von Minutoli. Herausgegeben von Dr. E. H. Toelken, Mit einem atlos. Berlin, bey Rücker. 1824. 4to.

Journey to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan Desert, and in Epper Egypt, in the years 1820 and 1821. By Banon de Minurous. Edited by Dr. Toelken. Berlin, printed by Rücker, 1824. Imported by Bohte.

Turne is scarcely any quarter of the world which has, within lare years, benefited more by the spirit of classical research than the southeastern shores of the Mediterranean. Egypt has been overrun with travellers of every rank, and indeed of every sex, for a French voyager* seriously complains of being pestered in his examinations of the pyramids by the presence of English waiting-maids. The result of this investigating industry has been a great many bad books and some few good ones. England has unquestionably maintained her fair station in the better class of these publications, in spite of the bounted pre-eminence assigned to the Description de l'Egypte by our Gallie neighbours; a work, we may venture

[.] Conta Perbin.

to say, is, notwithstanding the labour and expense it has called forth, unexampled for its imperfections and maccuracies. Germany, too, has more recently furnished her quota to the general mass of Egyptian knowledge. The expedition, of which the volume before us contains a parrative; has been much talked of abroad, and has excited considerable expectation. Several of the members have already published separate details, but the present volume must be regarded as the more authentic and official account, coming from the principal personage blusself, Baron Minutoli. We shall give as brief a notice of it as its importance will permit.

The original plan of Baron Minutoli's route appears to have been far more extensive than he was able to execute; it comprehended not merely the whole of Egypt, but likewise all Asia Minor, the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, and Southern Germany. To perform such a journey after the ordinary mode of German travelling would have required a very large portion of human life; and, judging from the German way of making books, how many goodly quartos would have been filled with the account? The present volume embraces only a small part of this stupendous project; it contains the Baron's travels over the Libyan desert, and an excursion into Upper Egypt. Its chief value is the account of Siwall, and the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, which have never before been satisfactorily described. Browne and Hornenman penetrated to Siwah, but they were prevented by the fears and superstitions of the Arabs from making any survey of the rains of that famous temple. General Minutoli, as we shall presently show, was more fortunate in this part of his enterprize,

The preparations and onthes of the expedition were of the most ample and complete kind. The Prussian Government sauctioned the under-

taking, and with a liberality which habitually marks its conduct in regard to the interests of science, famished the Baron with various scientific instruments, and appointed three highly distinguished professional men to zttend him. These were Doctors Liman (mi architect), Hemprich, and Ehrenberg (naturalists). Others were subsequently added to the number, and altogether we do not recollect any instance of an expedition more adequately and completely prepared for a scientific and learned survey. The result, however, has by no means satisfied our expectations.

Alexandria was fixed upon as the place of general rendezvous, and the Baron himself arrived there, from Trieste, early in September 1820. His description of the place is tolerably full, and yet not very new. Our literature is rich in Egyptian truyels, and of Alexandria little remains untold. Its first appearance on entering the harbour is by no means prepossessing. The houses are low, many of them roofless, and others in complete ruins. The walls are decased, and the groves of palm trees which once surrounded the city have been entirely destroyed. "It resembles," says the Baron, " a conflugrated town rather than an inhabited one." Nor was the interior of Alexundria much more attractive. Narrow unpayed streets crowded with camels, usses, and men of every complexion and caste, all exhibiting the marks of great misery and want. The public squares, unornamented, full of dust and sand, without trees or awnings to protect the passengers from the rays of a burning sun; carcases of famished animals to be seen in almost every street; houses in many places fallen down, and those that were inhabited, wretchedly built. Such is Alexaudria in the dry season; but when the miny periods commence, the streets are almost impassable, and the other disagreeable parts of the picture are immensely heightened.

Of the warlike capabilities of this place General Minutoli speaks more favourably. His notice of the celebrated siege in the beginning of the present century, is sensible and brief; but we cannot extract it. The classical antiquities of Alexandria consist of the famous Pompey's Pillar, and the obelisks of Cleopatra. These are sufficiently well known to the English reader to save us the necessity of any quotation. The catacombs near the town are curious for their construction and vastness, but they have not as yet been found to contain any other relies of antiquity than a few fragments of decayed mummies. General Minutoli obtained permission to make excavations for ancient monuments near the Rosetta gate, but his investigations were not attended with any great success; some ruined walls and a quantity of marble and glass fragments were all that he discovered. The country round Alexandria is singularly desolute. Our traveller believes that the completion of the great canal, which has been commenced by Mehemmed Pacha, will tend to change the character of the Alexandrian district, and render it fertile and produc-

The notice of that extraordinary man is not without interest, Obscurely born and carelessly educated, he has succeeded by the strength of his natural parts in resisting the power of the Turkish despotism, and in establishing a government independent in all but the name, and likely to be strong and lasting. His military abilities are very considerable, but it is for his internal policy that Mchemmed Pacha is most justly celebrated. Agriculture and manufactures have both derived from his care and diligence the prestest advantages. Ingenious men of every country are sure to meet with his protection and patronage, and what is more than all, his unremitting efforts for the general improvement of the country have sensibly succeeded in exciting the ancient Aciatic Journ. - No. 107.

and proverbial sluggishness of the Egyptians into something like activity. To the objects of General Minutoli's expedition the Pacha with his usual policy lent a willing ear, and promised the most liberal countensore; which he in some degree performed.

After providing himself with a firman,-letters of recommendation to various Arab sheiks, - a guide in the person of Scheik Hadschi, and a mimerous and well-appointed caravan,the Baron had to contend with many jealousies and hindrances on the part of the Europeans in Egypt before he could set out on his expedition through the Libyan deserts to Cyrene. All was at length achieved, and the carayan left Alexandria. Nothing can well be more tedious than travelling over an African desert. Our traveller had to encounter the additional vexotion of quarrelsome and faithless Arabs, and their captious and dishonest scheik. It is sometimes quite ludicrous to read the lasgentations over his own distresses, and his anger against Arab perfidy.

The Arab tower and ruins of Abousir (the antient Taposiris) were the first remains of antiquity which crossed the route of our travellers. The former the Baron believes to be part of a mausoleum; underneath it is a catacomb, hewn out of the rock, containing several chambers communicating with each other. Such, however, is its decayed condition, that no accurate notion can be formed of its original disposition. The account of what remains is not interesting, nor does the monument in any way illustrate the history, arts, or manners of former ages. Of the rains of Abousir he says:

The most considerable of these ruins belongs to a temple or palace, the general disposition of which resembles that of the monuments in Upper Egypt. The whole is of a long quadrangular form, with two columnar galeways in the frant, which is turned towards the north; they do not, however, as in general, extend the whole breadth of the building, but only over about half of the farade. The walls are

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formed of sand-stone, regularly hown, and comented with mortar; the sea-air has had such a destructive effect upon the stones, that in many places they have crombled away into mere sund. I had occasion to remark something very extraordinary bure, which was, that the smooth surface of the stone was often nothing more than a kind of hard shell, whilst the interior was a fine dust. No doubt this acted in a cover, but whether it retards or accelerates the crumbling of the stone I cannot pretend to decide; probably it has both effects but at different times. It preserves the stone so long as the moisture is kept out; but the moment it finds an entrance, the muby preventing the evaporation of the water, The same thing may be remarked in some of the German edifices of the middle ages; for instance, in the cuthedral at Cologer, the moisture corrolles the stone so much, that it peels off like teaves,

In the eastern and western walls of the principal edifice are two doors which are opposite each other. The interior is greatly decayed, and I felt a strong desire to make same investigation, but the Bedouins were averse to the labour, notwithstanding the offers of payment; even the orders of the School were insufficient to induce them to engage in it. I made a beginning with the old of our servants; but we discovered nothing except some strong foundation walls. Neither bieroglyphics nur sculpturn could I any where meet with; some wells within the building appeared to communicate with subterranean clumbers or hypogens. Dr. Ehrenberg endeavoured, by means of a rope, to penetrate one of them; but he found the bottom completely destroyed.

The only circumstance which enabled us to form any conjecture as to the age when this monument was erected, was the number of Doric capitals which were found amongst the mins. These are convincing proofs that the building could not have been created earlier than the Ptolymann dynasty in Egypt, and this is confirmed likewise by the absence of all hieroglyphics.

From the middle of the edifice a substruction wall stretches out for a considerable distance towards the south, which is, no doubt, part of the foundation of some destroyed partion of the temple. Beyond the walls, several subserrances passages are hi be seen, some of which may have been connected with the temple, and others probably kal to the catacomba. Subterranean apartments were probably a luxury in this torrid country, or imprepensably necessary to the preservation of provisions, Near the remple I found some small doing, but, unfurturately, none of the impressions were sufficiently distinct to cuable me to distinguish their character; further

on I uset with a great quantity of marble fragments, coloured glass, glass-mosnic, and several pieces of different kinds of carthen atensits. A comprehensive excavation would, no doubt, bring to fight many valuable reflex, and righly repay the labour and expense of it. I latter already expressed my regret at not being able to carry such exeavation into effect.

Not far from the principal ruins on the plain, are some other relies, which appear to have been part of a stadium or rivers. A little further inland, are some considerable stone quarries, which furnished materials for fioliding the temple, monument, and (no judge from the extent of the quarries), for several other edities. There is a curringe-way, cut in the rock, leading to the largest of these quarries, in a high, as at Pompeii, the traces of the wheels are will clearly discernible.

That these monuments belonged to the ancient city Taposiris, the Baron considers to be not a matter for question. The local topography accords certainly with the account of Strabo, and as it is not a point of any great importance, we are unwilling to contest the accuracy of his opinion. Ten centuries hence will it be of much moment whether a mass of shapeless ruins be ascribed to Highgate or Hampstead? This, we take it, is a. fair illustration of such disquisitions on the original names of unimportant fragments of past ages. Similar ruins, that is, ruins of just about the same degree of importance, were met with by our travellers very frequently in. their route. As they will interest none but the most inveterate scholars we shalf pass by them entirely.

The journey was made extremely unpleasant from the perfidious conduct of the Araba, and it was at last found necessary to divide the caravan, into two parts, one of which under Professor Liman, proceeded on to, wards Cyrene, the other with the Baron crossed to Siwah. His is the first full account we have had of this capital of the desert. Browne was there in 1792, and a French officer (Col. Butin) penetrated so far some years afterwards. Other advanturers have since visited Siwah in the train of the Pacha's atmy, but no one has

ever published any description of its remarkable antiquities. Siwah is a large town, or rather a collection of villages, inhabited by about eight thousand Arabs of a rude, turbulent, and warlike character. It lies in the middle of an ousis six or seven miles in length, and four to five in breadth. The easis is fertile and prodoctive. Its chief wealth is derived from a commerce in dates. When the Pacha was there he imposed a tax of 12,000 Spanish dollars on the inhabitimes. One mode of acquiring wealth with them is familiar to most of the people of those deserts-the plunder or guiding of caravans. Their administration of justice is uncommonly harsh for rude tribes: if one Siwaher kills another he is fined 1,400 dollars, or he may be put to death, according to the choice of the murdered man's relations. Theft is punished with cutting off the hand; rape with eighty lashes, a fine, and marrying the female.

Siwah was formerly inhabited by the Ammonians, a colony of Egyptians and Æthiopians. Here are the remains of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon. There are many other relies of antient architecture which possess much interest for the scholar and antiquary. The temple itself is called Umebeda by the inhabitants of Siwah. It lies in the midst of the small villages which cover the oasis. What remains of this temple is surrounded by a wall which is not so much concealed with earth but that its original plan may still be discerned. Its breadth is about seventy, and its length about six hundred paces. There is likewise an inner wall, but so sunk under the soil as to leave the traveller in doubt as to its form and purpose. The description of the Temple of Ammon is sufficiently minute, both with regard to the interior and exterior. Baron Minutoli has accompanied his notice with several explanatory engravings, without reference to which the reader could form no idea of the nature and present appearance

of the ruins; our notice, therefore, must be extremely brief. The bieroglyphics and sculptures which formerly decorated the edifice have long since been obliterated and destroyed from the outside. The inner walls, however, still present some tolerably well preserved specimens of painting. We must pass over the conjectures of the Baron and the learned dissertations of Dr. Toelken, editor of the volume ; the essay is absolutely weighted down by the mass of crudition with which it is encrusted.

In a palm grove not far from the Temple is that Fountain of the Sun which has been so much celebrated by the poets. After all it is a little pond of some sixty or seventy paces in circuit. The changeable temperature of its waters, which are warmer at night than in the day, appears, like all other natural phenomeum, to have been much exaggerated by the ancient writers. The Baron's solution is very rational: it is a warm spring, and the warmth is less perceptible during the heat of the sun. In the vicinity of the ruins are a great number of dilapidated catacombs, in some of which the Arabs have contrived to ax their habitations -a curious inversion of their original purpose.

The Arabs seem to have treated our travellers with much jealousy, and regarded their visit as one of an irreligious kind. Frequent disputes arose, and after five days' sojourn, the party set out on their return. They arrived at Cairo without making may discoveries or experiencing any adventures.

The most readable portion of the volume is the chapter containing a general description of the Libyan desert. It gives an account of the soil, minerals, productions, animals, and various tribes of its Arab inhabitants, accompanied with some judicious precepts to future travellers.

The description of Cairo is sufficiently copious, and though it contains some passages worthy of quotation, yet we enunot afford space for them. After a short stay, the Baron set out on an excursion to Thebes. The various rules of temples, monuments, and cities, which cover the banks of the Nile, Hermopolis, Dendera, Luxor, Karnak, &c. all come in for their share of observation. At Assoum his progress was interrupted by the divisions of the army waiting to ascend the river to Philoe. They returned to Cairo, and were present at the opening of the grand pyramid of Sakkara, which had been investigated by a body of workmen at the Baron's expense. This is the largest of thirty pyramids to which much antiquarian interest had previously attached. After a great deal of preparation, the opening was effected, and nothing of importance found to reward their industry or satisfy their hones. We have, indeed, many pages of architectural detail; but from such sources little useful knowledge can be eleaned. From Cairo the Baron proceeded to Damietta, and thence returned to Europe.

There is an appendix to the volume, which contains a variety of instructive matter. The chemical analyses of paintings and minerals appear to be very learned, and the vocabularies of the Siwah and Dongola dialects are valuable accessions to the curious branches of philology. Nor ought we to pass over without praise the matness of the plates and the elegance of the typography of this volume.

In expressing our general opinion of Baron Minutoli's work we feel ourselves constrained to say, that it is fitted for learned and scientific rather than for general readers. To the first class it will amply repay all their sttention, but it contains very little to recompense the other for the labour of perusing nearly five hundred quarto pages. The Gesmans, however, are proud of the volume, and their journals are filled with its praises. In our epinion, the areas value of Baron Mi-

nutoli's expedition mainly consists in the antiquities and rolls of paperus which he brought with him to Europe. Of these we are promised an elaborate account at some period not very remote.

Supplément à l'Histore Générale des Hous, des Turcs, et des Mongols. Par M. J. Senkowses, Professeur de Langues et de Littérature Orientale à l'Université Impériale de St. Pétersbourg. St. Petersburgh, 1824.

The object of this work is to give, from a Persian manuscript recently brought from Bucharia by the Baron de Meyendorff, an abridgement of the history of the domination of the Uzbeks in that country, from the year 1505 until 1709, and a continuation of the history of the Kamarezm, from the period of the death of Abu-el-Ghazi-Behader-khun until the commencement of the eighteenth century. The title of this Persian work is Tezkerci-mukim-khani. It was composed by Muhammed Journal, one of the secretaries of the prince who reigned at Bucharia in 1702.

Mr. Senkowski has translated this work by extracts, which he has nocompanied by various notes calculated to elucidate the obscure passages, to fix the orthography of the names of places which are mentioned in the original text, and to give an idea of the style of the anthor; we perceive by these notes, that the Persian of the Buchary chancery is mixed with a great number of Turkish expressions, and that these expressions relate, for the most part, to the art of war, or, to speak more properly, to the knowledge of things most familiar and most useful to a conquering people. We abridge the following ancedote from the translation of M. Senkowski:---A prince, as good as he was just, the Eman - Couli - Behadder khan, who reigned from 1608 until 1634, had confided to his son lebander hims the government of Tuchkeul, but some abuse of power committed by this

young prince occasioned a conspiracy in which he was killed. The Emone Couls, on hearing the news of his death, vowed vengeance, and marched with all his forces against the inhabitants of Tachkend; these latter resolving to act on the defensive, shut themselves up within their walls. The khan, in his wrath, made a vow that he would kill and slav until the blood of the Tachkendeans should reach his stirrups. He communded the assgult, the town was taken and delivered up to all the horrors of plunder, but after some hours of slaughter, the khan's generals, knowing the character of their sovereign, presented themselves to intercede in behalf of the remainder of the inhabitants. pelled on the one hand by the sacredness of his oath, and on the other by the sentiments of his heart, the khan knew not what resolution to take, when a judicial decision of the Emams came to relieve him from his perplexity; these interpreters of the Mussulman law decided that the khan would sufficiently folfil the conditions which he had imposed upon himself, if he caused his horse to go into a pan or vase, in which should be collegied the blood of those who had

fallen victims to his vengeance; they assured him that his conscience would have nothing to fear, since the blood would then rise up to or reach his stirrups; the khan eagerly adopted this interpretation, and the remainder of the inhabitants of Tachkend were saved.

It is equally to make known the spirit in which the Teskeric makim khani is written, that M. Senkowski has added to his volume the text of the third part of the work in Arabic characters; this text, preceded by a preface, written in the Persian language by himself, contains various particulars respecting the history of the Mawrenna, or Transoriane, since the epoch of Abu-'l-Mumin khan until that of Mukim, a prince scarcely known until that period : but the Bucharian historiographer does not fail to lavish upon him a pompous panegyrie. M. Senkowski terminates his trauscription by an epilogue, written also in Persian, for which he claims the indulgence of his renders.

This work is printed with considerable care, and it proves that oriental literature continues to be cultivated in Russia with as much zeal as success.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTEA.

The Agricultural Society held its regular meeting at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening the 17th March, when several new mambers were admitted, and much animated conversation and discusson took place relative to the objects of the institution. It having been deurmined to nominate two Vice Presideuts, in addition to the office hearers already appointed, a ballot was taken for the purpose, and H. H. Wilson, Esq., and Baboo Rada Klasat Deb, were declared duly elected. Dr. Carey, who filled the chair for the first time since the departure of Mr. Leycester, rose and addressed the Meeting, lamenting the absence of the worthy and respected individual, whose duties he was called upon to perform in that place, and declaring his own unfitness to succeed one whose exercious

had so mainly contributed to the prosperity of the Society. He felt a sincere disposition, however, to meet the wishes of his fellow members, and assured them that no endeavour should be wanting, on his part, to promote their common inferest. In order to ant the convenience of the Reverend President, more particularly with reference to his state of health, which, we are sorry to say, is at present very delicate, the time of meeting was changed from the evening to the morning, and it was agreed that the Society should assemble, in future, at half-past eight in the hot, and at 9 o'clock a.m. in the cold weather.

A letter was read from Mr. Leyesster, expressive of his acknowledgments for the recorded thanks round to him at the former meeting, and intimating his intention of proceening Agricultural Researches, and keeping up a communication with the So-

ciety during his residence in Southern Africa, That gentleman also forwanied to the meeting a translation of a native treatise on Agriculture, by Muter Jeyt Singh, which contains some apparently curious observations, mixed up with a good many absurd and fanciful spicculative notions. Directions are given for changing the size and colours of fruits, and medifying their flavour by the application of particular composts to the roots of trees : such as chunam in various proportions, &c. &c. Tigers' feet and the watery exudation from the temples of Elephants are also averred to have a powerful influence in altering the vegetable functions, and promoting the increase of the produce. Another native treatise on Husbandry was presented by Mr. Breton, through Mr. H. Wood. This, which is a much more voluminous production than the former, is at present being translated from the Persian, and may be expected to appear hereafter in the Society's transactions.

At the suggestion of a member present, it was resolved, that an application should be made to Government to have the public garden at Possah, transferred to the super-intendence of the Society. This extublishment, it is well known, consists of the finest exotic fruit-trees in India, and from the very flourishing condition which they exhibit, compared with those in other parts of the country, it becomes an object of the first importance, to preserve them from decay, and to keep up the establishment for the purpose of improving the department of horoculture in the upper provinces. We are, ourselves, well acquainted with the garden, and can speak to the merits of its produce, and when we tell our readers that even apples and pears, not much in-ferior to those of England, are reared there, and many of the varieties of stone fruit produced in the greatest perfection, we are satisfied they will agree with us in wishing that the Society's endeavours may be crowned with success. The lastiturn of the evening concluded with a letter from Baboo Bada Khant Deb, offiring some observations on the proceedings of the Society, and suggesting that the leastness of cultivation on the great scale should be more particularly studied with reference to the objects of the native mem-bers of the institution, and the improvement of hudwadry in general throughout the country. This is, no doubt, desirable, but the Society can do nothing further than publish such information as its worthy functionaries shall select as useful from the communications addressed to the Society. We understood that a notice or outline of the Society's intentions would be made public in the native languages, and as the funds of the Society are low, we beg to offer a column occasionally to

the Society for the reception of any notice. in English, and no doubt the native papers would do the same for the Persian and Hengalleo, in order to forward the object of this very respectable and useful institution. One of the native gentlemen present informed the Society that his friends in the Mafuscit were apprehensive that the object of the institution was to increase the government reuts; but it Is only becessary to my, that if such increase could be effected, it would as certainly increme the rent to the landland. This, in fact, seems to us to embrace, here no less than no home, the grand and primary object of the institution. We cannot coordinate this article without expressing our delight at seeing native gentlemen thus cordially uniting with European in the furtherance of measures beneficial to the rountry, and creditable to science at large, and the urts .- Cul. John Bull.

BOTAL SOCIETY OF ARLAS. In the last report of " The Royal Socirty of Arras, for the Encouragement of Sciences, Letters, and Arts," a memoir was read on the culture of dry or mountain rice, in France. This had been intraduced into the Lyonasis by Poirre, but was lost during the revolution, and once more introduced, by a young man who returned front a voyage to Cochin China. He was locky enough to obtain it, by smalth, from the rigilant guardians planted by the Cochin China government to retain the exclusive possession of it. By similar stealth, Polyre brought away the clove tree from the Moluccas, to plant it in the French African Islands and the colony of Cayenne. Thirty-two grains of the dry rice sent by M. Fodere, of Strasbourg, were sown at Arras, by the Prefect, in his garden, in October 1891. All the plants derived from them, bore the winter without accident, and were in flower in June 1822. On the 26th of July, the produce was 529 cars, containing the average number of 30 grains. And again, 51 grains sown in April 1822, sprang up well, but were not in flower till August, and the produce was only 105 ears, not so full as those of the outumn sowing. The spring crop of M. Foderé was more abundant; 32 grains yielded 450 cars. The plant is only in its fourth generation, in France, and it will require experiments on a large scale to ascertain the final results. The department of the Pas de Calais seems well adapted to it, and it thrives there, as well as on the lower hills of the Eastern Pyreneces, or in Cochin China. It is a must nutritions plant, intended by nature for the sustenance of civilized man.

SARTIONIAN BRICKS. Extract of a letter from M. Honore Vidal, Drogoman of France at Bogdad, written from Constantinople, 11th May last, to M. Barbié-du Bocago, Parisch

"I have had the honour to direct your attention in my numerous preceding letters, to my little collection of Habylanish andiquition, particularly of ranous tricks, to which Lattached a great value.

"I asuited myself of my last journey in Syria, of which my preceding letter has given you some account, to transport myself to Aloppo, from whence it was my intention to have addressed you, to request the favour of you to examine these autiquities, and to present them on my behalf to the Royal Library at Paris, as a respectful homage of my researches in one of the most celebrated countries of

antiquity. " To facilitate the transport of this collection. I inclosed the pieces of which it is composed in two cases, which I dencsited, on my departure from Aleppo, with my brother-in-law, Mr. Van Mancyk, Dutch Consul General, whilst I might be able to make some arrangement with you, air, respecting the formulities necessary to be fulfilled to enable them to reach their destination; unfortunately I am obliged to inform you this day, that this collection is reduced to almost nothing r tips terrible carthquake which imprened on the 15th of August 1822, having destroyed Aleppo, my two cases of antiquities have almost entirely disappeared under the rubbish, in the place where they were enclosed; this loss has been to me very grievous, but, having neved some things from the wreck, I have the honour to transmir you an account of them; they consist of, "Ist. A brick found at Box-Noured"

in June 1821, having an inscription of the

lines on it.

"2d. A brick found in 1817 on the rules of Babylan, bearing an inscription of three lines, at the bottom of which is perceived a cypher consisting of two letters.

"3d. A brick taken in 1819 from the ruins of Law, or the suspended garden of Babyluo, bearing an inscription of seven lines.

"4th. Another brick taken in the same rules, bearing an inscription of three lines.

" 5th. A piece of a very curious brick found at Babylon during my third journey, bearing an inscription of three lines on one of the sides of the thickness of the brick, and another inscription in the middle.

"Ith. A brick of a smaller size than the preceding one, bearing an inscription of seven lines,

" 8th. Besides the seven bricks above

recapitulated, and which are very well preserved except the fifth, I reckon eleven small pieces of bricks, of various tarms, containing upon them fragments, forming in the whole righteen pieces.

"The other pieces which I regret having lost are, let, a piece of perrified brick; 2d, some pieces of reed taken from the rains of Madjelike; 3d, in the ruins of Babylon, a piece of the tree named Athesi; 4th, a piece of a beam of the wood of the date tree; 5th, a brick with a Babylonian cypter; 6th, a stone with an inscription, which I found in my journey in Mesopotamia, in 1822."

KATERAL BUTCHY.

M. Covier has lately presented to the! French Academy of Sciences a report on the state of Natural History, and the vast increase of our knowledge in that department since the return of maritime peace, the details of which are highly interesting.

Plants.—In 1778, Linneus described about \$,000 species of plants. M. Drand-dolle has new increased that list to \$0,000.

Quadrupeds.—The number of quadrupeds was estimated by Bullon at about 300; already has M. Desmarcis enumered rated more than 700.

Fish: — M. de Lacipède, who, about twenty years ago, wrote the history of all the known species of fish, made them less than 1,500 in number; now the cabinet of the King alone contains more than 2,500, and they are considered but a small portion of what will yet be furnished.

Hirds and reptiles are numberless; the cabinets are crowded with new species

which are not yet classed.

Interest are brought from various climes to by thousands: the cabinets of the King alone contain already more than 25,000 species.

ENGLISH TRATELLERS IN APRICAL TO HE

It is probable that we shall soon receive some new and interesting details from the English travellers in the centre of Africa. A trunk was lately sent from Tripoli, in Barbary, full of manuscripts and papers, which is not to be opened till it urrives " at London. Dr. Oudney, after reaching Soudan, died from the climate, and Mr. 101 Toole also died of a fever at Kouka, in the kingdom of Bornoo. Major Denham and Mr. Tyrwhitt were both there last add May, while Lieutement Chapperton was ford proceeding alone through Soudan, beyond the Nila of the Negroes. These details and are contained in a letter written by M. wh Gravery de Hemse, Cancal Gent Al of Sweden and Norway, and Correspondent of the Franch districts this hearing ad dated, Tapalt in the West Apple 48 has

[&]quot;oth. A brick found in 1819 at Hilli, bearing an inscription of eight lines.

^{*} This may be the French way of spelling beer Nimage, i. e. the well of Nimage.

DECOVERIES IN ENTER.

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pache of Egypt in making geological researches, has discovered, in the desert cast of the Nile, on the caust of the Red Sea, and in the parallel of Syout, a beantiful little temple, of the looir order, with the following inscription on the padiment. " For the safety of our ever-victorious, absolute, and august lord, Casar, and for the whole of his house, this tentple and all its dependencies have been dedirected to the sun, to the great serales, and to the other divinities, by Epaphrodims. . . of Cause, Governor of Egypt, Marcus Ulpius Chresinus, being superintendent of the works under Procolnauns."

In the same tract, he came to a mountain called Gebal Dockara, or Mountain of Smoke. Its summit is covered with reads and paths heading to large quarties of antique red perphyry. He found intunense blocks, rudely chisseled, lying in every direction. Others, ready squared, lay fixed on preps that were marked and numbered. He found also an endless number of carcophagi, vases, and columns of large dimensions. Hard by were huts, or booths, in rules, and the remains of forges.

GREEK BENEVIATERS.

The following newspapers are now published in Greece:—At Missoloughi, the Greek Chronicle (in Greek); the Greek Telegraph (in several languages); at Hydra, the Friends of the Laws (in Greek); at Athens, the Athens Free Press (in Greek); at Parra, the Parra Newspaper (lo Greek). All the above, in computence of an arrangement made, may now be obtained by giving orders through the English Foreign Post-office.

EARTHQUARE AT MACAU.

On the 2d of January last, a slight shock of Earthquake was felt at Macao, at about seven minutes after twelve in the day; it lasted for the space of five seconds and although sofficiently perceptible, did not came any damage to the houses.

LOCUMEN.

There have been this year, in Galicia, some swarms of the locuse gryllus migratorius, commonly known in Asiatic Tartary, which have ravaged this year extensive districts in Bessarabia. Moldavia, and Wallachia. These unwelcome guesta appeared in the Buckowina and the adjacent circle of Canrhow, where they entirely covered large tracts of pastures and fields. Some of them even came to the vicinity of Lemberg. Fortunately the harvest was resped, and so they could not do so much damage. It is twenty years

since Gulicia was visited by these rapacions insects, and Germany and the neighbouring countries have not seen them since the year 17-48. The harvest in Gulicia has been formurable.—I Lemberg Grante.

TITEAU PAYIGATION TO INDIA.

It is now some time since we stated that the merchants of Calcutta had voted the sum of a lan of rupces (about £10,000) for the first person who should bring a venel, navigated by steam, to India, in a limited space of time. We now have the pleasure to ausounce, that a vessel is on the stocks, of upwards of 500 tons burthen, which is to be ready for sea in the month of December next. A supply of cools has been sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, for her voyage from thence to Bengal. From every calculation which has been made, it is expected that she will perform the passage in about sixty days; and this we think the more probable, not only on account of the superior facilities which steam gives to sailing, but also because the distance she has to traverse will be greatly less than that pursued by the ordinary route. At present the direction of the southern trade tenders it imperative on ships bound for India to pursue a course close upon the South American crust. Whereas, a ressel navigated by steam will be enabled to keep the African coast close aboard, and the very objection that applies to sail vessels, viz. that the land will have the effect of becalming them, is greatly in her favour, as there is no situntion to which a steam-bast salls to such advantage, as in a calm and with a autooth sen. We have no doubt that she will perform the passage within the time specified in the resolution for granting the premium.

BURDWAN PIT COAL.

The proprietors of the colliery have established depois for the vend of this article at the Albien Mills, Seebpore, and at Messers. Jessop and Co.'s, Clive Street, Calcutta. The price is half a rupoce per bazar maund.

PRESCH VOTAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The French papers contain a private letter from M. Duperre, Lieutenant de Veisseau, commander of the royal corvette. La Coqueste, now on a voyage of circumnavigation, which states, that after having visited the island of Otabeite, in the South Sea, he had quitted it on the 22d of May 1823. After further navigating in the spirit of his instructions, the corvette was moored in safety at Amboym, on the 27th of September following. At the latest date of the despatches, namely, on the 14th of October last, Commodore Duperre was making arrangements to visit Port Jackson, in New Holland.

DISCOURS OF A REST IS THE SPEED

Capt. Alex. Kenn, of the ship William Shand, in his payings from Port Jackson towards Torres Straits, on the 3d of April 1824, passed within 14 mile of the eastern edge of a dangerous reef, not before known, consisting of rocks and sandbanks, partly allows water, extending S.E. and N.W. about nine miles, and about six or seven miles in breadth. There appeard to be no soundings close to the reef, and he made the centre of its eastern calge in lat. 210 9' south, long, 1550 49' east, by chronometer measured from Port Jackson in a short run of five days. This reef is much in the way of ships which pass some distance to the eastward of the truck laid down by the late Capt. Flinders la his General Chart.

JAMES HORSDUBUR.

POREIGN MOCEN PARKE IN ENGLAND.		
Columbian	1829	£2,000,000
Disto	1894	4,750,000
Chile	1800	000,000,1
Bosnes Ayres	1894	1,000,000
Peruvian	1899 and	1694.1,900,000
Brazilian	1894	3,200,000
Spanish	.1821	1,500,000
Ditto	1823	1,500,000
Portuguese	1828	1,50(1,000)
Mexican	.1894	9,900,000
Danish		C00,000,8
Austrian		2,500,000
Prussian		5,000,000
Ditto		3,500,000
Russian		3,500,000
Neupolitan		
Ditto	1894	2,500,000
Greek	.1824	800,000

Total £47,815,000

Independent of very large sums invested in the French funds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The East-Judia Military Colendor (Part the First, and Part the Second); containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army. By the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar, Two large with the price £5 extra boards; or £5, 100, each Part.

An decrease of the Colony of Fon Disners's Land, principally designed for the mac of Emigrans. By Edward Curr,

Hig. 19mo; 54.

A Statistical Account of the Brilich Setthements in Ameralogia, including the Colomes of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. With an Enumeration of the Advantages which they offer to Etnigrams, as well with reference to each other as to the United States of America and the Canadas; and Directions and Advice to Enrignants. By W. C. Westworth, Esq. a native of New South Wales. A new Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 4r.

Historical Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Probable Results of the British Dominious in India. By John Baptist Say, Translated from the French. Sys. 2n.

Translated from the French. Svo. 2a.

Romann, an Egyptian Tale. With
Historical Notes of the Era of the Pharoads. S vols. post 8vo. £1, 10s.

Select Proverts of all Nations; illustrated with Notes and Comments. By Thomas Fielding. 18mo. 5s. bound.

In the Press.

A History of the Island of St. Reiener, from its Discovery by the Partuguese to the year 1823. By Thos. H. Brooke, Esq., First Member of Council of St. Helena. A New Edition. 8vo.

The Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Sumatra, consisting of the First Aciatic Journ.—No. 107.

and Second Reports of the Society, with an Appendix containing the principal Papers therein referred to, and also the Reports of the Education Committee and Bible Society. In one volume 810.

PRESCR.

Observations sur les Coduces Egypticanes, découvertes dans les Ruines de Memphis ; par M. Champoliion Figenc. Brochure in 8vo. de 11 pag., avec une planche.

Preparing for the Press.

Histoire de la Domination des Arabes et des Mouers en Espagne et en Portugat, depuis l'invasion de ces peuples Jusqu'à leur expulsion définitive; rédigée sur l'histoire traduite de l'Arabe en Espagnal, de M. Joseph Conde; par M. de Marlès.

CALCUTES.

An Attempt to elecidate the Principles of Maloyan Orthography. By V., Robinson, One vol. 800. stitched.

Oriental Magazine, Review, and Register, No. I. (A new series to be pub-

fished Quarterly).

The Higgledy Pirgledy Majorine, a Literary Sea Pie, for April 1824. (Monthly).

An Historical View of the Hindu Astranomy, from the earliest dawn of that science in India down to the present time. By the late Jan, Bentley, Mem. Asiat. Soc.

In the Press.

The City of Painces; a Fragment. The First Canto of Ricciardetta; from the Italian.

Peer Mohammud, the Maralist.

Busens Khun, in the Three Hunchbacks; and other Poensa.

Vol. XVIII. 3 S

Debate at the Cast-India Mouse.

East-Index House, Sept. 29.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day hold at the Company's Harres, in Leadenhall Street, for the jurpuse of confirming three resolutions, which had been approved of at the Court held on the 22d inst.

The minutes of the last Court having

been read by the Clerk.

Mr. S. Dinor said, that in the report of the proceedings of the last Court, one word occurred, which, in his opinion, ought to be left out. He alluded to the notice of the resolution relative to Mr. J. Marjoribanks, which, it was stated, laid been agreed to after "considerable" debate there was certainly no necessity for saying whether the debate was considerable or not.

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) said, he believed those gentlemen who were present on the occasion alluded to, would admit that a considerable delane had taken place; he, however, was not at all tenecious of the word no which the Hou. Proprietor

had objected.

The Chairson then stated, that the Proprictors were summoned to give their confirmation to three several resolutions which had been moved that day week; two of them had been ununimently agreed to, and, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to onter into any statement respecting them. The third resolution was agreed to after a good deal of debate; it was opposed by several gentlemen, and was argued, with much acuteness, on all sides, An Hon. Proprietor, not then in his place (Mr. Hame), had given notice, that, on this last question, he would call for the decision of the Proprietors at large, by ballot. As that was the case, he thought there was no need for him to experiete on the subject t he had a very marrow duty to perform, and should proceed to move, " that this Court continue the resolution of the General Court of the Thi inst., ap-proving the resolution of the Court of Di-rectors of the 7th July last, granting a pension of £300 per amount to Mrs. Franklyn, formerly the without of Major General Stevenson, of the Madon Establishment."

The motion was carried unanimously,

The Canisman said, that according to the order of precedence, the question of the grant in Mr. J. Marjoribanks stood next for consideration; but as that grant had been opposed, and as he wished to give every opportunity to such gentlemen an inght be desirous to discuss the antiject more fully, he would now proceed to the resolution, appointing Mr. R. M. Leels,

purveyor at the Computy's Military Semi-

General Thursday rose with the intention of addressing the Proprietors.

The Concess. "I am at present in possession of the Court. The gallant General will have an opportunity of speaking in proper time. I now beg leave in move that this Court continu the tessitation of the General Court of the 2nd intr. approving a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 21st July last, for appointing Mr. Robert Martin Looks, Furreyor at the Military Seminary, and Scavard of the Company's Estate at Addisactable, with a salary of four hundred pounds per autumn."

General Thornton said he did not mean to speak on this que tion: he wisued the motions to come in their regular course; as his intention was to more, had the resolation relative to Mr. J. Marjaribanks (to which he telt the greatest objection) been now brought forward, " that the Court now proceed to the other order of the day." As, hewever, in consequence of the proceeding adopted by the Hon. Chairman, there would not, when the case of Mr. J. Marjorihanks was brought forward, be any other order of the day remaining, he should feel it his duty, when that question was introduced, to move " that this Court do now adjourn "

The Chairman—"I appeal to the gallant General himself, whether the course I have proposed is not the most curricum and convenient to all parties? (Hear?) The gallant General's object would be equally attained by his proposing some other motion, as an amendment, when the resolution respecting Mr. J. Marjoritanks shall be brought forward. I think we are now proceeding very currectly."

Mr. S. Diran said, that when a gentleman had pledged bimself so recently to attend this Court, for the purpose of upposing the grant respecting Mr. Marjuribanks, and had declared that the question

should be decided by ballot— At this moment Mr. Hume, to whom the Hoe. Propriets alluded, entered the

Court, and Mr. S. Dixon resumed file must. The Chairman — 1 I wish to make to the Mon. Proprietor who has just entered, that, out of courtery in him, I abared she courted this day's proceeding: I passed over the case of Mr. Marjordsanks, and put the question on the appointment of Mr. R. M. Leeds."

Mr. Hour said he believed, from a question which had been inclidentally put at the last Court, that some misunderstanding existed respective this appaintment. It was asked, whether this gentleman was to derive £400 a year from his appointment, together with what he could make by a profit on the articles he supplied? He (Mr. Hume), however, understood that the income of Mr. Lewis was to be limited to £400 a year ; and that the whole of his time was to be employed in reaking contracts at the lowest possible charge to the Company, without receiving any emo-

hungus from those contracts.

The Chairman said the Hom. Proprietor was perfectly right in his conception. Mr. Leeds would receive £400 narrar, together with a cottage free of taxes, coals, candles, and stationers . from nauthor source would he receive any emolument. As purveyor, he would have to provide all manner of becossaries for the establishment; as steward, about sixty acres of grass-land would be placed under his management, and would be productive from the keep of sheep,

oren, &c.

Mr. Lowwies objected to that odious word " steward:" they read in Scripture of "the unjust steward;" and, in his opinion, the word ought to be omitted on this occasion. This Individual ought to be merely called "purreyor;" for, to deno-orinate a man "steward," who had only forty acres of land to look after, was alssolute nonsense. What would Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, with his £70,000 a year, think of the Company, when he found them giving the title of " steward" to a man who had the core of forty acres of land! It was upplying a word of great importance to a matter of minor consequence, when they spoke in this manner. He would speak his opinion boldly and openly; and, whatever the gentlemen of the press might say (and, he must observe, that they put a great deal of nonsense into his mouth), he defied them to assert that he ever betrayed his principles as a public man. Why should individuals take such liberties with the observations be made in that Court? He did not mean to confound all the reporters together, because there were some of them who were gentlemen reporters; individuals who had been at universities, and who knew how to act like gentlemen; such men he would not mention in the same breath, with certain low gravelling reporters who were connected with some of the papers. (Same impatience was here manifested by the Court.) The Hon. Proprietor said be find a right to feel indigpant when he found himself misrepresented in some of the newspapers; and comclided by expressing the strong objection he felt to the introduction of the word " saward."

The Chairman mid it was not competent for him, ture for the Court, to alter the wording of the motion thry had formerly agreed to.

The motion was then agreed to.

GRANT TO MA. J. MARJORIBANES.

The Charmon said the remaining discursion related to the confirmation of the resolution of the last General Court, with respect to the great to Mr. J. Marjorilanks. He begard have to move "that this Court confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 62d iret, approving a resolution of the Court of Directure of the 14th July, granting to Mr. James Marjorithanks, of the Bengal Civil Service, the sum of 69,026 rupees.

General Thornton wished to know whether there was any other business to be brought forward before he shaped his mo-

tion?

The Charmen. -" There is none, Sir." General Thornton said he would not take up the time of the Court for many minutes on this question, as when it was last brought before them it had produced a considerable debate; every point had on that occasion been so well stated by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, that it was, unnecessary for him (Gen. Thornton) to make many observations at present; he should endeavour to get rid of this bustness at once, by maving to that this Court do now adjourn." It appeared to him, from what had occurred at the last meeting, that there was no ground for asserting that Mr. Marjoribanks was constrained by necessity to come to this country; it was more a matter of choice than of necessity : the assertion to the contrary being proved incorrect, this motion for confirming the resolution of the last Court cought to fall to the ground. He was muides to do every thing that was proper for Mr. Marjorihanks and his family ; but the proceeding now recommended was fraught with so much beconvenience, that he must oppose it, by moving the question of adjournment 1 it was quite evident that Mr. Marjoribanks might, if he pleased, have conformed to the quaranting laws. Lord C. Somerant gave him leave to go on board another ship, of which leave he did not avail himself. He (General Thornton) wished to know, whether the servants remained at Table Bay when Mr. Marjerihanks proceeded to Europe? If they did so, why could not be base done the same thing? As he had not pursoed that course, they could merely come to this conclusion, that there was a temptation for him to come to England, to which temptation he had given way. He was corry that Mr. Marjordbanks had done so; but he must he accountable for his own act. On this ground he would endeavour to get rid of the motion in the civilest way possible, which was by a motion of adjournment. It was necessary to make a stand on this occasion, as a check to future attempts of the same description. (Hear!) If they that not, it was impossible to say where the eral would stop. (Hear!) As the rivilest and best manner of defeating the motion, he should move "that this Court do now

adjeurn,"

Mr. f. and a was astonished that so which difficulty was thrown in the way of this gentleman's receiving that sum, to which he would have been entitled if he had remained at the Cape of Good Hope It should be particularly observed, that the motion would not take a single shilling out of the pockets of the Proprietors more than if Mr. Marjoribanks had remained at the Cape. (Hear!) There might have heen some little countring on the occabunks was glad to take the opportunity of coming to Engiand on the ground of eteuse, that an answer had not been returned to a cortain letter; but, he contended that they ought not, therefore, to withhold this grant. Perhaps this excuse. was not altogether sufficient to justify the course Mr. Marjoribanks had taken; but, in all cases of this kind, he called on them. to consider what the feelings of human unturn were. (Hear!) Would not the gallant General binself, having an ardent affection for his friends and relatives, if he were likely to be kept beating about the Cape of Good Hope, under the circumstances stated in these papers, feel most anxious to visit this country? The gallant General said truly, that there might have been some tempuation; but when he saw that not a single additional shilling would be taken from the Company's collers in consequence of this grant, he could not avoid asking why there should be all this cavilling?

"Why should all this difference be "Iwint Tweedle dam and Tweedle-deaf"

Why should such a difference be made between Mr. Marjoribanks' remaining at the Cope, and his coming to England? Where was the difference between his being idle at the Cape or here? They aught, he conceived, to be very happy if any servant of the Company effectually restored his health by coming to England, instead of remaining at the Cape. Really be did think that this sort of indulgence was due to their servants; but it. appeared to be no uncommon thing, according to what fell from an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hockingham), to whom he had listened with great attention, for gentlemen to proceed repeatedly from India to the Cape, and on their return to claim allowances. He had named one inillvidual who had gone backward and forward four several times. Now, why might not that gentleman as well have come to England as guns to the Cape on so many occasions? The reason was, because if he come here, he would not receive any thing; a distinction, the justice of which

he did not understand. Undoubtedly, the canier things were obtained, the more frequently would they be called for : that consideration ought not, however, to provent them from doing that which was just As the Host General seemed anxious for the leterests of the Company, he trusted that he would assist blee (Mr. Lowndes) in doing with pensions of every description; he proposed that a certain per centare should be deducted from every man's salary, out of which he should receive an annuity when he retired from the Company's service. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded, in a warm arrain, to complain of misrepresentations of his speeches which had appeared in some of the papers. He had been a Proprietor for twenty five years, and must certainly be allowed to understand the rapies that were quality discussed in that Court; but, notwithstanding the reporters made him talk nonsense, Were they, he saked, to suffer reporters to come to that place, to put noncensu hoped those gentlemen would father their own squint-eyed, bandy-legged, homebacked bantlings, and not lay them at his door. One paper in which he was misrepresented, and which he had in his pocket, had been recommended by him in various places; he had been the means of having it taken in by thirty or farty different inmilies; it was, he thought, very hard to be abused both by the opposition and ministerial papers. That circumstance, however, proved that he was a straight-forward, honest, and independent must common humanity should induce gentlemen, if he made an indifferent speech, not to render it more defective than it really was. Suppose a painter were to select all the defects in the face of an individual for representation; the picture might be a very faithful one, but would it be a pleasant speciacle for the individual and his friends? The word report was very often applied to a lle, and it would seem as if the word reporters were derived from that source, for they frequently published a pack of lim-It would be much better for them not to report that which was not said, but to adhere to the honest truth. Mr. Wilberforce complained, last spring, that those individuals misrepresented speeches delivered in the House of Lords and the House of Commons : if mirrepresentations of his speeches continued to be published, be (Mr. Lowndes) would perhaps be compelled to move, that the reporters for those papers. in which such misrepresentations appeared. should be excluded from the gallery; fix they had no right to thrust themselves into every public moeting: it was a matter of indulgence, and he wished them not to abuse it. At the same time, he hoped they would not be prevented from sending forth fairly to the world an account of

discussions on public subjects, for there was nothing that he hated more than secreey. They ought, however, to goard against the licentinument of the press, as a very great exil. Water they knew was a carry great thing; but, for all that it might become a curse; if it remained too long on the hard, or if it were not properly attended to, it caused destruction. So it was with the press; its liberty was a great thesing, its licentinumens a desafful evil.

blessing, its licentiousness a dreatiful evil.

Mr. Lusi rose to order. The Hon.
Propietor had, for the last half boar, indulged himself to this kind of declamation; what he said was entirely irrelevantlet him either stick to the question, or leave
it to some other gentleman who would.

The Chairman. — "I understood the Hon. Proprietor to complain of misrepresentation by the public press; and certainly las could not proceed better than by no citing it on the present occasion; but perhaps he will consider that he has already and enough to set himself right with the

Court in that respect."

Mr. Loundes said he would bow to the authority of the Chair; but be trusted, that if he had expressed himself warmly, the Court would take into consideration the feelings of burnan nature: It was the mature of desh and blood to complain, when treated as he had been. He hoped the freedom of the press would always coutime; but he must say, that the worst enemies to the liberty of the press were those who encouraged its licentiousness; those who made it the vehicle of abuse and misrepresentation. The Hon, Pro. prietor then proceeded to make some observations on the pension granted to Mrs. Franklyn, to which he expressed himself unfavourable, because it struck him that these who made improvident matches ought to suffer for their want of prudence. He did not say, as had been represented, that ladies ought not to take second huibands; his argument was, that if they married again, they ought to insist on, not a quad pro que, as had been published, but a quid pro que,

Mr. Huckingham said that an olnervation had fallen from the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down, which had been echoed with the cry of " beat," and on which he was desirous to make a few remarks; he would divide what he had to say, under two short heads. The Hon. Proprietor, in making an apology for Mr. Marjoribanks, called on them to keep in mind the feelings of human nature, which had induced a desire to return to his parive country: the wish was certainly an amiable one, but the right to carry it into effect was a very different question. On a former occasion, he had adverted to the case of Mr. Wilkinson, who, time after time, had felt it necessary to free himself from labour, and to seek health or pleasure at however, Mr. Marjoribanks had proceeded to England, and yet he expected to derive the same emoluments as if he had remained abroad. Under these circumstances, educiting that this gentleman had yielded to the best feelings of the human beart, surely he had no right to claim a reward at their hands. He recollected, when the pension to Mrs. Franklyn was proposed (and he was very happy that it had been agreed to), some remarks were made by the Hon. Gent. who was bostile to the proposition, on the improdence of that lady in contracting a second marriage. Now surely the desire of marriage and protection was as strong and as natural in the female sex, as the love of pleasure and the wish to return to his native country, was in the male: yet a compliance with this natural feeling was made matter of represent in the case of Mrs. Franklyn; hat it was adduced as a ground of palintion in that of Mr. Marjoribanks. The other part of the question was of more importance; it was a wide subject and embraced a suriety of considerations, into which he would not now enter. The Hon, Proprietor had observed, that to the Company it was a matter of indifference, whether Mr. Marjoribanks continued at the Cape or came to England; this was not the fact : the law had made an express distinction in this case. It said, definitely, that the Cape should be the boundary, the limit to which their servants should be confined, if they wished to retain their allowances. There were, he believed, many gentlemen within bearing. who would agree with him in thinking, that, if even half the allowances granted to their servants who remained at the Cape, were given to those who returned to England, not a single individual would remain at the Cape; all would take the allvantage of such a regulation, and come bome. The Cape was a sort of exile; there was no society there, except a number of English. Gentlemen therefore patched up their health there, and went back to India as speedily as they could. He had taken some pains to make himself acquainted with the correspondence that had been laid before the Proprietors, and he would state the conclusion at which he had arrived. He believed when Mr. Marjorihanka went to the Cape, that he intended to remain there; and that his efforts for that purpose were thuse of an honest and well-intentioned man; but the temptation, as it was called, to return to England was too strong, and he yielded to it. Sufficient promptitude was not shown on his part, to take advantage of the liberty of transhipment, granted by Lord C. Somerset. The operation of transhipment would have been as easy to Mr. Marjoribanks as to others; and unquestionably

there could have been as little difficulty in processing from one ship to member, as in going from a ship to the shore. Lord C. Samorset certainly would not ask what was impossible; he must have kno it whether the thing could be done or not. Then came the large question, whether this gentleman should be paid the same as if he had remained at the Cape, on that paid, the Act of Parliament was explicit, and therefore he should oppose the grant. At the same time, he hereaf the day would arrive, to consider the question, whether all their creams, let them go where they might for the hereaft of their health, should not be placed upon the same footing.

Mr. Thebr said he observed, in one of the letters to the Supremo Government, an intimation of taking the optaion of the Company's Counsel on this question: he wished to know, whether that opinion had or had not been taken. had voted for the grant at the former Court, but, on considering the Act of 33d Geo. III, cap. 52. sect. 33, he doubted whether they were legally empowered to adopt this proposition. That Act provided, "that if any civil servants of the Company, having leave to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, proceeded to England, he should forfeit all allowances." This being the case, the only way in which they could get rid of the provision of that Act, was by having recourse to another, the 33d of Geo. III., which anthorized the Court of Directors, with the concurrence of this Court and of the Beard of Contreal, to grant certain gratuities to their survants. They had, it appeared, stepped over one Act of Parliament to take adrantage of another; but he doubted, whether the power existed to set aside the positive, direct, peremptory provision of the act which he had referred to. This sim was given, in terms, as a gratuity or compensation for the arrears of allowances actually forfeited or in deposit. He had taken down the words of the resolution of the Court of Directors, in which it was stated that this grant was in the nature of a gratuity; but in opposition to a grant, under such circumstances, there was the Act of the 33d Geo. I II., which positively prohibited it. Undoubtedly, it was quite clear, that under certain circumstantes, the provision of that Act of Parliament might be dispensed with ; the Legislature would not ask an individual to do that which was impresible; neither would they punish a man for not doing that which was out of his power to do. There were, he thought, where the provision of the 3.1d of Gen. 111, might be, and must be dissensed with. If a man were captured by the enemy, brought to Europe, and ultimately arrived in this country, if the perts of the Cape were in personation of an enemy, in day, if any circumstance occurred over

which the individual had no controll, in such cases, where it was physically imposable for lum to act, he could not be visited with punish and for not doing that which was wholly out of his power. The Legis-lature certainly would not, by fine or for-feiture, sould a man because he could not effect an impossibility. It was stated, however, that this individual, having acted under a degree of moral comparison, was entitled to compensation; such was the entitled to compensation: such was the opinion of an Hoa. Director (Mr. Particon) who had argued this question with great ability; and he (Mr. Tecker) hailed with pleasure the spirit of liberality which he had displayed; but be much doubted, whether, legally, a moral degree of compulsion was sufficient to justify them in dispensing with this positive provision of the Legislature. On consideration of the arbject, he had very great doubts whether they could do what was now proposed; it was not the fear of inconvenience, or tearns, or even of death, that could authorize them to dispense with an act of thorize them to dispense with an act of the Legislature. Recently, Mr. Gordon Forbes acted under such moral compulsion, he would say, under the strongest meral compulsion; but meral compulsion would not justify a breach of law. If a pisted were put to his head, and he was desired on pain of death, to commit a tourder, that circumstance, if he obeyed the command, would not justify him in the eye of the law; it might polline the crime and moderate the punishment, but would not justify him. He thought, that at the Cape, those gentlemen might have transhipped themselves. It was stated, that a demand of twelve guineas a-day had here made for the use of a reset; this proved, incontestibly, that a vessel could have been procured. Then it came to be a matter of terms, whether they should submit to this exaction, or whether they should run the risk of loosing their allowances. Now, though they might have transhipped themselves at the Cape, yet, as they were likely to be expected to serious inconvenience, he though they were justified in going to St. Helena. During the royage the contagion might have wholly disappeared, they might have been permitted to land, a vessel might have been found there to earry them back, and they might have been able to tranship themselves under circumstances less disadvantageous thro at the Cape. These, he supposed, were the cosons which induced them to proceed to St. Helena. He was sorry to bear an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Huma) use such hards terms, in speaking of the motives of these genrieroen; they were persons totally incapable of having recourse to any thing like trick or stratagem; he knew them both, and he repeated they were incapable of any much conduct. This grant was, it appeared, demanded as a manter of right, and of favour; and an Hon. Gent. had illustrationed, on the part of Mr. Marjoribanka and his family, any idea of favour.

Mr. Puttien.—"The word used was commiscration." The grant has not been called for as a master of right, but as a

master of favour."

Mr. Turker continued.-Could they then dispense with one Act of Parliament. by taking hold of another? He could wish, upon this point, to have a legal opinion. It was desirons they should know how for they were acting legally; and whether, in point of thet, they were not acting in contravention of one act of the legislature, by taking advantage of another? He knew the object in view was a good one—that of preventing a hard-lilp. Mr. Marjuribanka had, he beliesed, acted with good flith, 1fe was brought here by circumstances, whileh, perhaps, he might have availed, but not entirely central ed. He would ask, if there was not an amendment before the Court, to have the opinion of counsel on this point, namely, whether the Court had competent legal authority to vote this grant? If such an opinion had been taken, the Court ought to hear it; if not, be thought it should be taken immediately. They ought to useertain here far they were or were not acting In contravention of the 33d of Geo. III. He was precluded from moving for that cominion, in converguence of the amendment of the gallant General, as he know that he could not move an amendment on an amendment. Perhaps, however, the gallant General woold, in courtesy, withdraw Lie amendment, and suffer him to propess his If they were acting begally, he should be content; but if not acting legally, then they were establishing a very bad precedon't, by geiting rid of the provision of one Act of Purliament by calling in the aid of another. It was extremely dangerous for such a body as the East-India Company to endeavour to destroy the effect of an Art. of Parliament by any indirect course. He was willing to grant a fair indemnification to Mr. Marjoritanika for his lossen, but not in this way. If the gallant General would allow him to substitute her amendment, be would now hand it in; but, if not, he would some at, under all the circumstances, might appear to him to be just and neces-

The Charman said, it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks in the general meries of this case, having, or a previous occasion, stated his opinion of brauds; but a quastion having been put to him by an Hom. Proprietor (Mr. Tucker) as to whether the law sentimed the present proceeding, he decemed is proper to address a few observations to the Court. Law-affects had not been taken on this

question, because it was not considered necessary to call for it: the Hon. Pro-prietor must suppose, if this resolution were brought forward by the Coart of Directors, without their daily weighing all the circumstances of the case, as well with reference to the law as to its paculiar marits, that then they had lost sight of their duty. It was quite clear, that, if Mr. Marjoribanks was entitled to this grant, as a matter of right, there would have been no occasion for the Executive Body to apply to the Court of Proprietors; that not being the case, they came forward, after maturely considering the subject, with a resolution, signed by twenty-one Directors, the Hun. Deputy Chalconatt not being one, recommen ing the payment of 60,000 rupers to the gentleman, who but, both at the Cape of Good Hope and st St. Helena, door his utmost to prevent a voyage to England, the proceeding was perfectly legal; and, therefore, he trusted is would have the vote of the Hon. Proprietor, who seemed anxious to approve of it, if It came within the scope of the law. The Hon. Proprietor, he repeated, seemed to regard this grant, as if, in agreeing to it, the Directors had been negligent of their duty. The contrary, hownot hestily accorded to; it had been taken up in the manner already stated to the Court, and was not agreed to until it had received due consideration. It stood as one of the items in the report of the Court of Directors, on which this resolution was founded, that the amount to which they conceived Mr Morjoribanks to have an equitable claim, should be granted to him, subject to the provisions of the Act of the 33d of Geo. 111., which rendered necessary the sanction of the Court of Proprieturn and the Board of Commissioners. The Hon. Proprietor weined to think, that, in making this grant, the Court of Directors had violated an Act of Parliament; for his own part, he did not know how that could be justly alleged against them; they had, on the contrary, proceeded expressly under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, and he knew not how the adherence to one statute could be construed into a violation of another. The Court gave Mr. Marjoribanks this grant in lien of the allowances, which, had circumstances suffered him to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, he would have had a right to claim. The resolution had been approved of by one general Court, and the confir-ment on of a second was now called for according to the terms of the By-Law. Surely this was sufficient to ratisfy the Court of Propriems that the Directors had done their duty; and if this were admitted to be the fact, the argument of the Han. Proprietor must fall to the ground. Then came the que tiun how far Mr. Marjoribanks was jus-

tided in coming home. He was authorized to proceed to the Cape, but there he was unable to land. He was equally unfortunate at St. Helena (to which place be was at liberty to go, though is: was not authorised to come to this country), where he could not procure a ressel to take him him back to the Cape. He then came to England; but in doing so, it was quite clear, and be boped the Court was satisfied of the fact, that he was compelled by circumstances to take that step, and that he was not acting from his own free and voluntary will. The subject, had, he thought, been sufficiently canvassed; and it was the less necessary to expatiate further on it, as an Hon. Proprieter (Mr. Hume) had given extice that he would take the sense of the Proprietors on the question by ballot.

Mr. There said, it was not his lutertion to impute my thing like meglect to the Hon. Court of Directors; but as this was a question which involved the legal construction of an Act of Parliament, he should have thought that it would have been better, both for this Court and for the Directors themselves, if they had consulted a law authority, instead of proceeding on their own private opinion. He also had a private opinion; and, insarurch as he had some doubt on the question, it would, he concrived, be wise to consult

counsel.

Mr. Pettum mid, the Hon: Proprietor led made the question assume a slape which did not belong to it, in the course of his address; he had, however, so com-pletely answered himself, that he (Mr. Pattison) should almost hope for his your an this occurring. It was evident that the Hon, Proprietor had voted at the last Court, under the feeling that the Company were indebted to Mr. Marjaribanks, and he had in fact a right to this grant; but, if they looked to the Act of Parliament, quoted by the Hon, Proprietor, they must all perceive that he had no right to it. (Hear!) Thus right had been concluded when he came to England, and he stood now before the Proprietors as a person who had actual in obedience to circumstances, which the Court of Directors comidered were in a great degree beyond his control. These circumstances land deprived him of emoluments, to which, had they not occurred, he would have been entitled, and which rendered it necessary for him to come here. Mr. Marjorilanks proceeded to the Cape of Good Biope; and, in total opposition to what any person might assert to the contrary, he would contend, that Mr. Marjoribank's intention was to remain there. An expression had been used which he would beg leave to correct: because a man was sick, and was debarred from labour by his sickness, was it therefore to be said that he was idle? It was asked, " Where is the difference

between Mr. Marjoribanks' being alle at the Cape or in England?" He would have said, where is the difference between his being sad at the Cape or in England? That was the proper word. A man might be obliged, from the necessity of the race, to leave off work, without any imputation of idleness. Idleness was an impeachment of a man's character, sickness pasthe visitation of Providence. Mr. Marjoribanks could be considered in no other light than that of a gentleman labouring under sickness, and debarred by that sickness from performing his duty, From the Cape, Mr. Marjoribanks proceeded to St. Heiens, where he experienced the same ill success which attended his efforts at the Cape, and he ultimately came home to England. The argument of the Hou. Proprietor (Mr. Lowreles) was very clearthat the Company would sustain no additional expense, whether Mr. Marjort-banks was sick at the Cope or in England; but the Act of Parliament, to which reference was made, had so provided, that it was not possible for the Court of Directors to give relief to the individual, except in the way of granity; and, if they were not to proceed in that manner, they would pince Mr. Marjoribanks, or may other person in this extraordinary predicament; that, because he was sick and could not work, and because, being in that situation be had octed under the influence of circumstances which he could not con-trol, he was, on that account, to be considered no longer an object to whom a gratuity might be given. The individual might be considered worthy or unworthy of the constion, for it was an act of donetion, but be repeated that the Court of Directors could not have acted in any other manner. He did not know whether the Hon. Proprietor Me, Ho ue) meant to I . your the Cenrt with quatter speech on the subject. He hoped, however, that he did, because perhaps it would avoid the nearssity of going to a ballot. The case of Mr. Marjoritanks he considered as the case of any other individual; he had never seen that gentleman in his life, and therefore could entertain no unfair bias; but he must will argue, that the Hon. Proprietor [Mr. Tucker) was incorrect in his first position; his foundation was wrong, and his reasoning on it could not therefore stand. He must contend for a moral incapacity to set, on the part of Mr. Marjorikanks, rather then for that complete physical incoparity which the Hon, Proprietor had adverted to; the furner, he conceived, afforded ground sufficient for the present proceeding. Mr. Marjoribanks had acted as he (Mr. Pattison) or any other person similarly situated would have done; be risked the chance of salary, rather than what? rather than subject himself, while sick, to all the inconveniences which he must have

endured on board a small ship, in a rough sea, for a month, or perhaps a longer period; he might perhaps have transhipped himself; but, if he took that course, he was liable to be blown out to sea, and to suffer all the horrors of a temper at the Cape of Good Hope. He had not himself been so far eastward, but those who had well knew the inconvolience of such a situation. Mr. Marjoribanks, he was perfectly convinced, had not volunthous was very glad to hear that testimony borne to the purity of his character (which was in a great degree connected with this case), and which he had no doubt was justly due to it. The legal part of the Hon. Proprietor's argument could not mand, and if it could not, he hoped he would return to his original views, and wit in feature of the worden.

and vote in favour of the motion. Sir J. Sevell said, when he addressed the last Court, he had not then perused the documents connected with this case, but at present he had the advantage of having read those papers with great attention, and he was extremely sorry to come to this conclusion, that they afforded no foundation for saying, that these gentlemen had been obliged to purme the course they had done, in consequence of any absolute necossity. They arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of April; on the Sd, an application was made to Lord C. Somerset for leave to land. It appeared, that considerable apprehension was entertained on the part of Government, on account of the disease with which the ship had been infected; it was thought, where there was a large population of slaves, that it would be an extremely dangerous thing, to admit even the chance of a malady (the small-pox) making its way through the colony; and therefore, on the 4th of April, the application was refused. On the 5th, they wrote a letter, which they transmitted by their friend, asking permission to perform quarantine on board another vessel—to tranship themselves. In their letter to the Government of Bengul, they stated that they had received no answer to this communication: they certainly had received no knower from Lord C. Somerset, but assuredly they did receive one from the Colonial Secretary, informing them that there was no difficulty in their transhipping themselves, that they, with their servants, might go on board any other reasel at the Cape, except one. They stated, in their correspondence with the Bengal Government, arveral reasons for not making use of this permission: first, "they did not see any advantage they could derive from this offer, because, having benefited very little while at sea in a large vessel, there was no chance that their health would improve on board a small one;" they here Asiatic Journ. - No. 107.

acted entirely from their own impression, without consulting any medical gentleman on the subject. Now it did not follow, because they did not get better in a large venel, during the passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, that their health would not improve on board a small one lying at Robin's Island, within four miles of the Cape. The second reason was, the uncertainty of the time at which the quarantine would expire; they complained that no certain assurance could be given them on this score. Why could it be supposed that persons of their rank in life, and experience in the affairs of the world, could seriously expect any such assurance? It was usual to assign a certain number of days, from two or three to forty (but rarely beyond that number), according to the situation and circumstances in which the parties appeared to be when visited; if all went on well during the shorter period, it was never enlarged; but, if the contrary were the case, the quarantine was extended to twenty or thirty days, or more, as circumstances ren-dered it necessary. They must have been perfectly well aware that it was out of the power of the Government at the Cape to give the assurance required. Every person of experience knew, that except in one case, that of Sir T. Maitland, at Malta, the Governor was not the person who regulated these matters, but the gentlemen of the bealth office. He knew, that at Naples, the pro tempore sovereign there anxiously wished to set his (Sir J. Sewell's) family at liberty; but the gentlemen of the laurence said, " No, they must perform quaranthie;" and they acted justly : they were, in consequence, obliged to remain at Pausilippo. Now would it have been any very great burdship for these gentlemen to have remained on hoard another ship at the Cape? Certainly not; all those who were liable to the small-pea had had it, and some had died. These gentlemen must be presumed to have known that the maledy had censed, and an assurance to the authorities at the Cape to that effect must have shortened the term of quarantine: therefore, when it was stated that the uncertainty of the time was a great objection; when it was said, that the quarantine might had for six rountles or more, he could only smile at so prepesterom an assertion: forty days, at the utmost, would have been the extent of the quarantine; and probably it would not have extary farther say? that, if they went to St. Helena and came back, there would be no difficulty in disposing of them. He did not know how the winds and tides affected vestels on that voyage, but there was one broad fact which enabled him to guess at the time necessary for such a voyage, and by that means to judge of the contemplated Vol. XVIII. 3 T

length of the quarantine. They left the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th of April, and they arrived at St. Helens on the 24th of April, being a period of fifteen days. The third reason for refusing the other made at the Cape seemed to him to be the only tangible reason adduces ; perhaps the real reason might be traced to a sort of bope, incidental to human nature, that they might be able to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing their native country. The next reason, however, which they assigned was, that they should have to pay the enormous sum of twelve guiness perday for a vessel; this, however, would not fall alone on Mr. Marjoribanks; there were also Mr. Parry and Captain Saunders, who, he supposed, would be able to afford something sowards the charge; Mr. Marjoribanks would not have had to pay twelve guiness a-tlay for a vessel that would be competent to accommodate three gentlemen and eight servants, while they performed quarantine; of course the expense would have been barne by them all. He was convinced that more than one vessel could have been obtained; and, as this sum of twelve guiness a-day was to be divided in some way or other between three persons (two of them men of great affluence), neither Mr. Marjoribanks nor his friends could have lost very considera-They mid, the expense would have bly. been between three and four hundred pounds; Mr. Marjoribanka' share, then, would not amount to more than a molety of that sum, if it were even to much. But could be have procured lodgings for nothing on shure? Did the Company afford accommedation on share for those servants who went down to the Cape for the benefit of their health? If Mr. Mar-Joribanks paid on board, it was quite clear that he would save the price of expensive lodgings on shore, as well as the cost of other expenses which were incidental to persons residing on shore any where. He really believed, putting one thing against mother, that these gentlemen would not have been subjected to more expense, if they remained on ship-heard, than if they had gone on shore. But they complained that no amwer was given to a letter containing certain stipulations as to the place he which the vessel was to lie, and requesting that all comforts and accommodations should be afforded them. They complained that the only information they could get on the subject was from the guard-boat; but there was not one person who had any thing to do with the lazeretto, who could not have given them every necessary information. A man, he must observe, was almost as well off in a lararetto-ship as on shore; and when they considered that the vessel might lie in manoth water, four miles from Cape Town, from which no doubt every necessary accommodation

could be procured, where was the bardship of the case? except the difference of being on shore and in a vessel was considered a hardship, which he was not prepared to admit. The parties said, indeed, that they did not like to remain at sex because the had weather was coming on; but they had been assured, that, at Robin's Island, the water, and it was quite clear that every accommodation would be afforded them on board; for the accretary, in his letter, said expressly, " that the resel should not be ordered away, but should remain where she was then lying at the back of the island." Therefore, during the whole of that stormy season, her communication with Cape Town could be kept up as well as at any other season. Having thus stated the facts of the case (for he did not think it necessary to touch on the circumstance of the parties having proceeded to St. Helena) he must say, that there was not sufficient evidence, on an attentive permut of these documents, to show, that these gentlemen were under any necessity whatever to come hame. It might be a convenience to them to return to their native air, and to visit those friends and relatives whose affections were so dear to the human heart; but they were not necessituted, they were not compelled to take that step; it was their own act, and they were accountable for it. He now range to the law of the case, and he was prepared to argue, that, whether Mr. Marjoribanks remained at the Cape or not, he ought not to have a grant to the extent now proposed by the Court of Directors; for he found, that, on the 22d of August 1821, the Court of Directors agreed to a regulation, " that, after twelve month's absence, gentiemen on the allowance of the civil service, should be considered as servants out of employ, and their allowance should cease." What that allowance was, he did not know, but it certainly must be less than that now proposed; he only stated this to show the semiments of the Court of Directors on this subject: he doubted not they had good reasons for making that order. This resolution was sent out to India; and it appeared that the Governor-General thought it was too severe: by took upon himself to suspend the order of the Court of Directors, till such time as he had farther directions from them. His opinion was, that where a civil servant did not perform duty for two years, only onesixth of his salary should be deducted. The Court of Directors were of opinion, that, from the T1st of May 1829, a deduction of one-sixth should be made from the salaries of civil servants exceeding £2,000, for the first year of absence; if the absence continued for more than a year and six months, a deduction of one-fourth was to be made; and, after that period of absence had expired, the parties were only

to be considered as rivil servants out of employ. The first of these orders was sent forth in 1821, the second is 1829; and from these he contended it was evident that no such allowance as that now proposed to be granted to Mr. Marjoritanks should be given to any servant whatever; by the latter order it was directed, that if a civil servant was absent, even from sickness, for eighteen months, he should lose onefourth of his salary, and if his absence extended beyond that period, he then was considered as a rivil servant and of employ; by the 37th clause of the 83d of Geo. 3. they were procluded from making this gram under the caliting circumstances. And here he wished to observe, that when reference was made to papers relating to any case, all those papers, as well as the law-books which might be necessary for a thorough understanding of the question, ought to be left in the Propriotor's room. (Hear /) It had cost hira some loss of time, in consequence of this practice not having been observed, in arriving at an accurate knowledge of the law as it respected this case. It was provided by the clause to which he had reforred, that if any officer whatever in the service of the East-India Company, quitted or left the presidency or settlement to which he belonged, otherwise than on the known service of the Company, his salary and allowances should not be payable, in his absence, to any person for his use; and if he proceeded to Europe, without leave, his salary and allowances should be deemed to cease from the time of his quitting the settlement at which he was stationed. The Governor-General of that day considered this to be a very severe law, and observed that there might be special cases where a man, against his will, might be obliged to proceed to Europe; if, for instance, he happened to be taken prisoner by an enemy. The Governor-General argued that it was erroneous on the part of the legislature not to have made proper allowances for emergencies of this nature. Now this net passed in June 1793, five or six months after the breaking out of the war, and at a time when France possessed a strong naval power. In 1794, it would be recollected, that the whole naval force of Great Britain was concentrated in the Channel, in consequence of the great armatness which our combined enemies had at sea; and it was extremely likely, considering the immense naval force then at the command of France, that gentlemen might be taken on the coast of India, and conveyed beyond the bounds and limits of the East India Company's charter: such an event would undoubtedly be a matter of compulsion; but although this circumstance could not have escaped the observa-tion of the Houses of Lords and Commons, they did not make any special reservations in the clause. He had a right, therefore, to assume that they did not procred upon any erroneous principle in agreeing to this clause. He felt, that if they broke the law, however narrow it might he, many persons would make their way through the breach; and it appeared to him that this clause was passed, not through the negligence, but the wisdom of the Legislature. He thought it was an extremely dangerous thing for the East-India Company to countenance an evasion of this clause. They had recourse to another Act of Parliament, and said, " if we cannot give to this gentleman in med, we will in malt." The Court of Directors were by act of Parliament prevented from granting beyond a certain sum of money, unless previously approved of try the Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners. That restriction was radically just, and its wisdom was shown by the state of the present Court, where, out of about two thousand Proprietors, not more than thirty were present. The Legislature had, therefore, acted wisely in placing it out of their power to give away even their own money. The whole body of the Proprietors were represented by them -a number of ladies were among that body-and it was their duty to consider the laterests of those who were absent, and not to sacrifice those interests because they might be pleased to sacrifice their own. They held this property in trust, and neither private friendship nor respect should prevail on them to give any part of it away (Henr !) According to the Act of Parliament, the measure must receive the sanction of the Board of Management, and he thought when it came to be discussed by that body, and subsequently by Parliament, that the view taken of the question would be very different from that adapted by the thirty gentlemen who composed the Court, one or two of whom had grounded their approbation of it on the score of personal friendship. By granting Act of Parliament would be violated virmally, if not directly; for it was contrary to the spirit of the Act to give away a sum in the shape of a gratuity equal to that furfeited by non-residence in India. To make out a justification of the return of Mr. Marjeribanks to England the illness of that gentleman has been particularly dwelt upon. Though his decesse has been represented to be a chronic liver complaint, yet it was remarkable that the medical certificates were couched in very general terms; merely stating that the health of Mr. Marjoribanks was so bad as to make it advisable for him to proceed to the Cape. Mr. Marjoribanks possessed such influence, that a place was kept for him until his return. The office of judge could not remain vacant, but he was pre-

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sented with another office, and to supply the decrease of salary, he was permitted to retain the post of agent, and thus to recoive an income as great as that he possessed before he left India. He might congratulate himself with reason when he found his trip to England had not diminished his salary in the least, but had really saved him a great deal of expense, for he could live at Cheltenham, Edinburgh, and the other places at which he had been residing, at a much cheaper rate than in India. He hoped the Court would not grant the allowance, but act upon the spirit of the sentiment expressed by the Legislature and the Court of Directors in 1821 and 1823, which advised the guarding against the absence of the Company's servants from India. By agreeing to the motion the Court would establish a precedest open to alone, and would be doing great injustice to all those who had previously visited England, and who could urge as putent reasons in their favour as these put forward for Mr. Marjorihanks, (Hear, Acue /)

Mr. Weeding was the more convinced of the justice of Mr. Marjoritanks's claim, and the more strengthened in the ominion he had expressed on a former occasion, the more be heard upon the subject. Having perusal the papers since the last meeting of the Court, he would procord to state the circumstances of the case in a few words, in order that no misunderstanding might exist, or misrepresentation be exercised. Mr. Marjoribanks abtained leave of the Government of Bengal, in 1822, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and to stay there two seasons for the recovery of his health; the vessel in which he embarked arrived in Table Bay on 2d April. During the voyage the small-per appeared in the ship, and when she arrived at the Cape, one of the crew, who had caught the disease, was still in the sick list. He montioned this to show how accurately the learned civilian (Sir J. Sewell) had read the papers; for he had said the disease was extinct when the send anchored in Table Hay. The ship was immediately put under quarantine, and all intercourse strictly probibited, except through the officers of bealth, with the share, and with all other ships in hurbour. Mr. Marjoribanks and another gentleman, who loul also come from Bengal for the recovery of his health, wrote to the Governor, informing him of the objects of their visit, and requesting to be allowed to land. Col. Bird, the Secretary to the Government, returned an answer on the 4th, stating that the required permission could not be granted. Lord Charles Somerset also wrote a letter to Mr. Marjoribanks and his friend, declaring his regret at their situation, and his willingness to relieve them if it were in his power; but that he was obliged to be governed by professional men on such a subject; that he had suggested the appropriation of a place on shore for them to perform quarantine in, but that he had not been successful; be assured them, however, that if they proceeded to St. Helena and returned to the Cape, and no new case of small-pox occurred, the time which such a voyage must occupy would obvious any objection to their landing. The next day after the recelpt of this letter they renewed their application, and solicited loave, at all events, to tranship their servants, who had engaged to attend them only as far as the Cape, and were disposed to submit to any alternative rather than proceed to England. To this an answer was returned, that any of the passengers might trambip themselves and perform quarantine in another vessel; but that the vessel must be procured by themselves, and no time could be fixed for their being allowed to land, nor could the conditions be stated on which they might be ultimately allowed that privilege. On the 7th they wrote to say, that they would gladly avail themselves of this offer, if they were placed in a situstion where they could receive supplies from the chore, and be furnished with medical assistance. Were these conditions not necessary for them to exact? To this lust communication they waited for so stower until the 5th, the day appointed for the departure of the vessel, and none having reached them before that time of an official nature, and that could be depended upon, the ship was compelled to set sall. Upon arriving at St. Helena, which they did on the 24th of April, they found two vessels in the roads, the Orwell, a Company's Store-thip, to St. Helens, which was going on to Indla, and the Aquatic, a vessel going to the Cape of Good Hope. They applied to the Captain of the Orwell for a passage to India, which he refused, because if he received them, that moment his ship would have been put under quarantine, and a stop put to the private trute of himself and life officers, and to the Company's business. The captain of the Aquatic refused to receive them for the same reason, and also from the fear of being obliged to perform quarantine at the Cape in the winter season upon his arrival there. They were compelled then to proceed to England, having no alternative. (Bear 1) Upon a fair view of all these circumstances, he would ask whether the Court could desire -nay, whether they would permit, that a servant of the Company, who, in the course of service bad become afflicted with had health, and was obliged to undertake a long wyage in the hope of recovering its and after arriving at his destined port was forbidden to land, but told that he might

perform quarantine in any vessel which he could procure; being left to himself to procure it, though confined under strict quarantine regulations at the time, would they permit, that a gentleman should lose his allowances, because, with an anxious desire to fulfil his official obligations, he yet deemed it indispensable to require two conditions; the means of medical assistance, and of supplies from the shore; which were necessary, not for his case and comfort, but for his very eafety. (Hear, hear /) If considerations like these failed to linve their due weight with the Court, he had another reason to place before them, which must, he conceived, remove all doubts upon the subject. It was a striking feature in the case of Mr. Marjoribanks; for it established, beyond all question, in his mind, the justice of the grant, and was a full refutation of all the imputations that had been cast upon it. evinced, in the strongest light, the lively sense which that gentleman entertained of his official duty, and his resolution, when it depended upon himself, strictly to observe it. He was permitted, by the Bengal Government, to spend two winters at the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health: one was in 1823, and the other in 1823. Driven by unforeseen circumstances to come to England; while he required in this country he suffered under a severe liver complaint, which obliged him, in the opinion of his medical adviser, whose certificate was among the papers submitted to the Court, to undergo constant mercurial treatment for three or four months: this medical treatment, though it relieved his complaint, left him in a state of great debility. Notwithstanding this, and the peril of a relapse of his complaint, so strong and anxious was his desire to return to his duty, that he went out to Bengal and arrived at Calcutta on the 18th of October 1823. Now, if nothing had occurred to prevent his remaining at the Cape, which he was permitted to do for two winters, and to claim, as a right, the amount of those allowances which it was now proposed to give as an indulgence, he could not have got back to Bengal within the same period of time; (hear, hear !) so that, for the same given amount of remuneration, if this grant were conceded, the Company will have derived more of the services of Mr. Marjoribanks than they would have done if no contagion had appeared in the ship, and if he had not been forced to come to Europe. (Hear, hear!) Under these circumstances, it might be fairly asked, could any one dispute the justice of the grant? The Bengal Government, indeed, with the Marquess of Hastings at their head, had compared the restraint, under which Mr. Marjoribanks had acted, to a physical necensity; as if he had been taken prisoner

by an enemy, and carried per force to a European port. Without adopting their simile, he (Mr. Weeding) thought as strong a case of moral coercion had been made out as could be well imagined. (Heur!) He regretted that the gallant General (Thoraton) had not found a lappier occasion of making a stand, as he called it; he was leading his followers to a forlarn lope, where defeat must inevitably await them. The next time the General took the field, he wished him better choice of his ground. The Court, he trusted, would make a stand in a just cause, by rejecting the motion for adjournment, and confirming the original resolu-

tion. (Henr, hear /)

Mr. Hume would offer a few words in reply to the observations of the Hon, Proprietor who had just sat down, and who in the commencement of his speech had promised to point out the misrepresentations which had been broached on this subject, and in particular alluded to his learned friend (Sir J. Sewell), but lad concluded without endeavouring to prove, except in one or two trilling instances, that the learned Civilian's statements varied from the truth. In what he had essayed to correct he (Mr. Weeding) had indeed been in error himself. He maintained that the first letter of Mr. Marjoribanks to Col. Bird here out the assertion of his learned Friend (Sir J. Sewell) that the diverse had terminated t that letter says, "the circumstance which induces us to trouble you with an official application arises from some apparently slight doubts entertained by the medical officers of the possibility of infection taking place on shore in consequence of some instances of small-pox having occarred on board." Does not the bearing of this letter warrant the learned Civilian in establishing the position that the disease was terminated at the period it was written?

Mr. Weeding wished the reason stated afterwards in the letter to be read,

Mr. Hume would read them if the Hon. Proprietor wished it, but could inform him that the letter contained a certificate stating that all those who wanted to he let ashore had suffered the small-pox. He could not see how any man could have abown more willingness to serve Mr. Marjaribanks and his friends than did the Governor. He did not see that Mr. Marjurihanks's being refused to lund at the Cape could excuse his breaking through the rules of the service by coming to England. There was a reason more potent than all those put forward by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) in defence of this step, and which in his opinion sufficiently accounted for it; it was a question of pounds, shillings, and pence; whether they should be at a clurge of £12 per day, and on the whole to about three or

four hundred pounds. We are now, it appears, to pay Mr. Marjoribanks £7,000 because they were unwilling to incur this expense. If the allowance was to be given to him, let it be given as a gratuitous present, and not on the false plea that he was necessitated to come to England (Heir /) That cry from his hon. Friend (Mr. Lowndes) reminded him of an argument of his, which was, whether it made any difference to the Court, if the money was to be paid, whether Mr. Marjoribanks remained at the Cape or not. In his (Mr. Hume's) opinion, the reason for giving the money made all the difference. Suppose he (Mr. Hume) were to borrow ten pounds from my hon. Friend, he would be so much out of pocket, but if he (Mr. Hume) were to steal the more aum from him, there would be no difference as to the amount of the money, though be apprehended there would be more objection to the one mode of abstraction than to the other. Should they open the door to applications of this kind they would soon have enough of them. The mlary of the prime minister of England did not exceed the sum proposed to be awarded to Mr. Marjoribanks; and if they gave it him they would be committing an act of Injustice if they refused it to the many civil servants they would have paying them vielts. Let them refuse this grant, and thus shut the door against innumerable evils. The case, in his opinion, had been fairly stated by the learned Civilian, who had shewn beyond question, that Mr. Marjoribanks had it in his power to adopt an alternative, but which he did not choose to take. He considered, under all the circumstances, that the grant was one of the most extraordinary he had ever heard of being proposed. Though he had witnessed the propositions of grants on very extraordinary grounds, yet those grounds were consistent as for asthey went. There was that of the grant to Lord Melvilleone of a strange nature-but the remons urged in its aupport were at heat consistent; in that case the chief ground was, that the Marquess had served the Comjuny, and was on that account entitled to the grant, and those who thought he did serve the Company were justified in voting for it. In the present case the question was grounded on the necessity of Mr. Marjoribanks's coming to England, and that was the disputed point. The Hon, Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had spaken of " moral coercion;" did he mean by that phrase a besitation on the subject of pounds, shillings, and pence? (A laugh). If the Hon. Proprietor would read Mr. Marjoributiks's assigned resoons for coming to England, and say that the last of them. the pecuniary consideration, had not more meight than all the rest, he would promine to drop all opposition to the motion.

The hurshoess of his language had been commented on, but he could ask, ought not an act to be designated by intelligible terms. The grounds upon which the grant is sought were not true, and he therefore asserted that it was applied for on false presences. He could not consent to make use of words which imported less than those. The claim, he contended, was founded on false pretences, and the Court, if they entered into his view of the matter, would dismiss it by an adjournment.

Mr. Tropt said, that when it was asserted that a gentleman who had served the Company for twenty years, came to seek money under false pretences, he thought the utmost patience should be exercised in examining the truth or falsity of the charge. For his own part, he would wish the whole of the statement presented by Messey, Perry and Marjoribanks to the Court of Directors, on their arrival in England, to be read; but would not move for it on account of its length. He had, since the last Court, spoken with a gentleman who was on buard the vessel in which Mr. Marjoritanks sailed, in order to clear up some circumstances. A doubt seemed to be entertained by the learned civilian as to the probability of Mr. Marjoribanks' life being endangered by remaining on board a vessel for so a long time ; be would road the opinion of the gentleman he had alluded to on this point. (Cries of " name. Though his informant wished to avoid publicity, he would give his name. It was Mr. Parry, who was in some way implicated in the present question, for he would have appeared before them with the sauce case as Mr. Marjoribanks if he had not been obliged, by circumstances, to leave the country. A letter be had received from Mr. Parry has the following passage - " On two occasions during our vorage from Calcutta to the Cape, Mr. Marjoribanks' life would, in all probability, have been forfeited had be not obtained medical assistance." Gentlemen would bear in mind, that one of the conditions proposed by Mr. Marjoribanks to the Governor, was the obtaining of medical assistance; they would, however, have been placed, in all probability, on board a miserable one-decked vessel (kear !) which being under quarastine, would have occasioned a medical man to come off to her, and no medical gentleman would have liked to place himself in such a situation. It had been contended that April was a safe month at the Cape, and Mr. Osborne's opinion han been quoted in support of this position; but it was upon record, that on the 7th of that month a violent storm bappened there, which drove out of the bay every vessel anchored there, even one under Rocky Island, which was performing quaramine (Hear !) In his opinion, a coroplete case of necessity for the return of Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends had been made out. He would call their attention to the letter of Col. Bird, from which it appeared in what a state of dread the people at the Cape were at the ldea of the introduction of the small-pox. It had been asserted by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Home), that Mr. Marjoribanks was chiefly influenced by the fear of the expense of staying at the Cope, in adopting the determination of coming to England.

Mr. Hame replied that the remon was assigned by Mr. Marjoribanks, and not by

Mr. Trunt defied bim to show that Mr. Marjoribanks was influenced by such a consideration.

Mr. Hume entreated the Hon. Proprie-

tor to read the papers. *

Mr. Trunt said he would first read Col. Bird's letter on receiving the presengers application for translripment. " I have," Col. Bird wrote, " this moment received your letter, and will lose no time in transmitting it to the Governor; in the mean time. I do not besitute to tell you that you mmy hire a ressel of your own to perform quarantine in, and that every attention will be paid to the convenience of these on board, consistently with -- &c. &c. They could now bear the matement of Mr. Marjoribanks and his friends as to the expense of hiring a vessel, but he must request the Chairman to direct the clerk to rend it.

The Chairman said the Hon. Proprietor might read it himself, as part of his speech.

Mr. Trust then read the statement, and particularly dwelt on the following passage:-The following are the reasons which induced us to refuse, unconditionally, the proposals for our being transhipped. " First, our health had not substantially improved since we left India, and indeed one of our party was suffering under Bluess, and consequently was not capable of undergoing confinement for forty flays in a small vessel. One man who had got the small-pox was still on the sick list, and the physician, who was consulted, would not undertake to say that infection would not take place. We were also given to understand that we could not ubtain a vessel large enough for our laggage and servants under £300, and if any new case of infection had appeared; there would have been treble or four times that; and if any storm should have arisen during the winter, we should have been driven to sen without the possibility of obtaining provisions." He could not bring himself to believe, after reading three times over the passage which referred to the expense of hiring a ship, that Mr. Marjeribanks was at all influenced by that consideration. Persons who reside in India are not noted for their attention to pounds, stillings, and

pence; and he was confident the idea of expense would never have operated on the mind of Mr Marjoribanks, though on his diminished allowance it might have been a serious matter to bint. (Hour !) He was confirmed in the opinion he had before expressed on the subject, by what he had bound that day. It had been said by the learned civilian, that five or six of those who supported the grant were the private friends of Mr. Murjorsbank.

Sir J. Sepell explained that he said one

or two.

Mr. Trust could only say, that his acquaintance with Mr. Marjoribanks was sufficient to warrant him in amerting that he was a very honourable man,

Mr. Lorender began to expatiate on some point of Mr. Hume's speech, but was called to order by the Clairman. He then expressed his surprise that Sir J. Sewell should have said, that according to the Act of Parliament, a servant of the Company would be deprived of his allowance if captured by the enemy.

Sir J. Sewell replied that he merely stated that the Legislature had made no exception in favour of such a case.

Mr. Lorendes still endeavoured to address the Court, and after being repeatedly called to order by the Chairman, sat down at length, avowing that he would vote for the grant as an act of indulgence to Mr. Marjoribanks.

Mr. Stanley Clarke, before the question was put, wished to observe to the Hon, and Learned Civilian (Sir J. Sewell), who, he was persunded, would not willingly mislead the Court, and who, be presumed, had no personal knowledge of the Cape and its localities; that he had been misinformed as to a vessel's lying secure, and in smooth water all the year round off Robin's Island, which was low, and afforded but little shelter even in summer; and at the approaching senson, when the Orient was there, afforded an insecure anchorage from exposure to the N.W. winds, amb a frequent heavy sea, and it might indeed be in the recollection of some gentlemen present, though many years ago, that it was in the month of April when his Majesty's ship the Guardian was driven from her anchors and wrecked in Table Bay. The Dutch, moreover, used to strike their flag-staff about the 10th May, as a warning to ships not to visit that anchorage during the winter months; and it was at the supposed hazard of their insurance if they did so. With reference to the arguments used by his Hon. Friend, the Member for Aberdeen, he (Mr. Clarke) did not wish to lengthen an already exhausted subject, still he must observe, while he gave that Hon. Gentleman every credit for the rectitude of his motives, and for his constitutional vigilance in watching over the interests and rights of the East-India Company, that he did not think the Hon-Gentleman bul exercised his usual accuse and discriminative judgment in appreciating the merits of the question now under consideration.

Sir J. Sewell proceeded to read a passage from Col. Hird's letter, which ran as follows :- " It must rest with yourselves to purchase a vessel, but you will not be required to leave Table Bay." Had Col. Bird not considered the place safe, be would not have written thus to Mr. Marjoritanks. He (Sir J. Sewell) had beard from a gentleman who had been at the Cape, that a ressel would remain in perfectly quiet water there; he would wish the Hon. Gent, to explain the motive of Col. Bird in penning the letter,

Mr. W. S. Claric supposed the Colonel only meant to imply that they would not be compelled to remove. He (Mr. Clarka) was, however, convinced they would have been obliged to go round to the other side of the Cape when the stormy season

set in.

Mr. Trant then read the opinion of Mr. Osborne, the hydrographer to the Company, which was in the following words : " April is not considered unsafe, but there are storms then: May is the first winter month, and the ships go round to Simons'

Mr. Hume said it was curious that the individuals themselves should have asked permission to proceed to Robin's Island.

The question was then put by the Chairman on the amendment, which was ne-

gutived.

Mr. Hume observed, that though be had expressed his intention of calling for a ballor, he would not do so, as he had not a sufficient number of names to subscribe to the requisition.

The Chairman gave Mr. Hume credit for his sincerity; but averred, he did not commisente his situation. (A laugh.)

The Chairman then put the original motion, which was carried, and the Court adjourned at three o'clock.

Errata-In our report of the debate on the Grant to Mr. J. Marjorilanks, in our last number, at page 413, line 15, and 415, line 2, instead of "Mr. Steuart," read " Sir J. Sewell;" and in page 414, line 46, the word " not " should be transposed. The sentence will then stand, " this grant was asked as a boon, but was not brought, &c.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

NEW ASSAUCEMENT OF THE ARMY.

Fort William, May 6, 1824.-In obsdience to instructions received from the Hon. Court of Directors, under date the 25th Nov. 1823, the armies of the three Presidencies will be placed on the following establishments, as to officers, from the 1st instant. All promotions will be dated accordingly, and made in the usual manner, by line promotions, to the rank of Colonel, Liunt. Colonel Commundant, or Lient. Colonel, and by regimental gradation in all inferior ranks.

European Infantry.

Bengal 1 Hegitnent. Madray 1 Regiment. Bombay 1 Regiment.

Each Regiment: 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenunt Colonela, 9 Majors, 10 Captains,

20 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns.

Native Infantry.

Bengal34 Regiments. Madras 25 Regiments.

Hombay 12 Regiments. Each Regiment of two buttallons: 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 7 Majors, 10 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, Emigns.

Nation Capulry.

Bengal 8 Regiments. Madros 8 Regiments. Bombay 3 Regiments.

Each Regiment (8 troops): 1 Colonel, t Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Coptains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Cornets.

The extra Majors to be borne as supernumerary until absorbed by vacancies in their respective corps.

Artillery.

Brigades of Horse Artillery, of 4 Troops or Companies each - Bengal 3, Madras 2, Bombay 1.

Battalions of Foot Artillery, of 4 Troops or Companies each—Bengal 5, Madras 3,

Battalions of Golundar as at present-

Bengal I, Madras I, Bombay O. Each battalion or brigada: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Coptains, 10 First Lieutenants, 5 Second ditts. N.B. The Rocket Troops and Native

Horse Artillery to form component parts of the Horse Brigades authorized. The Officers of Artillery will continue

to rise in one Corps as beretofore, at each Presidency.

Engineers.

In one Corps each.

		Mad.	Bom
Colonels	. 12	- 12	2
Lieutenant Colonels	2	2	발
Majora	. 9	1	1
Captains	.10	10	10
1st-Lieutenants	.20	16	16
2d-Lieutenants	.10	7-	- 7

Total 46 845

N.B. The Major and Captains in the Bengal Engineers extra to this establishment, will be returned Supernumerary, till brought on the Effective List by ca-

Medical Department.

Bengal..... 100 Surgeons. 200 Amist ditto.

Mailras 70 Surgeons.

140 Amist, ditto.

Hombay 40 Surgeons.

60 Asslet ditto. including all ranks, whether Members of the Medical Board, Superintending Surgents of Divisions, Civil Station Surgeons or Assistants, as well as those who have given up pramotious for permanent stations.

As advisional General Officer on the Hon. Company's establishment is authorized for the Stati of each Presidency, and the Generals of Artillery and Engineers are remiered eligible to the Smil, the command of those corps devolving to the Senior Colonels or Field Officera

The Hon. Court having entirely separated the Senior List of each Presidency from the effective arrength of the Army, no cannalties occurring in it after the 1st May 1824, are to give promotion as here-

The regiments of Cavalry on the Bornbay Establishment are to be placed on the same scale of organization in respect to officers and men, as those on the Bengal and Madras Establishments; and, from the date of carrying this arrangement into effect, the Field Officers of Cavalry at Bombny, who now rise in line with the Infantry, are to be promoted in a line amongst themselves, as at the other Presidencies.

No half-mounting stoppages are to be made from any branch of the Native Armies from the receipt of these orders; further regulations will be issued on this subject.

So soon as the Infuntry promotions are effectal, the several regiments of European and Native Infantry will be divided into two regiments each, by the final separation of buttalious; and the officers posted alternately, i. e. all the odd or uneven

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numbers of each rank to the first, and the even numbers to the second battalions of their present regiments, when the several regiments on this new formation will be numbered in the order in which they were first raised and formed. Casualties anterior to the 1st May to be filled up at each Presidency, If known, on the date of promulgating the posting of officers to regiments of single bettalions.

It is not intended that, in carrying the present orders into effect, officers should be permanently removed from the particular battalion in which they may long have served and wish to remain, provided, that by an interchange between officers standing the same number of removes from promotion, each could be retained in his particular battalion, and both are willing to make the exchange, and shall prefer an application for that purpose within four months from the date at which the present arrangement shall take effect, or within twelve months where either of the parties shall be absent on furlough.

The officers, who, by the above arrangement become Colonels, or Lieutenant Cotalians in each branch of the service, shall succeed, according to seniority, to a halfshare of off-reckonings; the two seniors being admitted to this benefit on the occorrence of each vacancy among the present Colonels of regiments; but each officer who stands first at the date assigned to this arrangement, for succession to the benefits of the off-reckoning fund in each branch of the service, and all who may succeed to off-reckoning shares within two years from the same date (1st May), shall receive direct from the treasury, an allowance equal to the difference between the amount of the share actually enjoyed by Lim under the new plan, and that which he would have been entitled to under the existing system, and from such that only as he would have been entitled had that system continued.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to give effect to this. arrangement as early as possible, as for as respects the Bengal Army; and the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay are requested to have the necessary orders to the armies of those Presidencies re-

spectively.

(Signed) WM. CARRIERE, Lieut. Col., Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1824.

At a native general court martial, ussembled at Dinapare, on the 9th March 1824, Saladar Bothee Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battaline, was acraigned upon the undermentioned charges, etc.

Vot. XVIII. 3 U "I. For having, at Chuprah, on or about the month of September 1823, confined Noseeh Sing and Daemally, sepays of the Patna Provincial Battalion, belonging to the guard then under his command, on the pretence of sending them to the Head Quarters of the battalion for trial, and released them again on their brilling him to do so.

"2. For having, on or about the month of September 1823, domanded, and received money from Buctour Sing, sepoy, Patna Provincial Battallon, for obtaining him leave of absence; also for refusing to allow Munoorat Sing, sepoy, to visit his bouse, at the recommendation of the Surgeon, until bribed by Samuo Roy, brother of the above-mentioned sepoy.

24 All or any part of such conduct being diagraceful to the character of a native commissioned officer, and in breach of the

Articles of War,"

Upon which charges the Court came to

the following decision:

Finding and Scatenee.—" The Court basing maturely weighed and considered the evidence addaced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does sentence him, Supadar Bothee Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, to be discharged from the service.

"Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) "Enware Proper, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India."

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Dinapore, on the 10th March 1824, Jenndar Molloi Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, etc.

41. For having, at Chaptah, on or about the month of August 1823, made an unauthorized deduction of four rupees from the pay of Sewchurn Sing, sepoy,

Patna Provincial Battifion.

** 2. For having, on or about the month of September 1823, at Chiprah, confued Humanje Sing and Surjeo Sing, sepoys, Patna Provincial Hattalion, under a threat of sending them for trial to the Head-Quarters of the battalion, and sobsequently releasing them on their paying him money as a bribe for so doing.

"All or any part of such conduct being disgraceful, unbecoming the character of a native commissioned officer, and in breach

of the Articles of War."

Upon which charges the Court came to

the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—" The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of all said every part of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of

War, does sentence him, Jemadar Molloi Sing, of the Patna Provincial Bettalion, to be discharged the service.

" Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) " Enwann Pager, General, Commander in Chief in India."

Before the same Court Martial, reassembled at Dinapore, on the 11th March 1824, Jenadar Kurta Sing, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

" For having, at Bankipore, on or about the 5th February 1824, tempered with, and endeavoured to influence the evidence of, Bhyroo Sing, sepoy, and others, whom he considered likely to be cited as witnesses against two native officers then undecarrest, by expressing himself audibly in the following terms: - Those scoundrels who have gone and informed the Adjutant against the Subudar and Jemadar in arrest, they will all be brought to a Court Martial, and severely panished; do not you give evidence, if you are called upon, against them, but apply for your discharge and go home. I have spoken to hewnauth, and he has promised not to give evidence against them; the Court Martial will be held at Dinapore, where the Captain and Adjutant will have nothing to say. If I can get five men who will all give the same evidence in the Subadar's favour, he will be acquitted, and then those scoundrels will see what they will get,' or in words to that effect."

Upon which charge the Court came to

the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.— The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of all and every part of the charge preferred against him, which, being in breach of the Articles of War, does sentence him, Jenuadar Kurta Sing, of the Patna Provincial Hattalion, to be discharged from the service.

"Approved and confirmed, (Signed) "Envisor Pager, General, Commander-in-Chief in India."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

March 26. Major John MacDonald, Military Establishment of Fort St. George, to be Envoy to Court of Persia.

to be Envoy to Court of Persia. Capt. H. Willock, same establishment, to be Secretary and Assistant to British

Minister in Persia.

Lieut, J. R. Campbell, same establishment, to be Second Assistant to ditto.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Magrath, same comblishment, to be Medical Officer attacked to Mission to Persia.

Lieut, R. D. H. MacDonald, 5th Bongal L.C., to communic Escert prinched to Mission to Persia. General Department.

April 1. The Rev. M. Stow, A.M., to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

19. Mr. Colin Shakespear, to be Superintend. Gen. of Stakesparian Bridges.

Judicial Department.

April 1. Mr. G. W. Bacon to be Assistant to Superintendent of Police in divisions of Benures and Barellly.

Supreme Court, Se.

W. L. Cleland, Esq., to be a Burrieter of Supreme Court.

Chas. Hogg, Esq., to be King's Proc-tor in Court of Admiralty.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 25, 1824. - Lieut. A. K. Agnew, 3d N.L. appointed to a situation in Brigade of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, vacant by death of Lieut, W. Ord; date 5th March 1824.

Surg. J. Stephens to be a Junior Assistant on establishment of Agent to Go-vernor-General in Saugor and Nerhuddah Territories; date 12th March 1824.

26th Regt. N.J. Lieut, and Brev. Capt. F. G. Lister to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. Moore to be Lieut., from 16th March 1824, in succession to Morgan dismissed the service.

Lieut. J. Cartwright, Regt. of Artil., to be a Dep. Com. of Ordnance.

Capt. P. M. Hay, 33d regt., to be Dis-trict Barrack Master of 16th or Purneal Division of Barrack Department, vice

Capt; W. Bertram, 10th regt., to have temperary command of Chittagong Prov. But, vice Hay.

Head-Quarters, March 11. — Assistant Surg. Stenhouse, Europ. Regt., to have Medical charge of Nagpore Division of Artillery, during absence of Assist. Surg.

Assist, Surg. J. F. Steuart directed to do duty with Europ. Hegt.

Lieut. W. Mocgeorge, 3d N.L., posted

to 1st hat, of regt.

March 12.- Surg. R. Brown pested to 16th N.I., vice Hare directed to join 2d

March 13. - Lieut. Bagshaw, 2d bat. 4th regt., to have charge of European Invalids proceeding to Chunar.

Cornet Wingfield, lately posted to 2d regt. L.C., to do duty with left wing of 5th Cavalry at Sultanpore (Benares) until 1st Oct. next.

Morech 17. - Lieux Haslam, 2d bat. 20th regt., to act as Brigade Major to troops on Chittageng frontier, as a temporary arrangement, until arrival of Capt, White; dated 29th Feb.

Lieut. Stainforth to act as Adj. to detached wing of 1st L.C.

Eus. H. O. Frederick transferred (at his own request) from 25th to 34th N I. and posted to 2d bat.

Lieut. R. Kent to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 6th N.L., in room of Lieut, Soudy, resigned the situation.

Lieut. Michael, 2d bat. 11th regt., to do duty with detachment of 2d bat 20th regt, at Earrackpore, and Capt White, 18th regt., to join and do duty with detachment of 2d bat. 20th regt. in Chittagoog district.

Ens. Bogle, 1st bat. 1st N.L. permitted

to do duty with 1st bat. 29th N. I.

Morek 26 .- Livut. Ellis, 2d hat. 28d N.I., to be Adj. to Sylbet Local Corps.

Brev. Capt. Brown, 1st bat. 15th regt., to officiate as Station Staff at Dacea.

Fort William, March 27: - Brev. Capt. H. H. Murray, 13th N. I., to officiate as an Assist. Barrack Master for Executive Duties of District of Cuttack, until arrival of Lieut. Gordon.

Lieut. and Brev. Cupt. Jas. A. Ayton permitted (at his own request) to resign

service of Hun. Company.

April 1 .- Capt. W. Burlton, Sub-Assist. Com. General, to have charge of Bengal Commissariat Department with capedition under orders for foreign service, with official rank of Assist Com. Gen. of 2d Class.

Brev.Capt. J. W. Gairdner, 10th N.I., to be temporarily attached to same department as a Supernumerary Sub-Assist. Com. Gen.

General Staff. The following tempomry appointments have been made on the General Staff, to accompany the expedition under orders of embarkation :-

Capt. Jackson, Assist Quart. Mast. Gen. of Army, to be Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen., with official rank of Major.

Capt. Waterman, H.M. 18th regt., to be Dep. Assist Quart. Mast. Gen.

Lieut, Havelock, H.M. 13th regt., to Dep. Assist. Adj. General. Lieut. Trant, H.M. 38th regt., to be

Assist, Surveyor, Capt, Perry, H.M. 38th regt., to be

Dep. Judge Adv. General. Lieut. Snodgruss, H. M. 38th regt., to he Anle-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Brigadier-Gen. Sie Arch. Campbell.

K. C.B., commanding the force. Ens. Campbell, H.M. 35th regt., to be

Aide-de-Camp to ditta.

Cudets admitted. Mesors, F. Dashwood, F. R. Barely, and W.S. Pillaus admitted cadets of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieuts.

Mr. Walsh, Surgeon, appointed to do duty with troops under orders for foreign service as an Assist. Surg-

3. U.S

Capt. Patrick Dudgeon, 10th N.L., to communal Sylber Local Corps.

Capt. T. Barron, Sith regt., returned

to duty without prejudice to rank.

Head-Quarters, March 29.-Lieut. H. M. Graves, 10th N.I., posted to 1st bat.

Medical Department. The following arrangements are directed for the Medical Department of Force under orders of embarkation for foreign service :-

Superintend, Surg, John Brown to be Superintend, Surgeon with same salary zs fixed for Superintend. Surgeous at field

Assist Surg. W. Jackson to be Medical

Store Keeps

Surg. T. Tweedie, 2d regt. L.C., to accompany expedition with a view to his being hereafter appointed to charge of Field Hospital should it appear expedient to form one, and in meautime Surg. Tweedir is appointed to charge of Artillery.

Assist Surg. B. Macleod attached to Amillery under Surg. Tweedle.

Assist Surg. Honold to be strached to

3d bat. 20th regt.

Assist. Surgs. B. Burt and G. Waddell to be disposable as well for duties of Field Hospital, in event of its formation, as for general service.

Ens. W. Anderson removed from 2d to

Let bat, 50th regt at Handah.

Lieut. J. Cooper to act as Adj. to 2d

but. 1st regt.

Lioux. Michael, 1st but, 11th regt., to do duty with 2d but 10th regt, at Harrack-

Artiflery. Int-Lieut. Lawrencen to do daty with 8th comp. 8d but.; 2d-Lleut, O'Hanlon with ditto; 2d-Lieus, Swinley with 6th comp. 2d bat.

1st-Liout. Haw Hoson to act as Adj. and Quart Mast, to detachment of Artillery

proceeding on feedign service.

March St. - 2d Lieut. Dulzell to act as Adj. for portion of 4th or Golandaues but, of Artillery at Dum Dum.

Cape. F. G. Lister and Lieut. F. Moore, 26th N.L., posted, forecer to 2d, and latter to let bar, of regt.

March St.-Lieut, S. Boilean, 1st bat, 16th N.I., to act as Adj. to left wing of

Assist. Surg. Waddell attached to Artillery with force proceeding on foreign actvice, in room of Amist, Surg. M'Lood relieved from that duty ou account of sick-

Eas. E. J. Dickey transferred from 19th to 19th regt., as junior of his neak, and posted to 2d bat, at Harrackpore.

Lieut. G. M. J. Robe to be Adj. to 2d ter. 13th N.L., vice Gordon appointed to Barrack Department.

Lieut. S. Walker, 2d bat, 4th N. I., baving volunteered his services, directed to join and do thay with 2d but. 20th N.I.

Fort William, April 5 .- Dep. Commissary of Onlance Lieut. John Cartwright to have charge of Chupar Magazine.

April 8. - 17th Rogt. N.J. Bun. G. Turnbull Marshall to be Licut. from 27th March 1894, vice Ayton resigned.

Capt. Jas. Donaldson, 2d N. L., to command 1st Nerhudda Schundy Curps, vice

Dadgeon.

Lieut, H. Warrall, 1st L.C., to be Dep. Paymester at Camppore, vice Maling resigned

Lieut, F. T. Boyd, and N.I., to be an Assistant to Capt. Gerrard, Timber Agent

at Goruckpore and Nautpore.

Lieut, Chas. Thoresby, 34th N.I., to be Secretary to Committee for Management of Hindoo College at Benares, vice. Fell, decensed.

Heml-Quarters, April 3 .- Lieut. H. Gardon, 13th N.I., at his own request, appointed to do duty with 2d but 20th regt, about to emback on foreign service.

April L - The undermentioned officers of Engineers directed to accompany Expedition: - Capt. John Chenpe, Field Enson, and F. Alibott.

Lieut. Browne, 2d bar, 18th N.I., directed to join 2d bat, 20th N. L., proceed-

ing with Expedition.

April 6 .- Lieut. H. Clerk, Ath comp. 3d but. Artillery, to be Adj. and Quart. Mast, of 4th but. Artillery, in room of Lieut. Cartwright removed.

Lieuts, O. Baker, 4th comp. 3d hat., and W. Macvitie, 7th comp. 1st hot. Artillery, permitted to exchange companies.

Dr. Paaton directed to assume Medical charge of Lieut, Hamilton's lovy of Recruits at Dinapove.

Licut, Margrare to act as Adj. and Interp. and Quart Mast. to 2d but 20th

day'd 8. - Lient Graham, 2d but, 25th N.I., to do duty in Garrison of Fort William.

Lieut, Grant, 1st but. 19th N.L., to act as Adj. to Orisis Prov. Bat. during absence of Lieut, and Adj. Fleming.

Artillery Regt. 9d-Lieut, F. R. Basely posted to 6th comp.; 2d-Lieut. F. Dashwood posted to 7th comp. 2d last; 2d-Lieut. W. S. Pillans posted to 8th comp. 2st bat.

April 0. - Lieut. Urquhart to officiate as Interp. and Quart, Mast. to 3d bat. 27th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Penrose.

Lieut and Brev, Capt. Currie to act as Adj. to 2d bat, 27th N. I. during absence of Hrev. Capt. Gairdner.

April 10,-Amist Surg. Stuart to afford medical aid to Capt. Pratt's lavy of recruits at Cawapore.

Fort William, April 19 .- Lieut.Col. T. Anburey, C.B., Principal Field Engineer. to superintend alterations and repairs of Fortress of Allighur, and Lieut. E. J. Smith, of Engineers, to be his Assistant and Executive Officer in that employment.

Regt. of detillery. Brev.Capt. and 1st-Lieut. R. Roberts to be Capt. of a comp., and 2d-Lieut. E. S. A. W. W. Wade to be 1st-Lieut. from 6th April 1824, in

auccession to Ferris deceased.

3d Regt. L.C. Capt. B. C. Swindell to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev.Capt. J. Mackennie to be Capt. of a troop from 16th July 1825, in succession to Smart retired.—Cornet J. L. Tottenlum to be Lieut., vice Mackennie promoted.

to Regt. N.I. Ens. R. Macdonald to be Lieut. from 22d March 1824, vice

Molyneaux deceased.

and Regt. L.C. Lieut. Biscoe to muk

from 16th July 1829.

Capt. E. T. Bradhy, 4th N.L. returned to duty without prejudice to rank.

Col. W. MacBean, C.B., H.M. 54th Foot, who stands appeared to command troops proceeding on Expeditionary service from Modras, promoted to rank of Brigadier General.

Hend-Quarters, April 19.—Liout, the Hon. W. Hamilton, 2d bat. 32d regt., to act as Adj. to a detachment of Artillery, Pioneers, &c. under command of Brev. Caps. Smith.

April 20 .- Lieut. R. Mac Donald, 1st

N.L., posted to 2d bat, of regt.

April 21,-Lieut, C. Marshall to act as Adj. to 1st bat, 34th regt., vice Thoresby;

thated 18th April

April 24.—Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 4th N. I. (mic Dep. Judgo Adv. Gen. at Dinaports) to officiate as Aide-de-Caron to Major Gen. Brown during his temporary command of Dinapore division.

Fort William, April 29.—Dep. Conmissary Lient, C. G. Dixon, to be a Com-

missary of Ordnesco, and

(at-Lieut. R. G. Roberts, of Artiflery, to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, in succession to Brev. Major Ferris deceased.

11th Regt. N.D. Eus. J. C. Plowden to be Lieut. from 11th Feb. 1824, in augrossion to Davidson deceased.

Lieut. G. F. F. Vincent, 9th N.L., returned to duty without prejudice to rank.

Capt. John Elliott, H.M. Service, to act as Assist. Adj. General of H.M. forces in India during absence of Brev. Liout. Coli Tidy, C.B., on foreign service.

Head-Quarters, April 26 - Lieut Butler to officiate as Major of Brigade to troops under Lieut Cot. Shapland, until arrival of Capa, and Brig. Maj. White.

Artillery. Capt. H. Roberts posted to till comp. Lat bat.; 1st-Lieut. E. S. Wade posted to 7th comp. Lit lat.; Capt.

J. Brodhurst removed from 4th comp. 1st but, to 4th comp. 9d but.

April 27.—Lieut. Hay to act as Interp., and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 17th regt.

Ens. F. Gresloy, 25th N.I., removed to 10th N.I., and posted to 2d bat. at Barrackpore.

April 28 .- Amin. Surg. Fraser posted

to 1st bat. 11th N.L.

Assist, Riding Most, M. Buckley to do dary with 5th regt.

April 20. Lieut. R. M. Pollock, 2d bat. 25d regt., to be Adj. to corps, vice Mackenzle.

May 1. — Brev. Capt. and Lieut. C. Rogers removed from 1st to 2d but. 5th N.1., and Lieut. T. Gear posted to former but.

Lieut. A. Carnegy removed from 1st to 2d bat. 11th regt., and Lieut. J. C. Plow-

den posted to former corps.

Capt. R. Armstrong posted to 2d, and Lieut. J. A. Fairhead to 1st but. 14th regt. Surg. Geo. Webb, 21st regt., removed to H.C. Europ. Regt., vice Suppens.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 1. Maj. A. Stoneham, 34th N.L., for health.—2d-Licut. F. Brind, regt. of Artillery, for health.— 29. Capt. R. Mackenzie, 11th N.L., for health.

To New South Water.—March 25. Capt. A. Lomas, 12th N.L., for twelve mouths, for health.—April 20. Lieut. G. C. Holroyd, 29th N.I., for twelve mouths, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope. — April 19. Licut. J. Dade, 28th N.I., for twelve-months, for braith.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Morch 1, 1824.— Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:
68th Four. Ean John Fenn to be Lieux,
without purchase, vice Smith protocoted,
11th May 1822.— East Jus. Eyre Muttlebury to be Lieux, without purchase, vice
Roy deceased, 28th Jun. 1854.

April 22. - Uptil his Majesty's pleasure

shall be known :

46th Foot. Ers. W. N. Hutchinson to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Law decessed; Ens. T. Glesson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Skelian decessed. —Men. The promotion of Ens. Glesson in G.O. dated 37th Nov. 1823 is cancelled.

April 23.—Until his Majesty's pleasure

shall be known:

Royal Hegt. Lient. L. H. Dobbin to be Capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice Gell deceased 19th Feb. 1824; Ens. Jas. Williamson to be Lient. without purchase, vice Dobbin 19th Feb. 1824.

38th Foot. Lieut. J. Magili to be Capt. of a company without purchase, rice Perry deceased, 13th April 1824; Ens. J.

S. Terrens to be Lleut, without purchase, vice Magill, 18th April 1894.

47th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Capt. J. W. O'Donaghue to be Major without purchase, view Warren deceased, 90th March 1824; Lieut. Jas. Clarke to be Capt. of a comp. without purchase, view O'Bonaghue, 20th March 1824; Ens. W. Snow to be Lieut. without purchase, view Clarke, 20th March 1824; H. H. F. Clarke, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Snow, ditto.

Breef Rank. The undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years' standing promoted to rank of Capt. by Brevet:—

Lieut, G. Mackenzie, 14th Foot. Lieut. Chas. Connor, 20th Foot. Lieut. Rich. Kelly, 54th Foot. Lieut. N. Ovenden, 59th Foot.

FURLOUGHS from H.M. FORCES.

To Hurope.—March 1. Lieut. Gregg, 30th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Paton, 46th Foot, for health.— Capt. Dwyer, 46th Foot, for health.—April 23. Arcist Surg. Rutledge, 20th Foot, for health.—Capt. Cossidy, 67th Foot, on private affairs.—Eas. Armstrong, 30th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, 46th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Campbell, 46th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Capt. Warlock, 69th Foot, for ne year, for health.—Lieut. Skeil, 89th Foot, for one year, for health.—Lieut. Skeil, 89th Foot, for one year, for health.—Lieut. Skeil, 44th Foot, for health.—Lieut. Skeil, 44th Foot, for one year, for health.—Lieut. Skeil, 44th Foot, for one year, for health.—Lieut. Skeil, 44th Foot, for one year, for health.

To Cope of Good Hope. - April 23. Lieut M'Kenzio, 19th Drags., for one year, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief Justice of Bengal.

It is our painful duty to record the death of another Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an individual of eminent talents and high character. The following biographical sketch of the late Sir Christopher Puller appeared in the Calcutia

Weekly Messenger of May 90.]

The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Presidency, whose lamented death so deeply afflicts us, has been such a short time in this country, that the opportunities of exercising the important functions of his station have not been sufficiently frequent to enable the public to form a duo estimate of his worth. He has upon one occasion, and one only, presided in the Supreme Court at the hearing of a cause, when, indeed, it must have been obvious to all present, that he possessed, in no ordinary degree, high qualities for the judgment seat; a clear and quick perception, and a calm dignified temper : collecting facts with most patient investigation, and deciding upon them with prompt

judgment. In this Presidency, much of the business of the profession of the law is transacted before the Judge at Chambers, and many subjects of complaint are there laid before him in the shape of petitions. Sir Christopher Puller sat two whole weeks at Chambers, in his turn, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; when the facility and readiness of his dispatch of the business brought before him excited observation. The professional genslemen who have been in attendance before this excellent judge, will do justice to his merity; their habits of business will have enabled them to appreciate his qualifications, and I am sure that they can have but one opinion, that these qualifications were of the highest order. To the supplicant by petition he was at once the kind friend and rightcons judge, lending his aid in all cases within his jurisdiction that appeared to require it, and dismissing with kindness those which he had no power to redress. No one has preferred a petition to him without the satisfaction either of obtaining the relief be was entitled to, or of being conscious that his complaint had been carefully considered, and was dismissed only for want of the means of applying a remedy by summary jurisdiction.

Thus had the late Chief Justien, in the short space of five weeks from his arrival in Calcutta, a sublished a character which gave a happy presage of the benefits the public were likely to have derived from his strict administration of justice, if it had pleased the Almighty to have permitted him to remain amongst us. But he has thought proper to call this pure spirit from the vanities of this world, to place it, as we may surely lope, in those regions, where " is a reward for the righteous."

Sir Christopher Puller was a scholar of high attairments: in his boybood he gained early distinction by his proficiency at Eton College, of which he was one of the many illustrious ornaments; from this school high character followed him, and kept pace with his career at the University of Oxford, where, as a momber of Christ Church, be gained high academical honours, and established a reputation for merality, integrity, industry, and shility, which he sustained throughout hismeritorious life. He became first known to the public as the joint reporter with his friend Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet, of cases decided in the Courts of Common Pleas, Exchaquer Chamber, and House of Lords. This was before he was called to the bar, and during his pupilage under that eminent and virtu-ous Judge, Mr. Justice Bayley. The superior merit of the reports has uniformly been acknowledged, as well from the bench

^{*} He arrived by Calcutta on the night of Wednesday the 14th of April, and was taken ill a few days after.

as from the bar. For many years he had maintained a high rank as an Advocate in the Court of King's Bench, and on the Oxford circuit, and of late had become King's Coursel, and one of the leaders of the circuit. His professional course in England was such as justified his friends in the expectation that he would be in duetime called to the beach there. Of such expectations be must be supposed to have been in some degree conscious; yet he did not hesitate to forego them, in the hope of being useful upon a more extended sphere in India. As soon as he had been appointed to the high station which his Sovereign had selected him to fill in this country, he set about acquiring knowledge of the history, laws, customs, and languages of India; and be pursued his inquiries with so much perseverance and discrimination, that he soon laid a foundation for the more extended research which his residence in this country would have opened to him. His great object and aim was to be useful in India, to aid the great work of disseminating knowledge and religious instruction, and to preserve and continue to the millions who look up to this Government for protection, the benefits of British jurisprudence.

This is but an imperfect outline of the public character of him whose light has beamed for a moment only in our horizon; happy had it been for us if the dispensations of the Almighty had permitted him to run his course throughout the perfect day. Let us, however, humbly how our heads to the will of God, for he "is the Judge; he putteth down one, and setteth up another," and "his footsteps are not known."

If the writer of this had thought that it would be proper on the present occasion to disclose the private character of the late Chief Justice, he must trive declined such a duty, from a consciousness of his imworthiness to do justice to it. Let it suffice here that he was a man of singular plety, virroe, and benignity. His religion was not in the mouth alone, but was deeply and permanently settled in his mind. Well versed in the Holy Scriptures (which he was in the constant habit of reading, and considering with that singleness and simplicity of mind which is best befitted for the reception of the troths of Divine Revelation), he was a Christian in faith and practice. In him, all who knew him could " mark the perfect man, and behold the opright," and " the end of that man is peace," We Joseph Lighter

NATIVE TEMALE EDUCATION.

At a meeting of ladies, friends to the education of the female natives of India, held in the Church Mission Library, Mirzapore, on Thursday, March 25, 1824. The Right Hop. Lady Amherst in the Chair.

It was Resolved,

1st. That the education of native females is an object highly desirable and worthy the best exertions of all who wish well to the happiness and prosperity of India.

2d. That the system introduced into this country by Mrs. Wilson, has been pursued by her under the patropage of the Church Missionary Society, with a degree of success which could hardly have been anticipated by those who were aware of the novelty and apparent difficulty of the undertaking, and is capable of an extension and improvement, only limited by the want of sufficient funds for its prosecution on a scale commensurate to its object.

3d. That it appears to this meeting, that there are at present twenty-four schools under her superistendence, attended, on an average, by 400 papils; that females of the most respectable caste and station in society have both sent their daughters, and in some instances have themselves expressed anxiety to obtain instruction; and that the system of instruction pursued has met the expressed concurrence and approbation of some of the most distinguished among the native genery and religious instructors.

4th, That in order to render Mrs. Wilson's labours yet more effectual, and to meet the feelings of the respectable natives of India, by rendering the establishment more exclusively female, it is expedient that the affairs and government of these schools, now existing or hereafter to be established, in connexion with them in Calcutta and its vicinity, be placed under the superintendance and controul of a certain number of ladies, as patronesses and visitoes, who may be inclined to give a portion of their time to this interesting and laudable object; and it being understood that the Church Missionary Society are willing to relinquish the entire trianagement and direction of their Female School in Calcutta and its vicinity to a committee of such a description, the following ladies berely undertake that office, under the designation of the " Ladies Society for Native Female Education in Calcutta and its vicinity."

Patronesses: Right Hon. Lady Am-

Vice Patronesses: Mrs. Heber, Mrs. Fendall, Mrs. Harington, Mrs. W. Fendall, Mrs. Lushington, Mrs. H. Stakespears, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Newton.

Controller, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Parist, Mrs. Hevinden, Mrs. Corrie, Mrs. Loprimandaye, Mrs. Griffen, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Chemey, Mrs. Gisborne, Miss. Laprimandaye, Miss Blichyrden, Miss Voss, Miss Turner.

Secretary, Mrs. Ellerton; Tremurer, G. Ballant, Esq.

With power to fill up vacancies, subject to approvol.

5th. That Mr. Wilson's house in Miranpure being on many grounds inconvenient and objectionable, the meeting approves of the intention expressed by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to erect a new school in a more appropriate place, which, as soon as completed, shall be used as the central school, and place of meeting of the Endy Patronesses, and Ladies of the Committee.

6th. That the time of meeting be once a month, and the presence of four ladies, including the Secretary, required to proceed to business.

7th. That a general meeting of the friends of the institution be held once a year, at such time and place as may be hereafter determined on, of which timely notice shall be given, when the proceedings of this Committee shall be laid before the uniscribers, and speciment produced of the profesere of the female children educated under their directions.

5th, That subscriptions for the furtherance of these objects be received by the Secretary, Mrs. Ellerton, as also by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Church Missionary Seciety, such subscriptions being distinguished as designed for "The Native Female Schools in and near Calcutta."

onth. That in case of any circumstances arising which may make it necessary for the Communes to discontinue their labours, the meragement of the institution shall revert, as before, to the Church Missionary Society.

10th. That copies of the feregoing resolutions be printed and circulated in Calcutta and its vicinity. That the subscriptions of all persons friendly to the improvement and impriness of India be solicited, and more particularly that the ladies of Calcutto be respectfully invited to visit and impact the achools, and to bestow on them whatever degree of countralance and support they may find them entitled to.

11th. It was further resolved, that the first meeting of the Ladies' Committee for the arrangement of business, do take place in the apartments of the Right Hon the on Thursday Lith April, at half-past nine in the morning.

On the business of the meeting being concluded, the Lord Bishopreturated thanks in the name of the Church Missionary Society, and his own, to the Right Hon. the Lady Patroness and the other Ludius present, for their kind attendance on this occasion, and for the interest they display.

ed in the cause of native female education.

—Beng, Hurk., March 27.

SHIPPING.

Aerpals in the Hiver.

April 13. Nie Edward Paget, Geary, from London. — May R. Bernickhire, Shepherd, from Landon. — 8. Bernison, Hatchinson, from London. — 9. Providence, Remnington, from London. — 15. Bengal Merchant. Brown, from Landon. — 18. Macqueen, Walker, and Duckets of Atheit, Daniel, from Landon. — 20. City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from London. — 21. Princess Charlotte, Mackenn, from Liverpool. — June 1. Tuck, Talliert, from Landon, and Sie Goffrey Webuter, Reynaldson, from New South Wales.

Departures from Colcutto.

April 15. Pictors, Musingham, for London.—15. Brugod, Pearce, for Liverpool.—May 19. Gilmert, Laws, for London,

Solled for the Expedition against the Burmers,

April 6. Ships Ediza, Earl Kellie, and Hashmy.—8. Ships Argyle and Marmaid. — 9. Ships Francis Warden, Hydery, Janet Hotton, and Anna Robertson.— 12. H.C. yacht Neveide, and mean-packet Diana.—13. Ediza (Cuttbertson).—14. H.C. ship Ermad, H.M. ship Larne, and H.C. cruiter Mercury.—22. Ship Reliance.—30. Ship Penang Merchant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BERTHL

March 12. At Sanger, the lady of Capt. Cave. Supt. Field Transport, of a daughter.

 At Albahabad, the lady of H. G. Christian, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Allyghur, the lady of J. S. Boldero, Judge and Magistrate, of a daughter.

27. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Clarkson, 3d N.I., of a daughter.

30. Mrs. Charlotte Pereira, the wife of Mr. Peter Pereira, an Assistant in the salt-department, of a sun.

April 1. Mrs. Peter Emmer, of a son

and heir.

 At Dacca, Mrs. Ches. Leonard, of a daughter.
 Mrs. Joseph Savience, of a son.

- At Burrisol, the wife of Mr. S. J. Benbow, of a daughter,

8. At Mymensing, Mr. Jas. Radeliffe, of a son.

7. Mrs. A. Haberlet, of a son.

At Aurungsbad, the lady of D. S. Young, Early, Madran establishment, of a daughter.

April 10. The lady of Capt. C. E. Smith, of the ship John Adam, of a son and beir.

11. Mrs. John Madgo, jun., of a son. - At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. John Taylor, Dep. Assist. Com. General, of a daughter.

13. At Muttre, the lady of Cornet W. Alexander, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

16. The lady of Mr. J. T. Laurence, of

- At Burdwan, the lady of the Rev.

Mr. Peronne, of a son.

17. At Balleegung, the lady of Capt. E. C. Sneyd, Assist. Com. General, of

a daughter.

18. At Saugor, Bundelkund, the lady of Capt. F. Dangerfield, Bombry establishment, Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, of a son.

19. Mrs. J. D'Cruz, of a son.

21. The lady of T. B. Swinboe, Esq., of a daughter.

- At Ellichpore, the lady Lieut. Rideout, Nigam's Service, of a daughter.

 At Boonres, the lady of the Rev.
 W. Fraser, Choplain of Benares, of a daughter.

25. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Wood, of Artillery, of a son. — In Fort William, the lady of the

Rev. Dr. Parish, of a son.

28. The wife of Mr. Sam. Smith, of

the Burkaru Press, of a son.
29. The lady of E. Coulon, Esq., of a

a still-born male infunt.

- At Agra, the lady of Major J. Nes-hitt, 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I, of her sixth

- At Keitah, the lady of Capt. B. L. Anstruther, 6th L. C., of a son.

30. At Garden Reach, the lady of Lient. F. Bellow, 31st N.L., of a daughter.

May 1. At Barmckpore, the lady of Capt. W. R. Pogson, commanding escori. of His Exc. the Com. in Chief, of a daughter.

- At Arrah, the lady of Henry Rickests, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

3. The lady of David Ross, Esq., of

a daughter.

5. Mrs. Wm. Cornelius, of a daughter. - The lady of E. R. Coser, of a son.

9. At Azimgurgh, near Jaunpore, the Indy of W. T. Robertson, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

10. At Purneals, Mrs. J. Smith, of a

daughter.

12. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. W. Cenningham, of a daughter.

- At Hurdwan, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son. 17. Mrs. Patrick Sutherland, of a son.

Near Balloo Ghaut, the wife of Mr. B. Murphy, Conductor of Ordnauce of a

The wife of Mr. J. L. D'Souss, of a son and heir.

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MARRIAGES.

April S. At St John's Cathedral, John Bush, Eaq., to Miss Anna More.

7. At Dinapore, G. Paxum, Esq., M.D., to Murgaret Maria, second daughter of Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., Perth-

10. At St. John's Cathedral, M. D. Porel, Esp., of Chandernagure, to Miss Mary Hamilton, of Chinsurah. 21. Mr. Geo. Gogerly, to Miss Agnes

Lactitia H. Ferris, daughter of the late P.

Ferris, Esq. May 1. At Hussingsbad, E. R. Jardine, Esq., 19th Bengal N. I., to Miss C.

Matilda Moilina.

6. At Soltanpore, Benares, Capt. G. Thornton, 1st L.C., to Jane, tifth daughter of John Setterthwait, Esq., Plymouth,

8. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. M. B. T. Williams, Assist. Indigo Planter, Kulna, to Miss Isabella, second daughter of the late J. Nurenberg, Esq., Major of the Mahratta Service.

12. At Agra, J. W. Boyd, Esq., Assist. Surg. Horse Artillery brigade, to Miss

Helen Merchande.

24. At Dacca, Wm. Dampler, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Emma, the daughter of Lieut, Col. Commandant J. Martin Johnson.

DESTRUCT

Feb. 28. At Purnech, the infant daughter of J. A. Slaw, Eaq., Bengal Civil Service, aged six days.

March 15. At Lucknow, Joseph Quel-

ros, Esq., ageil 35.

22. At Nagpore, Lient. Molymenx, 1st regt. N. L.

25. Master J. B. Dow, the Infant son of Mr. J. D. Dow, aged eleven mouths. 28. At Berhampure, Louisa V. Wilson, the daughter of Capt. Wilson, H.M.

38th regt. aged one year.

29. Mr. Francis M'Kensie, aged 31.

sipril I. Mr. Patrick Strange, aged 24. 3. Of the cholers murbus, Mrs. Clara Rowland, aged 48.

7 Joseph De Monte Sinus, Esq., aged

71 years.

- Mrs. Anne Goldsmith, aged 22 years.

8. Mr. Andrew Dealty, late Commander of the gun vessel Phornix.

9. Mr. Hall Jobb, of the ship Roberts, aged 90.

12. Thomas Alsop, Esq., one of the Magistrates of Calcutta.

- At Moorshedabad, Doctor Emunical Machado.

- At the house of her father, Major Gen. Arnold. commanding Sangor Division of the Army, Mrs. E.S. Logic, wife of Lieut. Col. Logic, of the Malwah

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duril 12. At Fort William, Capt. J. P. Parry, of H.M. 38th regt. of foot, and

Acting Paymester.
13. At Bedair, near Rajmal, of a jungle fever, C. Johnson, Esq., Indigo Planter, 16, At Neemuch, Lieut, C. W. Heriot,

Invalidi Pension establishment,

18. Sarah J. Tiver, the infant daughter of Mr. John Tiver.

19. On his way to Calcutta, of a jungle fever, H. W. Voysey, Esq., an Assistant Surgeon in H. M. service

- Miss Cutherine Gika, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of the late Major D. Gika,

of the Mahratta service.

20. At Kedgeree, on board the Bengal, Mr. A. D. McIntyre, Assistant to Mesors. Taylor and Co., aged 87.
21. William Robertson, Esq., aged 48.

Mr. Henry Grieff, aged 21.
 At Serampore, of cholera, Mrs.

Maria Thompson, aged 55.
23. On the river, Thomas, the Infant son of Lieut. T. O'Halloran, H.M. 44th

rege, aged ten months.
25. Mr. Joseph Mears, Assistant to the

New Mint, aged 27.

27. Livut. J. Nish, of the Bombay Marine, nged 33.

- The infact son of Mr. H. Ham.

- Mr. C. H. Bloomlag

- At Hazarechnug, of a jungle fever, Ens. W. R. Mitford, Hamgurh Corps

- At Calpee, of fever, Lieut. Thou. Moodie, 34th regt. N.I., Acting Agent to Governor-General in Bundelcund.

28. Wm. Sibbald, Jun., Faq., aged 24. - B. F. Seppings, the infant son of T.

M. Seppings, Esq., aged eight months.

— Mr. T. M'Kenzie, of the firm of M. Kennie and Macfarline, aged 25.

29. At Serampore, of a fever, E. K. Müler, Esq., of His Danish Majesty's Civil Service.

 At Barrackpore, Logisa Eliza Sarah, infant daughter of the late Lieut, J. Exshaw, 20th N.I., aged aix months.

30. After a short illness, Mr. Thos. Young, Sen. Branch Pilot, and Communder of the H. C. pilot vessel Guide.

- Samuel Massingham, Esq., Communder of the ship Victory

May I. Mrs. Sophia E. Rodrigues,

aged 29.

2. At Campore, of apoplery, Major General L. Thomas, C. B., commanding Cawapere division of the army.

- At Berhampore, the infant son of Lieut. R. R. Hughes, 2d bat. Stat regt.

Mrs. Ann L'Herendell, wife of James L'Herondell, Esq., aged 18.

3. Mr. John Jennings, builder, aged 28,

- Mrs. Sarah Morgan, wife of Geo. Morgan, Esq., aged 61.

- William, the youngest son of W. Paten, Esq., Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

7. At Chiusurah, Mrs. B. N. Elias, aged 37.

8, Mr. Rich. Hasleby, of the firm of Hadeby, Stewart, and Co., aged 39 years.

19. Of cholera morbus, Sir Christopher Puller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

90. Jas. Hare, jun., Esq., son of Jas. Hare, Esq., M.D., aged 19. — In Old Court House Lane, Win.

Rees, Esq., an Assistant to Messre. Alexander and Co.

25. The infant daughter of Mr. Spencers, after an illness of only a few hours.

27. After a lingering illness of three months, Napoleon George Buomaparte, Esq., aged 80.

Lutely. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., a Lieut. General in the Hon. Company's

service, aged 76.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 8. Mr. John Bird, Judge and Criminal Judge of Salem.

Mr. W. Sheffield, Judge and Criminal Judge of Canara.

Mr. J. Hanbury, Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Mr. F. W. Robertson, Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

May 31. David Hill, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. J. Habington, Principal Collector

and Magistrate of Canara. Mr. J. Nishet, Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Hend-Quarters, Feb. 16, 1824.- Cornet W. G. C. Dunbar, lately posted to 5th L.C., to do duty with 2d L.C. until arrival of his regt. at Trichinopoly.

Feb. 20. - Cornet J. E. Watts, lately posted to 7th L.C., to do duty with 5th

Eus. E. Clutterbuck, lately posted to 2d hat 19th N. L., to join at Ellore. Ena. T. Coles, lately posted to 2d bat.

5th N. L., to join at Couldapah.

Ens. A. Macqueen, lately posted to 1st

bat. 19th N. L., to continue to do duty with 2d bar. 25th ditto.

Ens. W. W. Ross, lately posted to 2d but. 1st N.I., to join at Quilon.

Ens. B. Heyne, lately posted to 2d bat. 5th N. L., to join at Cuddapalt.

Ens. J. Dickson, lately posted to 1st bat.

25th N.I., to join at Belgaum, Ens. E. Hawkshaw, lately posted to 2d

but, 19th N.I., to join at Ellore. Feb. 23.-Assist. Surg. J. Buiobridge

to do duty with H.M. 41st regt. Frb. 25,-Lient. Col. J. Russell, C. B.,

removed rom 5th to 7th regt. L.C.

Lieut. Col. J. Doveton removed from 7th to 5th regt. L.C.

Lieut Col. C. Hodgson removed from

9th to 11th regt. and 2d but.

Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor removed from 11th to 9th regt, and 1st hat.

Lieut, Col. D. C. Kenny removed from 17th to 15th regt, and 3d box.

Lieut. Col. T. Stewart removed from

15th to 17th regt, and 1st bat. Surg. J. T. Conran removed from 5th

to 7th regt. L.C. Surg. J. Kellie removed from 7th to 5th

regt. L. C.

Maj. G. M. Steuart (late prom.), of 1st

regt, posted to 1st bat.

March 3 .- Livut. H. T. Hitchins removed from 2d to 1st bat. 7th regt, and Lieut. G. W. Whiatler from 1st to 2d bat. of same regt.

Lieut. C. Davinier, 15th regt., to do

duty with 1st bat. Pioncers.

Lieut, G. J. Hamilton, 2d regt., to do duty with 2d lat. Pioneers.

Fort St. George, March 5 .- 12th Regt. N.I. Sen. Em. P. Pope to be Lieut, vice Carter deceased; date of com. 20th Jan. 1894.

Sen, Sub Cond. Wm. Inversity to be Conductor to complete establishment.

March 9 .- Lieut. C. H. Warre, Horse Brigade of Artillery, to be Adj., vice Wynch returned to Europe.

Lieut. F. F. Whynyates, Horse Brigade of Artillery, to be Adj., vice Couran pro-

moted.

Lieut, J.N. R. Campbell, 2d regt, L.C., to be Aide-de-Camp to H. Exc. the Commander in Chief from 4th inst, vice Campbell proceeded to Europe.

23d Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. E. C. Manning to be Lieut., vice Annesley deceased : date of com. 15th Jan. 1824.

Medical Department. Surg. David Donaldson to take rank from 23d Jan. 1823, vice Longdill retired .- Sen. Assist. Surg. John Harwood to be Surgeon, vice Dalton deceased; date of rank 17th Sept. 1823 .-Sen. Assist. Surg. James Smart, M.D., to be Surgeon in succession to Goldie retired; date of rank 1st Jan.

Ligut. John James Underwood, of Eugineers, to act as Superintending Engineer in southern division during absence of

Capt. Mackintosh.

March 12 .- The undermentioned 2d-Lients, of Artillery will take rank from 6th June 1823:—J. G. Dalzell, J. T. Baldwin, J. Back, T. Ditmas (not arrived), C. J. J. Denman, J. G. B. Bell, C. Briggs, T. H. Homfreys (not arrived).

The undermentioned 2d-Lieuts, of Artillery are promoted to be 1st-Lieuts. from dates set opposite their names respectively; -J. G. Dolzell, 11th June 1898; J. T. Baldwin, 17th Nov. 1823, vice Boyle de-ceased; J. Back, 25th Nov. 1823, vice Lewis deceased; T. Dittms (not arrived), 17th Jan. 1894, vice Weldon retired.

March 16.- Capt. W. Kelso, 18th regt. N.I., to be Paymaster to Light Field Division of Hydraliad Subsidiary Force at

Lieut. W. Prescott, 2d regt. N.L., to be a Sub-Assist Com. General, vice Ellaway deceased.

Lieut. G. B. Greene, Madras Europ. Regt., to be a Suli-Assist. Com. General, vice Sheriff promoted,

Licut. W. Powell, 23d regt. N.I., to be a Sub-Assist. Com. General, vice M'Lend promoted.

Assist, Surg. E. Chapman to be Deputy Medical Store-keeper in Doosb, vice Harwood promoted.

Capt. C. S. Lynn, 10th regt, N. I., transferred to Invalid Establishment at his own

request.

Lieut, J. Beachcroft Dixon, 12th regt. N.L. permitted to resign service of Hon. Company in compliance with his request,

Lieut. D. Duff, 19th regt. N.L. and Lieut. J. Hole, 20th regt. N.L., have returned to their duty without prejudice to

Messes, J. C. Power and J. S. Du Vernet admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Sub-Assist. Surgeon Patterson appointed to do duty under Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George, vice Gray resigned.

Head-Quarters, March 8. - Lieut. W. Gompertz, 22d regt., removed from 2d to 1st bat, and Licut. A. Alum from 1st to 2d bat, same regt-

March 10. - Capi. J. N. Abdy removed from 1st to 5d bat., and Capt. T. H. Thoresby from 5d to 1st bat. of Artillery.

March 11.-Surg. J. Annesley posted to 8th regt. L. C., vice Longdill.
Surg. J. M'Leod removed from 11th

to 18th regt, and 1st hat. Surg, J. Harwood posted to 11th regt.

and 1st but,
Surg. J. Smart, M. D., posted to 10th
regt. and 1st but.

Assist Surg. W. Geldes removed from lat to 2d bat. 11th regt.

Assist.Surg. J. Lawder to do duty with lat but. Sd regt.

Assist Surg. J. Ricks, M.D., removed, from doing duty with H. M. 46th regt. and posted to 10th regt, and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Bainbridge removed from doing duty with H.M. 41st regt. to

do duty with 1st but. 1st regt.

Assist. Surg. D. Richardson removed from doing duty under Superintending Surgeon of northern division, and posted

to Europ. Regt.
Assist. Surg. J. Barton responded from 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. to do duty with H.M. alst regt.

3 X 2

March 15. - Lieut, C. Evans, 18th regt. N. L., appointed to Command company of Golundauze stationed at Trichinopoly.

Lieuts G. Fryer, D. Addison, P. Steinson, and Ensign J. Symons, removed from

1st to 2d bot. 10th regt

Lieut G. Marchall removed from lat to

2d but, 4th regt.

March 18. Capt. J. Kitson, 19th regu, appointed to do duty with Madras Europ.

Capt. W. G. Page, 24th regt., appoint-

ed to do duty with ditto,

March 19. - Capt. A. Roberts, 8th regt., removed from 2d to 1st lan., and Capt. G. H. Isacke removed from 1st to 2d bat, of

same regt.

March 20 .- The undermentioned 2d-Lieute of Amillery posted to buttailutes, ris. J. G. Dalzell, J. Back, C. J. J. Deitman, and J. G. H. Bell to 1st but. ; J. T. Baldwin, and C. Briggs to 3d but.

March 21 .- Lieut. Col A. Limond removed from 10th to 3d regt, and 2d but.

Livut.Col. H. F. Smith, C.R., removed from 3d to 10th regt, and 2d bat.

Lieut, Col. C. Hodgwen removed from

11th to 9th regt, and 1st bar. Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor removed from 9th to 11th regt, and 2d but.

Capt. A. Efreuch removed from Ist to 2d bat. 5th regt.

Fart St. George, Metrob 23. - 10th Rept. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Shaw, to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. M. Wall to be Lieut, vice Lyon invalided; date of cum. 17th March 1824.

11th Regt. N.L. Sen. Ens. W.K.M. Caulay to be Lieut, vice Munber deceased;

date of com. 20th Feb. 1824.

12th Regt. N.L. Sen. Env. T. Setree to be Lieut., vice Dickson resigned; date of com. 17th March 1824.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. - March 2: Maj. J. Smith, 6th L.C .- 9. Assitt. Surg. W. Welliton for health .- Capt, J. Anthony, 6th N. I., for health.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Freumery of Madras on account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased to the 31st Oct. 1929; also those transferred, discharged, and remaining unclaimed.

Mr. Conductor Cowper, Madras Esta-

blishment, Pgs. 45.

Licut, T. Saunders, 2d but, 22d regt. N. I., Pgs. 155; paid Govt. press, Pgs. 2. Capt. Armstrong, H.M. 65th regt., Pgs.

24; paid for funeral, Pgs. 20.

Mr. Alex. Rose, Conductor of Ordnance, Pgs. 217, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Mr. Robinson, Conductor, Pgs. 260; paid Gov. press, Pgs. 8.

Lieut. H. Vincent, 1sz bat. 18th N.L.,

Pga. 41; paid ditto, Pga. 8.

Mr. Cudet Blood, Pgs. 42. Mr. Conductor Hose, Pgs. 177, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Capt. R. Hemmings, 2d but, 18th N. L. Pgs, 12 ; paid J. A. Casumajor, Esq., Military Paymaster, on account of Commission. Pgs. 10.

Capt. Baynes, 2d bat, 18th N.I., Pgs. 5. Licut. Brown, 2d but, 2d regt., Pgs. 12. Lieut. D. Binny, 2d bat. 3d N.I., Pgs.

18; paid Gov. press Pgs. 6.

Lieut. Smith, M.E.H., Pgz. 62; paid

Guy, press Rs. H.

Mr. Auchenleck, Cadet, M. E. B., Pgs. 50. Mr. Alex. Rose, Conductor of Ordnance, Pgs. 77, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Assist Surg. J. Strachen, Pas. 41; paid

Gor, press Rs. 17.

Lieut. Jeffries, 2d. bat. 3d. N. In Page. 183; paid Sec. to Male Asylum Pgs. 94, and Mr. P. Cleghore, Administrator, Pgs.

Livut. White, 2d bat. 11th regt., Pgs. 69. Assist Surg. Struchun, Pgs. 88; paid

Mesers. Binny and Co. Pgs. 82. Lient, Vincent, H.M. 1st bat. 56th regt,

Pgs. 43.

Ens. Ataton, 2d bat. 15th regt., Pgs. 46. Eus, N. Moore, 1st hat, 9th N. L., Pgs. 9, paid to Gov. press.

Mr. Conductor Lionel, Pgs 151; paid ditto, Pgr. 95.

Licut. Watson, H.M. Soth foot, Pgs.

173. Lieux Jeffries, 3d bat. 3d regt., Pgs. 159, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administratur.

Ent. J. Porter, 2d but, 8th regt., Pgs. 72; paid Gov. press Rs. 48.

Ens. G. Story, 2d bat. 22d regt., Pgs. 86; paid ditto Pgs. 33.

Lieut, J. P. Harrison, 2d bat. 24th regt., Pgs. 109; paid Meera Saih, Tailor Pgs. 22.

Lieut. H. Shepheni, Pgs. 148; paid

Gov. press Pgs. 98.

Lieut. M. Goble, 1st bat. 8th regt. Rs. 2.

Eas. John Warden, 1st bat. 20th regt., Rs. 110; paid Gov. press Rs. 88.

Lieut. R. Toombs, 1st bat. 7th regt., His. G.

Lieut. Stewart, 2d bat. Artil., Ila: 847. Cornet Patio, 1st regt. L.C., Rs. 378-Lieut. J. King, 1st but. 21st N.L., Rs.

385. Ens. Payne, 1st but, 4th N.L., Rs. 152. Lieut, Lambe, 1st bat. 7th regt., Rs. 84.

Lieut. R. Toombs, 1st bat. 17th N. I., Rs. 64; paid Gov. press Rs. 50. Eas, Gordon, 1st bat. 20th N. L., Rs. 91.

J. A. Perkins, late a Lieut. in 2d bat. 3d regt., Ra. 570; paid Gov. press Rs. 74. Mr. Corens, late a Lieut, in H.M. 22d

Light Drags., Ha. 50,

Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. Smith, 2d bat, 3d N. I., Ra. 245; paid Gov. press Rs. 177. Mr. Conductor M'Master, Rs. 115.

Em, A. M. Donald, 2d bat. 15th N.L.,

Rs. 89.

Lieut, R. Colchrooke, 1st bat. 22d N. I., Rs. 181; paid Gov. press Rs. 8.

Lieut. Chambers, 11th N.L., Rs. 272; paid dino Rs. 58.

Licut. Hevy, 2d bat. 20th N.I., Rs.

300 ; paid ditto Rs. 26. Lieut. T. Goodrick, 2d bat. 25th N.I.,

Rs. 192. Lieut, D. Macdonald, H.M., 34th regt., Rs. 14.

Assist, Surg. Bucklehall, Rs. 1.

Lieut, Maule, 2d hat, 6th N.I., Rs. 181; paid Gov. press Rs. 35.

Lieut Auber, 1st bat 15th N.L., Rs. 155 ; paid ditto Rt. 46.

Lieut, G. Trimmer, 21st N. I., Rs. 133;

paid dius Rs, 22. Assist Surg. Thos. Boardman, Pension

Estab., Its. 129; paid ditto Rs. 8.

Mr. B. O. H. Johnston, H.H. the Nizam's service, Rs. 50.

Lieuts, G. and W. Birch, Int bat, 14th N. L., Rs. 202.

Lieut Birch, 1st bat, 9th N.L. Rs. 583; paid to Gov. press Rs. 211.

Capt. T. T. Stevenson, 1st bat. 5d regt. P.L.I., Rt. 174.

Lieut. Brodie, 2d but. 2d N. I., Rs. 251; paid Gov. press Rs. 150.

Lieut. Hakewell, same corps, Rs. 390. Lieut. Gilbert, C. E. V. B., Rs. 41, paid to Gov. press.

Lieut. Ferguson, Nat. Vet. Bat , Rs. 130 ; paid direc Rs., 70.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Jourdan, Rs. 267. Mr. G. R. Kelly, 1st but. 2d N.I.,

Rs. 159; paid Gov. press Rs. 24.

Mr. M. Timms, Gunpowder Manufacturer, Hs. 64.

Lieut, H. Sheen, 1st bat. 4th N.L., Rs. 842; paid Gov. press Rs. 222.

Lieut. Reynolds, H. M. 89th regt., Ru. 90.

Lieut. W. Horring, 1st bat 15th N.L. Rs. 471; paid Gov. press Rs. 24.

Lieut. E. Burby, 1st but 90th M.N.L. Rts. 520.

Ens. J. R. Anderson, corps of Engineers, Rs. 46.

Lieut. Malthy, 4th N. V. B., Rs. 153; paid Gov. press Rs. 66.

Sub. Assist. Surg. Mr. G. A. Sleven, Rs. 219.

Lieut, and Adj. Agar, 1st bat, 16th regt., Rs. 25, paid to Gov. press. Lieut, Snowden, 2d bat. 25th N.I., Rs.

111, paid Gov. press Rs. St.

Lieut. Stodart, 1st bat. 3d N.I., Rs. 41, paid to ditto.

Lieut. Hodges, 2d bat. 17th N.L., Ra. 625; paid ditto Rs. 10.

Ens. Dowden, 2d bat 11th N.L., Rs. 197 : paid ditto Rs. 32.

Capt. J. H. Wright, 4th, N. V. B., Rs. 275; paid ditto Rs. 236.

Lieut. Dawes, Rifle Corps, Rs. 512. Lieut. G. Strachan, same corps, Rs. 393;

paid Gov. press, Rs. 17. Assist. Surg. Hardy, 1st bat. 22d N.I., Rs. 420; paid ditto Annas 6.

Lieut. Hadaway, Com. Gen.'s Department, ceded districts, Its. 664, paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator.

Lieut. Bushby, 1st but. 20th N.I., Rs.

Lieut, G. W. Noble, 2d bat. 2d N.I., Ra. 325.

Lieut, Horne, 1st bat. 5th N.I., Re. 667; paid Gov. press Rs. 17.

Lieut. Coleman, M. E. R., Ra. 350 ; paid ditto Rs. 32.

Lieut. Hancome, same regt., Rs. 738. Lieut Haldane, Rs. 661; paid Gov. press Ha. R.

Surg. G Briggs, 2d bat. 10th N.J., Rs. 495; paid ditto Rs. 245.

Assist. Surg. Hurdy, Rs. 256.

Major J. H. Babor, 3d N. V. B., Rs.

Ligut, Snowden, 25th Nat. Regt. Rs. 82. Licut, Lyme, 19th N.L., Rs. 658.

Capt. Hankin, 3d N. V. B., Rs. 426; paid Gov. press Rs. 304.

Lieut, W. C. findfield, 2d bat. 16th N.I., Ra. 333; paid ditto Rs. 1.

Assist Surg. Kirk, H. M. 89th regt., Rts. 773.

Lieut Gen. Torrens, Rs. 3,901. Lieut. Clarke, 1st bat. 20th regt., Rs. 378; paid Gov. press Rs. 40.

Licot. Mantgomerie, 1st bat. 10th N.I., Ra. 648.

Lieut, Hadaway, 12th N.I., Rs. 592, paid to Mr. P. Gleghorn, Administrator. Lieut Gen. Towens, Rs. 1,685

Ens. Symons, 1st bat. 24th N.I., Ru.

Cornet P. Taylor, 1st N.C., Ra, 807. Capt. J. S. Spanke, M.E.R., Rs. 354; paid Gov. press Rs. 162.

Lieut. R. Stewart, 1st bat. 16th N.I. Hs. 739.

Ligut. E. H. Hall, 1st hat. 4th N.I., Rs. 396.

Ens. Powell, M.E.R., Hs. 458; paid Capt. E. Hindley, late Paymaster to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, on account of retrenchment as per Minute of Hon. the Governor in Council, dated 11th April 1823, Ra. 55.

Eas. Lowder, 2d bat. 6th N. I., Rs. 496. Lient Gen. Torrens, Rs. 309

Ens. Dodwell, 1st bat. 13th N.I., Rs. 84. Assist.Surg. Hardy, Ra. 24.

Assist Surg. E. Milner, Rs. 157. Lieut, A. C. M'Dougall, H. M. 30th

Regt., Rs. 2,496. Lieut. Bonbam, 2d bat. 20th regt., Rs. 590; paid Gov. press Rs. 67.

Lient, Lionel Trotter, 1st bat, 24th N.L., Rs. 13.

Licut. A. M. Donald, 1st bat. 21st N.I.,

Rs. 484.

Lieux Ennis, 2d hat. 11th N.L. Rs. 382; paid Gov. press Rs. 150.

Conductor K. M. Kenzie, Rs. 280.

Amini Surg. Evatis, Ra. 127. Lieut. Col. Muat, 2d bst. 5th N.I., Rs.

44; paid Gov. press Rt. 8. Lieut. and Adj. Fox, 2d bat. 14th N.I.,

Ha. 230.
Ens. Elphinstone, 2d bat. 17th N. I.,
Rs. 375.

Eus. Alex. Compbell, 3d L. I., Ra. 459. Lieut. Short, M.E.R., Ra. 337.

Lieut. R. Ternan, Rs. 754; paid Gov. press Rs. 84.

Surg. J. Hastie, 2d bat, 19th N.I., Rs.

182; paid ditto Rs. 17.

Conductor M. M. Bean, Rs. 233. Ens. R. S. Napier, 1st bat, 18th N.I.,

Rs. 434. Em. W. Scott, formerly doing duty

with 1st lat, 13th N.I., Rs. 1,032. Cadet A. Stewart, who died on passage

to India, Rs. 190. Ens. Alex. Ord, 1st but. 13th N.1.,

Ra. 479.
Ens. Campbell, 1st hat. Sd, or P. L. I.,
Ra. 1,334; psid Cel. J. Limond, Admi-

nistrator, Rs. 743. Assist.Surg. J. Farries, Rs. 308.

Lieut. Garrey, H.M. 30th regt., Rs. 255. Lieut. G. Payne, 1st bat. 6th N.L., Rs. 270.

Major Parminter, ditto ditto, Rs. 894. Capt. Edw. Hond, 15th regt., Rs. 427. Ens. Campbell, Rs. 629.

Ens. Alex. Campbell, 3d L. L., Rs. 50. Capt. Fair, 1st hat. 5th N.L., Rs. 1,746, said to Mr. P. Clerborn, Administrator,

paid to Mr. P. Cleghorn, Administrator, Major E. Herne, 5th L. C., Rs. 1,334. Surg. J. Hastie, 2d bat. 19th regt., Rs.

Capt. T. Bulman, 2d bat. 11th regt.,

Lieut. C. Cotton, 5th N.C., Rs. 676. Enn. G. N. Daniell, 2d bat. 6th N.f.,

Rs. 179. Lieut. T. A. Crichton, 2d bat. 10th

N.I., Hs. 264. Licut. W. Graham, 1st bot. 14th N.I.,

Rs. 199. Enc. Bennett, 1st lat. 17th N.I., Rs.

849. Lieut H. Harrisoo, 1st bat. 2d N.L.

Rs. 250. Assist.Surg. E. Milner, same corps, Rs.

200. Surg. J. Cooke, same corps, Rs. 1,050.

Assist. Surg. De Lisle, Rs. 640. Ens. S. Wilson, 1st bat. 1st N. L., Rs. 647. Lieut. E. C. Gray, 1st bat. 24th N. L.,

Lieut. Russell, 2d bat, 2d N.I., Rs. 67. Assist Surg. D. De Lisle, Rs. 82, Ens. Powell, M. E. R., Rs. 61. Lieut. Calvert ditto, Rs. 2. Ausist.Surg. Mungo Park, Rs. 1,534.

Lieut, Leigh, 1st hat. Pioneers, Rs. 650. Mr. T. Chark, Dep. Assist, Com. of Ordnance, Rs. 301.

Major Dymock, 2d bat. 22d regt., Rs. 10,536, paid to Mr. P. Clegborn, Administrator.

Major H. C. Harvey, 1st bat. 19th N.I.,

Rs. 578.
Licut. Warrand, 2d bat. 19th N. I.,
Rs. 781.

Lieut. Oliver Lloyd, 1st bat. 25th N.I., Rs. 977.

Eas. W. N. Douglas, 1st bat. 18th N. I., Rs. 4.

Lieut. Gen. F. Torrens, being Off-reckonings for the year 1818, Rs. 5,251.

Lieut. Scale, 2d bat. 9th N.I., Rs. 231. Conductor R. Hayden, Rs. 99.

Lieut. C. W. Cotton, 5th L.C., Its. 245.

Schedule of all Estates paid over to those who appeared entitled to the same, or deposited in the Hon. Company's Treasury, from 22d Oct. 1823.

Major J. Fotheringham, Rs. 85,966; paid to Mesors. Binny and Co., constituted Attorneys to Major R. H. Fotheringham, Administrator in Europe.

E. H. Cruttendon, Esq., Rs. 19,250;

paid to creditors of deceased.

Lieut. A. Borthwick, Rs. 674; remitted to Messra. W. J. and J. Burnic, agents in London, on account of Mrs. Selias Borthwick, mother of deceased.

Lieut, G. L. Harrison, Rs. 2,304; in deposit in Hon. Company's Treasury.

Lient Henry Belton, Rs. 977; dino. Qr. Mast. Serjeant C. O. Kuffee, Rs. 990; ditto.

Lieut. William Reid, Rs. 555; ditto. Lieut. Wm. C. Lockhart, Rs. 1,059;

Lieut, C. W. Lewis, Rs. 450; paid to Rev. Thomas Lewis for purpose of being remitted to deceased's father.

Assist Surg. David London, Rs. 615; in deposit in Hon. Company's Treasury.

Lieut. John Jones, Rs. 1,183; ditto.
W. Harington, Esq., Rs. 10,480; paid
to Messrs. Parry, Dare and Co., se constituted Attornies to John Sullivan, Esq.
one of Executors of decessed, subject to
claims preferred.

Lient Rich. Shanahan, Rs. 968; paid

to creditors of deceased,

Qr. Mast. M. Smyth, Rs. 2,444; remitted to Hen, the Court of Directors, to be puid over to legal representatives of deceased.

Capt. Wm. Pitchfold, Rs. 331; paid to creditors of decemed.

Lient. G. Roberts, Rs. 98; in hands of Mr. P. Cleglioro, Administrator. John H. Pearson, Esq., Rs. 52,652;

paid to J. W. Dare, Esq., Administrator. Captain and Lieut. G. W. Poignand, Rs. 6,901; paid to Major G. Cadell, Administrator.

Lieut, Wm. Armstrong, Rs. 643; paid to creditors of deceased.

Lieut. W. E. Charlton, Rs. 621; paid

to creditors of deceased.

Lieut. George Payne, Rs. 267; paid to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., constituted Atturnies to W. Payne, Esq., the father, being a further collection.

Lieut. Charles Sheridan, Rt. 1513 a further collection, and paid to Messra, Rinny and Co., Attornies of Lieut.Gen. Carey Lalande, in further part of his claim against decreased's estate.

Capt. G. Moore, Rs. 3,297; in deposit

in Hon. Company's Treesury. Major Gen. W. H. Rainsford, Rs. 44; in hands of Mr. P. Clegborn, Administrator. (Two complete and a broken set of bills in England, amounting to £330, were found amongst deceased a papers, and transmitted to Secretary at War, London.) Surgeon J. Hastie, Rs. 1,350; paid to

Thomas Teed, Esq., on account of Mary Hastle, sister, and next of kin of deceased, subject to claims preferred.

Capt. Paul Poggenpohl, Rs. 40; paid to Capt. H. Moberly, Attorney, being a

further collection. Modras, Morch 2, 1824.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 17. Providence, Remmington, from London. - 29. Rengal Merchant, Brown, from London .- May 14. York, Talbert, from London. - 15. Sir Godfrey Webster, Reynoldson, from New South Wales .- 17. Bette Atliance, Rolfe, from London. -21. Ana, Lindsay, from New South Wales. - 22. Clyde, Driver, from Portsmouth.

Departures.

April 14. Mary, Ardlie, and Mexo-rough, Cope, for London.—30. Presi-dence, Remmington, for Calcutta.—May 6. Bengul Merchant, Brown, for Calcutta. -19. Sir Godfrey Webster, Reynoldson, for Calcuita. - 23. York, Talbert, for Bengal. - 28. Clyde, Driver, for Calcutta. - 91. Belle Alliance, Rolfe, for Colemin.

Sailed with troops on the Expedition against the Burnsese.

April 16. Ships Moira, Carron, Glen-elg, Bombay Merchant, Virginia, Resolution, Hercules, Fergusson, Heroine, Helen, Vinneria, James Colvin, Abgarus, East-Indian, Gelanghire, Bombay, Sunn, Anne, H.M. ship Slaney, H.M. sloop Sophie, bark David Malcolm, and brig John Shore - 23. H.M. ship Liffey (Commodore Grant] .- May 23. Ships Fort William, Indian Oak, Asia Felix, Windsor Castle, Edward Strettell, Mary Ann,

Duovegan Castle, Cornwallia, and bark Satellite .- June 9. Ships Lowjee Family, Charles Forher, and Thetis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

March 5. On board the Bengal Merchant, Brown, in the harbour of Port Louis, the lady of Capt. Walch, H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.

31. At Madura, Mrs. D. Burby, of a

April 1. At Bellary, the lady of J. Barton, Esq., Garrison Surgeon, of a son. - At Tranquebar, Mrs. R. Harris, of a son.

2. At sea, on board H.M.'s Liffey, the

lady of G. J. Morris, Esq., Hengul Civil Service, of a daughter, 4. At Pondicherry, the lady of J.

Benjamin, Esq. of a daughter.

6. Mrs. Jane Mayers, of a daughter.

8. At Mangalore, the Lady of Light, and Adj. Locke, 2d bat. 25th regt, N.L., of a daughter.

12. At Masulipatam, the lady of Major

Wamals, of a daughter.

19. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Paske, of the Artillery, of a daughter.

20. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. G. Jones, Major of Brigade, Northern Division, of a son.

22. At sea, on board the Dunvegan Castle, the lady of J. W. Butt, Esq., 1st

Royal Regt., of a daughter. 25. The lady of the Rev. W. Roy. Chaplain, of a son.

26. Mrs. Nibet, of a son. 27. The lady of F. Elderton, Bombay Military Establishment, of a son.

- The lady of H. Hyrne, Esq., of a

At the Presidency, the lady of 29. Thos, Boilean, Esq., Civil Service, of a

May S. The lady of the Rev. Joseph Wright, Chaplain at Trichinopoly, of a

- At Camanore, Mrs. Moore, of a daughter.

5. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Fulton, Major of trigade in Malabar and Canara, of a daughter,

6. At Royapooram, Mrs. G. D. Laird, of a daughter.

10. The lady of P. Cleghorn, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Komptie, near Nagpoor, the ludy of Lieut Col. W. Lamb, Commanding 1st bat. 25th Bengal N. I., of a daughter.

22. The lady of Maj. G. M. Steuart, Commanding 1st bat. 1st regt. N. I., of a daughter.

27. the lady of Lieut. J. Driver, 7th regt. N.I., of a son.

May 27. In Black Town, Mrs G. J.

Mackerich, of a son.

3). At Madure, the lady of D. Bannerman, Esq., of a daughter. A. A. Frank

MARRIAGES.

April 19. At St. George's Church, Mr. F. A. Wricht, to Miss Mary Firth.

21. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. C. Macmalion, Assist. Surveyor of the Surveyor General's establishment, to Miss Eliza Chambers, daughter of the lite Capt. Chambers.

May 1. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Lieut. Geo. Warren, Bengal establishment, to Clam Jessy, third daughter

of C. Connell, Esq. 3. At the Presidency, Lieut. Col. R. Torrens, C. B., Deputy Adjustnt Gen. of his Majesty's forces in the East-Indies, to Maria, third daughter of the late Col.

Marlay, Deputy Quart. Must. General. 10. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. F., D. Arachy, to Miss A. H. Beckman.

24. At Mangalore, Lieut John Edgar, 2d bat 25th regt. N.I., to Miss Ann Frances Jones, the only daughter of the late Major Anseim Jones, of this estab.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

March 19. At Trichicopoly, the infant son of Capt. A. Watkins, 7th regt. L.C.

23. At Hingolee, of child-heal fever, Mrs. Charles St. John Grant.

28. At Vellore, of cholera, Liout, and

Adj. D. Mansheld, 1st bat. 7th regt. N. L. 30. At Mysore, Capt. M. Lawlor, 10th regt. N.E. and Fort Adjutant of Seringa-

patient. 31. At Vepery, Virginia Paul Huster,

in her 7th year.

April 1. At Bellary, Samuel Goodrich, infant son of Lieut. Ross, Superintending Engineer, C. D.

5. At Jaulnah, of cholera, Ensign Alex. Robertson, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I.

9. Of child-bed fever, Mrs. Jane Mayers,

in her 19th year.

11 At Chingleput, Capt. Robert Bye, 3d Nat. Vet. But., commanding at that station;

16. At Seringspotam, Lieut P. Gordon, Interp., Quart Must, and Paymaster of

1st but. 11th regi-20. At any, on board H. M. ship Lifley,

Rosa, the infant daughter of G. J. Murris, Eura Bougal Civil Service.

21. Mrs. Smith, the write of John Smith, Boy., Quart. Mast., H.M. that regt. .

22. At Baulghaouy, near Cochin, Lieut. Col. Arthur Frith, commanding 2d bat. Ist regtl N. L.

25. At Cumanore, aged 14 months, Mary, the youngest daughter, and on the 29th, aged seven years, Anna Maria, the elded daughter of Capt. Coutes, H.M. 89th regt

50. At Vepery, Capt. P. Davies, 1st bat. 24th regt, N.J .-

May L. Adj. W. Hen, Ist. Nat. Vet. Bet., aged 32

- At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, of the Madeas Artillery, and command. Artillery of Elis Highness the Rujoh of Berar.

6. At his bouse, on the Poorsmalice Road, Col. Wm. Murlay, Deputy Quart. Mast General of H.M. forces, aged 47

7. At Kanapore, near Bellar, on the route to Jaulnah, Richard James, the infant son of Capt. A. Johnston, 6th regt., L.C.

At Baugrecottals of cholera, Lieut. H. Baker, 2d bat 12th regt. N. L.

10. Capt. R. G. Wilson, 14th regt. N. I. At Tanjore, Theodure Herrman, infant sun of the Rev. G. Sperschneider, aged eight months.

11. Robert Alexander, the youngest son of James Cochrane, Esq., Civil Ser-

VICEA :

13. In Camp, at Jaulash, of cholera, Lieut. H. W. Yonge, 1st but. 6th regt, N.J. 15. At Hyderabad Residency, of cho-

lers, Charles Long, the infant son of Mr. R. Long. - Eliza Henrietta, the youngest daugh-

ter of Geo. J. Hadow, Esq., Civil Service: 17. At Nellore, the infant daughter of Mr. D. Ross, Revenue Surveyor.

- At Mangalons, the Hon, Mr. T.

Harris, aged 41.

18. At St. Thomas's Mount, Licut. J. G. Dalzell, 1st hat, of Artillery. - John, the youngest san of G. J. Hadow, Esq.

21. Mrs. Ann Casimire, aged 66 years, relict of the late Mr. Cras. Cosimire.

- At Poonamallee, of force, Dr. J. Kellie, acting Garrison Surgeon.

23. At Wallaishbad, of cholera, Capt. T. G. Coote, H.M. 55th regt, in his 97th

24. At Vellore, Limit F. J. Baird, 1st bat. 11th regt. N. I., nepbew to Sir David

Baird, Bart., &c.

31. At his residence, opposite the South Church, Robert Richardson, Esq., aged 39 years, the Hon: Company's Oculist, and a Surgeon on the Madras estab.

- Of chalers, Susan Elizabeth, the only daughter of A. J. Druminoud, E.q.,

Civil Service.

June 1. As the Presidency, Mr. W.W. Stanliope, Dep. Com. of Ordnance pts tached to the Amenal, aged of years, 40 of which were spent in the public services in India.

2. At the Presidency, of thelers, Mr. Conductor Inversity, of the Arsenal. 3. John Donglas, the infant spin of the

late J. D. White, Esq. Lately. At Poonamallee, of cholera. Frances Ann Mary, eldest child of J. W.

Butt, Esq., of H.M. Ist or Royal Regiment of Foot, agod three years.

By accounts from Madras, received by way of Bombay, it appears that the cholem morbus bud been extremely fatal there in the latter end of May and the beginning of June. Among the persons of note who had fallen victims to it, were Edward Wood, Enq., the Chief Secretary to the Government; Sir Willingham Franklyn, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; John Binney, Esq., sen.; and J. D. White, Esq., the First Member of the Medical Board.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

May 5. Mr. Wm. Gordon to act as Assistant to Chief Socretary to Government; date of appointment 30th April 1821.

25. J. Best, Esq., to be Sub-Treasurer and General Paymenter (the title of Civil and Marine Paymester being discontinued).

W. C. Bruce, Esq., to be Civil Ascidant to the Sal-Tressurer and General

Paymaster,

June 15. 2d-Lieut, Chas. Wells to be Marine Assistant to General Paymasser.

Territorial Department.

June 17. Mr. J. H. Cherry to be Collector in Northern Concan.

Mr. Arthur Crawford to be Collector at

Ahmedahad.

Mr. Jas. B. Simpson to be Suli-Collec-

tar at Sholapare

Mr. Thus, Williamson to be 1st Assist. to Collector at Poonsh, and Acting Collegter at Kniva-

Mr. J. H. Jackson to be 1st Ausist, to

Collector at Abmodaland.

Mr. A. Steele to be 2d ditto.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINT. MENTS.

April 17. The Rev. Morgan Davis, B.A., to be Junior Chaplain at Poonah, in room of the Rev. R. Ward, A.M., allowed to proceed to England.

May 18, The Rev. Samuel Payne to be Chaplain at Dapcalce in the Southern

Concari,

The Rev. Ambrose Goode to succeed Mr. Payoe as Chaplain at Knich and Ahmedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bambay Castle, April 20, 1824.- Lieut, Strong, Hombay Europ Regt., to command escurt attached to Political Agent in Persian Gulf.

Asiatic Journ. No. 107.

April 26 .- Europ. Regt. Lieut. B. O. Meriton to be Capt. of a Comp., and Eus. T. Tapp to be Lieut, in succession to Robinson cashiered; date of rank 21st April 1824.

Mr. Rebinson placed on Invalid Pension

List from 21st inst.

The following Lieuten Carlets of 9d Class of Season 1808, are promoted to Hre-

vet rank of Copt. from date specified: Lieut. P. D. Otley, fith regt. N.L.; date of rank 21st April 1824.

Lieur. Caralet, 7th N. L. ditto. Lieut. H. Jameson, 3d L. C., ditto.

Lieut, T. D. Morris, 12th N. L., ditto-Lieut, W. Spratt, 2d N. L., ditto. Lieut, J. Rankin, 12th N. L., ditto.

May 4. - Infantry. Sen. Others, Col. of a regt., Lieut. Gen. Andrew Anderson to be placed on senior list, vice Lieut, Gen. John Peché decemed; date of rank 24th Apell 1823.

Sen. Lieut, Cal. of Infantry, E. Baker. to be Lieut, Col. Commandant of a regt. of Infantry, vice Anderson placed on the senior list; data.

Lieut Col. R. H. Hough to take cank

vice Baker; ditto, Sen. Maj. F. F. Stannion to be Lifeut. Col., vice Smith deceased; 28th Sept.

Sen. Capt. Joseph flewer to be Major, and Lieut. Anth. Morse to be Capt. of a compl in succession to Staunton promoted; ditto.

Lieut, J. K. Gloage to take rank vice Morse promoted ; 28th Sept. 1825.

Ena. J. Harvey to be Lieut, vice Saitwell deceased; 10th Dec. 1523.

8th Regt. N.L. Major A. C. H. Larny, Capt. M. F. Callin, and Lieut. James Daves to take rank in succession to Hough promoted; 24th April 1823,

May 6.- Lieut. Col. J. R. Kemp to command detechment lately assembled at Does for operations in Sirober: dated 23d

Jun. 1624.

Lieut. Denion to act as Staff, Officer to left wing of 1st bat. 12th N.L., on its march to Candrish; dated th March 1824.

Lieut, G. Lloyd, 4th regt., to perform duties of Staff Officers to detachment employed on field service in Candeish; dated 14th April 1924.

May 10. - Capt. Schuler, Horse Artillery, to have charge of Commissary of Store's department during absence of Liqui, Jervis; dated 24th Feb. 1824.

Lieut. Col. K. Egan, 6th regt., to have temperary command of northern districts of Guzerat during absence of Col. Dalblac; dated 12th April 1824.

May 12-Sub-Combinetor Barnes to be Conductor, vice Willock decrased.

Mesers C. R. Babington, G. Rowley, and W. Vardon, admitted Cadets of Cavairy, and promoted to Cornets.

Meura, H. S. K Christopher, H. Aston,

Vot. XVIII. 3 Y

S. Lindon, and A. Goldie, admitted Cadess of Infantry, and promoted to En-

May 19.—Infinites, Lieux Col. D. Prother to be Lieux Col. Commandant, vice-Cooke deceased, 50th Sept. 1828.

Sen Maj. D. Campbell to be Lieut Col.,

vice Prother promoted, citto.

Sen. Maj. F. D. Ballantyne to be Lieut. Col., vice Williams, dec., 1st Sept. 1924.

Oth Rept. N.I. Capt. Gerraway to be Mojor, and Lieut. (Herv. Capt.) J. T. Eilis to be Capt. of a Company in succession to Campbell promoted, 'Oth Sept. 1819.—Lieut. T. B. Foster to take rank vice Ellis promoted, ditto.—Lieut. R. H. H. Fawcatt to take rank vice Kirasey deceased, 6th Nov. 1823.—Eas. Wm. Campbell, to be Lieut., sice Harrey deceased, ditto.

tai Regt. N. I. Capt. J. Morin to be Major, and Lieur. Riddell to be Capt. of a Comp. in succession to Hallantyne promoted, 1st Dec. 1523.—Lieut. Jus. Harvey to take rank, vice Riddell promoted, ditto.—Ens. G. La Grand Jacob to be Lieut., vine J. D. Saltwell decement, 10th Dec. 1662.

Mag 15 .- Mr. T. W. Gardiner admitted

a Calet of Infantry.

May 17.—Mr. J. S. Grant admitted a Codex of Engineers, and promoted to Energy.

Mr. G. Tellemache admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Engla-

Mr. E. R. Prother admister a Carlet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Lieux.

May 20.-7th Roys, N. J. Em. D. M. Scobie to be Lieux, vice Burrows dismland, 14th May 1824.

May 22.—10th Rept. N. I. Liem. D. W. Shaw to be Capt. of a comp., and Enr. H. Coventry to be Lieut. in succession to Jones returned, 4th Sept. 1823.

Ent. Grant, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief Draftsman to Chief Engineer;

May 24. Ens. W. A. Crawford, 6th regt. N.L. to be an Acting Cornet of

Caraley,
Mesons, J. E. Carpenter, D. E. Mills,
J. Skelton, W. Long, S. C. Bablwin, E.
Whichelos, O. Pope, T. D. Fallon, D. A.
Malcolin, and F. C. Hall admitted Cadets
of Influence, and neonoted to English.

of Jufanury, and promoted to Ensigns.
Capt. A. Morse, 1st regt. N.L., conferenced in his appointment to act as Assist, Quart. Mast. Gen. to Guicawar Subsidiary Force from 28th Sept. 1823.

Em. Jacob, the lat. Let regt., to perform duties of Interp. to 1st bat. 5th regt., umil return of Lieut. Simpson.

Lieut. Sampson, list but, publinger, to take charge of Commissariat and Bezar departments at Barada, during absence of Capt. Sandgress on a Tour of Inspection at Desca.

May 20. - Lieut J. S. Ramsay to act as Smill Officer to a detachment of Infanny

the property and the property and the property and

under Capt. Gordon employed in Hills

Ens: Jus. Mudie to oct as Adj to 2d tau 19th N.L. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Billsmore.

Mr. Jan Mages admitted as an Assist.

Surgeon.

Jane 8.-M. D. C. F. Scott admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and appointed Acting Cornet.

Mesers, J. Daridson and G. Clarkson admitted Cadeta of Infantry, and parmeted to Emigna.

Copt. J. W. Gralmin, 6th regt. N.1., to be Chief Interpreter and Translator to Supreme Court of Judicature.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Bombay Custle, Jame 2, 1824.—In reference to the General Order by the Governor in Council, of the 6th May, for remodelling the army of this presidency, the Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions be made as therein authorized.

Attillery.

Sen. Lieut. Col. G. H. Bellzasis to be Lieut. Col. Commandani on new establishment; dated 1st May 1924.

Corps of Engineers.

Sen. Lieut, Col. W. Brooks to be Lieut, Col. Command, dated lat May 1824; Sen. Maj. S. Goodfellow to be Lieut. Col., vice Brooks promoted, ditto; Sen. Lieut. G. P. Jervis and John Jopp to be Capts., ditto; Eas. F. M. Gillivray to be let Lieut., vice Jervis promoted, ditto; Eas. C. W. Grant to be let Lieut., vice Jopp promoted, ditto; Ensigns A. C. Pent and R. Forster to be let Lieut., on new estab., ditto.

Infantry.

To be Lieur, Cole. Commendant.—Sen. Lieur. Cole. G. M. Cox, J. A. Wilson, G. M'Konochie, G. R. Kenn, H. Roeme, J. Camalagham, J. P. Dyson, W. D. Cleiland, B. W. D. Scaly, W. Gilbert, H. Kennett, J. P. Durthar, A. Aitchson, W. Turner; dated 1st May 1824.

Willis, vice Cox; H. Tovey, vice Kennedy; J. Kinnersley, vice Wilson; P. Delamotte, vice M'Konochle; W. P. Tucker, vice Kenn; J. Hicker, vice Roone; H. Senith, vice Cunningham; V. Kennedy, vice Dyson; G. A. Litchield, vice Cleihand; W. Gram, vice Sealy; J. Taylor, vice Gilbart; E. Frederick, vice Kaunett; W. Miles, vice Duntar; G.H. Brooks, vice Auchiann; T. Barford, vice Turner; dated lat May 1824.

Light Catalry.

La Regt. Sen, Capt. R. Thomas to be Major, and Licut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Mel-

the Manufacture of the London St.

[.] Ber our present munter, page that

ville to be Capt., in succession to Smith promoted, lat May 18244 Liberts B. Sandwith and P. Hunner to be Capta, ditto; Comet J. Liddell to be Lieut., vien Melville promoted, ditto : Cornet H Fawcett to be Lieut., vice Sandwith premeted, ditto; Cornet P. Pools to be Lieut., vice Hunter promoted, ditto ; Cornets R. D. M'Kenzie and H. Wilkstobe Lieuts., ditto.

2d Regt. Sen. Capt. G. F. Gordon to Major, and Lieuts (Brev. Capt.) J. Boyley to be Capt., in succession to Litchfield promoned, 1st May 1824; Lieuts. F. E. Rybot and P. P. Wilson to be Capts., ditto; Cornet H. J. Robinson to be Licut., vice Bayley promoted, ditto; Cornet A. Unquiart to be Lient, vice Rybot promoted, ditto; Cornet W. Turner to be Lieut., vice Wilson promoted, ditto; Cor-nots C. Thuillier, A. Balmanno, and C. Torin to be Lieuts., disto.

3d Regt. Sen. Capt. S. Whitehill to be Major, and Lieut. H. Jameson to be Capt., in succession to Delamotte promoted, 1st May 1834; Liebra, J. Sutherland and G. Mandall to be Capta, ditto; Cornet J. K. E. Johnston to be Lieut, vice Jameson promoted, ditto; Cornet W. H. Ottley to be Lieut, vice Sutherland promoted, ditto; Cornet C. H. Delamain to be Lieut., vice Marshall promoted, ditto; Cornets E. Walter and A. D. Grame to be Lieuts. on new estab, ditto.

European Regiment.

Sen. Lieuts, J. F. Osborne and G. C. Faylor to be Capts, ; dated 1st May 1891,

Native Infantey.

Lit or Grow, Regt. Sen. Lieuti, J. Reynolds and D. Forties to be Capta; dated

Ist May 1824.

2d Regt. Son. Capta. D. H. Bellassis to be Major, and Lieux (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Canning to be Capt, in soccession to Hicks promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Capt. C. Gray to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Spratt to be Capt. in succession to Kennedy promoted, ditto; Son. Lieut. G, Taylor and J. McCullum to be Capts., ditto; Em. G. Candy to be Lieut., vice McCollum promoted, ditto.

3d Hegt. Sen. Capt. P. Fearon to be Major, and Lieut (Brev. Capt.) H. Adams to be Capt, in succession to Tovey promoted, 1st May 1821; Sen. Lieuts. P. M'Keever and G. B. Aitchison to be Capts., ditta; Em. H. Hart to be Lieut.,

vice Aitchison promoted, ditto.

Uh Rest. Sen. Copt. T. Morgan to be Major, and Lieut, (Brev. Capt) J. R. Sealy to be Capt, in succession to Grant promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Capt. G. Tweedy to be Major, and Lieut. F. Starpe to be Capt. In succession to Frederick promoted, ditto; Sen. Lients, C. C. Massey and T. Marshall to be Capta, ditto; Em. II, Stockley to be Lieux, vice Massev promoted, direo; Ens. F. H. B. Krene to be Lieut., vice Marshall promoted, dittu-

and C. F. Hart to be Capts, ou new estab.; dated 1st May 1894.

6th Regt. Sen. Llouis, (Brev.Capte.) P. D. Ottey and W. Cazalet to be Capts.; dated 1st May 1824.

7th Rogs. Sen. Capt. E. Davies to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thus. Leighton to be Capt, in succession to Burford promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen, Lisuts, W. Clarke and W. F. Doulep to be Capts., dime; Lieut. D. M. Scobie to takerank, rice Danlop promoted, ditto; Ens. H. Forbes to be Lieut., vice Burrows! dismissed, 14th May 1824.

8th Regt. Sen. Licuts. (Brek. Captat) V. M. Medell and J. B. Goodin to be Captill

dated 1st May 1824.

9th Regt. Sen. Capt. W. Morlson to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capr.) G. Monre to be Capt, in succession to Willia promoted, 1st May 1821; Sen. Lients. (Brev. Capta.) J. Simpson and J. Worthy to be Copis, ditto; Ens. H. W. Pickford

to be Lieut, vice Worthy premoted, dittal tors hegs, Sen. Capt. G. Henchimanian be Major, and Lieut W. Nixon to be-Capt. in succession to Taylor promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen Capt. A.J. O. Browne to be Mujor, and Lieut. S. D. Siordett tol be Capt. in succession to Miles probabled, ditto; Sen, Lieuts, G. S. F. Plaisteil and J. Forbes to be Units, ditto; East G. Thornson to be Lieut., vice Plaintel promoted, ditto; Ens. W. A. Wall to be Licut, vice Forbes promoted, dinn.

11th Regt. Sem Capt. F. Farquiarson to be Major, and Lieut. J. Clarke to be Capt. in succession to Brooks promoted, 1st May 1824; Son. Lieuts, E. Moson and H. Danbabin to be Capta, ditto; Ens. S. H. Hart to be Livet, vice Dunbabin pro-

moted, dire.

12th Hogs. Sen.Copt. H. R. Deschamps to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) He-Ogilby to be Capt, in succession to Kinnersley promoted, 1st May 1824; Sen. Capt. D. Borr to be Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Waite to be Capt. in succonion to Tucker promoted ; Sen. Lieuts. (Brev. Capte:) C. Newport and T. D. Morris to be Capta.; Supernum. Lieut. J. Liddell to be brought on strength, vice Newport, ditto; Sen. Ens. W. Stewart to be Lieut, vice Marris premoted, ditto.

June 5 .- Assist Surg. Jas. Burnes appointed to situation of Surgeon to Realdency of Bhooj.

June 7 .- In conformity to General Orden by die Right Hon, the Governor! General in Council at Fort William, dated the 6th May 1824, the Hon, the Governor in Conneil is pleased to notify that the Regiments of European and Native Infaulty are from this date divided into two, numbered as regiments, and finally esperated as follows:

European Regt ... to form } Ed do. do. lat Gr. Rgt. { lat bat. 1st Gr. Rgt. Silbut. -3d rgt. N.I. Int bat. --2d N. Inf. sub righ. N. I. del bas. Ist bot. Sili cgt. N. I. Sd N. Inf. 6th rgt. N.l. Sty but 1st bat. 7th rgt N.I. 4th N. Inf. 8th rgt N.L. Sel lent. Lillat 9th rgt. N.I. 5di N. Inf. (2d bat. 10th rgt. N. L. 1st but. 11th rgt. N.I. och N, Inf. { tith rgt. N.I. Qd list. 13th rgt N.I. 1st bata -7th N. Inf. (14th rgt. N. I. Itl bat. lat bat. -15th rgt. N. I. 9th N. Inf. 16th rgt. N. L. Sid bal. 17th rgt. N.I. I'm Liest. pth N. Inf. 3d but 18th rga N. I. Ist but. 19th rgt. N.I. ioth N. Inf. 3 2d bat. +43 20th rgt. N. I. Ist but. Stat rgt. N.I. 11th N. Inf. 2 2d bat. 29d rgt. N.I. inh N. Inf. | Istina. - with igt. N. I. 93d rgt. N.I.

The Officers of Carolry and Infantry, after the promotions, from the rank of Major downward, are posted regimentally as follows:

Light Cavalry.

ts Regt. Major R. Thomas.—Capta. R. Dawson, H. Wökins, H. Melville, B. Sandwith, P. Hunter.—Lieuts. T. Myine, E. Spatrow, C. J. Conyogham, J. Liddell, H. Fawett, S. Poole, R. D. McKenzie, H. Wilkes (two vacant).—Cornets (five vacant).

R. Rose, W. C. Hlingworth, J. Bayly, R. C. Ryhot, P. P. Wilson, —Licots, D. Cumingham, J. Brocks, H. Grant, H. J. Robinson, A. Urqabara, W. Purner, C. Tmillier, A. Balmanno, Chas. Torin (one vacant).—Counts (five vacant).

2d Regt. Mujor S. Whitehill.—Capts. E. Jervis, W. Hamond, H. Jameson, J. Sutherland, G. Marshall.—Lients. G. J. C. Pant, M. Stack, O. A. Woodhoose, J. K. Jahostone, W. H. Ottey, C. H. Delamain, E. Walter, A. D. Grænie (two vacant).—Cornets (five vacant).

European Regiment.

tst Regt. Major C. Maw.—Capta. J. Elder, G. Taylor, C. Ovano, S. Robson, John F. Osborne.—Linuts. J. Watte, C. Walter, C. Hagart, T. Stalker, H. Mignan, M. Elder, John Hobson, N. Strong, W. Watle, R. L. Crozier,—Lieuts. A. Occ., T. Tapp, Supermonerary to establishment.—Emigras T. Stirling, G. Fraser (taute variant).

2st ross Maj. J. J. Freston .- Capta J.

Sheriff, J. Lattle, W. Henderson, R. O. Meritan, G. C. Taylor, - Lieute, C. W. Watkire, S. J. Smith, E. Stewart, J. P. Gumning, W. Bernett, A. P. Hockle, J. H. Philippel, W. C. Bell, F. Cox, J. Theoripsen, - Lieur, P. St. John, Supernum, to establishmont, - Ensigne H. M. Costiy, G. C. Palling (three vacant).

Native Infantry.

Let on Brem. Hept. Major J. Brown.
Capte. J. R. Dannierville, J. Granz, J.W.
Fairooce, A. Morie, J. Reynolds.—Lieur.
T. R. Billemore, T. Clibborn, A. L. F.
Stepton, J. G. Lascelles, G. R. S. Fenwick, J. S. Down, T. Donnelly, E. Hunt,
J. Phillips, B. Harvey, English H. B.,
Campbell, G. H. Gordon, R. Stark, A.
C. Heighton (one vacant).

23 or Gren, Regl. Major J. Morin.— Capta, H. Robertson, W. Inglis, D. Capon, A. N. Riddell, D. Forbes, — Liedes, W. Rollings, T. Graham, J. Hardy, H. C. Teasdule, G. Boud, J. Campbell, W. C. Freeman, A. Hand, J. K. Gbag, G. La Grand Jacob.— Ensigns E. Neville, J. G. Mudie, J. C. Bownter (two sacant).

2d Regt. Maj. D.H. Bellada. — Capts. C. B. James, J. Cocke, J. Hancock, J. S. Canting, G. Taylor. — Lieuts. J. Finlay, C. Crawley, C. Johnson, R. Payne, H. Cooke, R. G. King, H. Stephenson, J. Marjoribonks, W. H. Clarkson, G. Candy. — Ens. W. A. Wronghton, J. Hallet, J. Wright (two vacant).

4th Regt. Maj. C. Gray.—Capts. S. Hughes, F. Hickes, T. Gomlon, W. Spraft, J. M'Cullam.—Liouts, C. F. Edurton, E. W. Jones, G. C. Robinson, F. C. Darke, J. H. Chalmers, G. J. Jameson, J. D. Smythe, J. S. Ramsay, T. H. Ottley, R. W. Honner, — Easigns R. Bourchier, H. J. Lamotte, H. A. Lawropee (1900 years).

Sth Regt. Maj. T. Pierce.—Capts. J. Gibbon, J. Crnicksbanks, W. Spiller, J. W. Aitchison, P. McKeever.—Lieuts. J. J. L. Mathews, F. T. Farrell, J. R. Woodhouse, J. Faweett, J. B. F. Levery, W. Macan, G. T. Parry, W. Maunsel, D. Caratairs, C. D. R. Prescott.—Emigns H. M. Duncan, E. Brett, H. Wood, W. Unwin (one vacant).

Gth Regt. Maj. P. Fearm.—Capts. G. Challon, R. Taylor, E. Towsay, H. Adams, G. B. Ahchison.—Liouts. W. F. Hewitt, W. Keye, H. Specerr, E. Carthew, W. N. T. Smee, B. Justice, R. A. Hayly, R. S. Gibson, W. Maxwell, H. Hart.—Eraigns J. Ridoot, R. Farquhar, J. B. M. Gillanders, G. Graham (one vacant).

7th Regt. Maj. T. Morgan.—Capus D. Wilson, J. Keith, J. Graham, J. B. Seely, C. C. Massey.—Lieuts. G. Lloyd, J. C. Parr. G. St. B. Brown, P. M. Melville, G. Hogg, J. W. Garden, J. B. Glennie, J. G. Thompson, J. Cooper,

H. Stockley, Ensigns El Sklipper, C. C. Benbow, G. Maren, W. Ward, J. /Ellis, G. Stockley (two tacant).

tithe Root. Maj. G. Twoody .- Capts. G. Arden, M. Newton, W. D. Robert-Inqu. F. (Sharpe,) T./ Marshidh .- Diculty. Dumarena, H. Sindwith, J. Noville, W. Payne, J. S. Iredell, J. B. Goodiff.— J. Brarya, C. Richards, R. Sillar, A. Licuts, H. L. Anthony, G. F. Peuley, J. Braryn, C. Richards, R. Sillar, A. Livingston, A. W. Motlem, R. Finlay, F. B. B. Keene, - Ensigns C. Pavin, R. Fullgrion (two vacant),

9th Regi. Maj. C. W. Ellwood. -Capta R. W. Fleming, S. Long, H. D. Robertson, S. Powell, J. Farquharson. -Lieum P. W. Pouget, J. A. Crosby, G. Smith, M. M. Shaw, W. W. Dowell, J. E. Hall, T. Bell, O. Poole, P. Dow-

Morton, W. S. Adunts, E. Marsh, G.

Wilson (one vacant).

10th Rept. Maj. C. Whitehill .- Capts. G. A. Rigby, T. Palin, M. L. Gallway, J. H. Bellanis, C. F. Hart. Licuts. R. Meldrani, C. Cathenri, E. Hallum, J. C. Peyton, D. Liddell, J. D. Browne, H. Pelbam, J. G. Hume, J. Beck, R. J. Littlewood. - Ensigns J. Hay, D. J. Powell, J. B. Bellada (two vacant).

11th Regt. Maj. A. Hobertson. - Capts. W. Gardon, M. Blackall, A. W. Brown, J. G. Richards, P. D. Onny.-Lionts. J. . T. Molesworth, H. Liddell, N. Campbell, T. Gidler, R. Blood, J. E. Parsom, T. H. Gordon, J. Paul, T. Brown, J. H. Bell-Ensigns J. Davles, T. E. Taylor, G. J. Lloyd, J. Whitmore (one

Pacent)

12th Regt. Maj. W. Meall.-Capts. J. W. Graham, J. H. Dunsterville, T. Roc, J. Clunes, W. Cazalet.-Lieuts, A. T. Reid, G. Clarke, C. H. Johnson, W. Reynolds, W. H. Jackson, S. Honnell, R. M. Hughes, F. F. N. B. V. B. Fortune, C. F. Lawrie, B. Sellwood.-Ensigns G. Fisher, G. M. Donell, T. Mass-Iglam (two recard).

18th Regt. Maj. J. Morse. - Capts. H. A. Habey, B. Schuper, H. Pottinger, H. Suttierland,-Lieuts. W. H. Waterfield, G.P. La Messurerier, D. L. Victor, R. Troward, T. R. Wynter, C. S. Stewart, R. Hutt, A. R. Wilson, J. S. F. Robenack, D. M. Scobie, Ensigns F. N. B. Tuker, J. Burrowen, R. Short-

Feed (two vacant).

I ash Rogs. Maj. E. Davies, Capes. J. Inverseity, E. M. Wood, A. Hare, T. Leighton, W. F. Dunlop.-Lients. E. R. Home, G. W. Blachley, H. G. Roberts, A. W. Pringle, E. W. Kenney, S. C. Spring, G. W. Oaken, J. M. Short, A. Wenn, C. H. Hart, T. Dickman (two (Vaccant)

15th Real Maj. W. H. Stanley .- Capts. E. Paron, G. Edmil, C. Davies, M. F. Collin, F. M'Cy Iredell.-Lieuts. H. C. Holland, J. Saunders, B. M'Muhon, W. Wilkie, O. Sanderson, C. H. U. Jones,

Davidse-Ensigns T. Mischell, J. F. Forster, G. S. Brown, J. Jackson (one vacuut). Capra J. Soodgrass, F. Dangerfield, C J. Thomas, H. Seton, D. G. Duff, H. F. Hopkins, C. R. Wells, J. Whitaker, R. W. Lukin, B. Crispin, - Ensigns C. Huster, C. A. Steward, J. Chessbyre I(two vacunt).

17th Righ. Maj. C. Garraway. - Capts. P. W. Pedlar, W. B. Sykes, A. B. Campbell, J.-T. Ellis, J. Simpson.— Licuts. W. Stirling, J. H. M. Luyken, ney, R. T. Lancaster! - Ensigns C. B. B. Kingston, A. F. Bartler, E. H. Billa-Marno, T. B. Forster, W. Campbell,— Ensigns C. J. F. Pottinger, D. Davidson, W. D. Cruikshanks (two vacant). J. Levingston, M. Soppitt, R. Hurle,

G. Moure, J. Worthy.—Lieute J. Addison, C. P. Pelly, E. E. M. Willoughby, H. N. Corsellis, C. C. Rebenack, J. S. Jameson, H. James, A. F. D. France, R. H. H. Fawcott, H. W. Pickford - Epsigns R. Webb, G. G. Malet, G. Johnson (two vacant).

19th Regt. Maj. G. Hutchinsqu.— Capts. B. Gerrans, J. MacIntire, A. Adamson, W. Nixon, G. F. Pristal.— Lieuts. G. White, J. H. Irwin, F. Stalker, H. Hancock, R. M. M. Cooke, G. J. Mant, H. Dampier, J. Swanson, C. Murley, G. Thornton.—Ensigns H. Jacob, G. Constable, W. P. Eyra (180

vacant).

20th Regt. Maj. A. J. O. Browne.-Capts. F. Roome, A. Seymour, D. W. Shaw, S. D. Siordett, J. Forbes, - Liouts, W. Foquati, F. Anthorp, H. Buikley, C. J. Wenly, J. Hawkes, J. E. Lang, H. H. Holson, T. Candy, H. Covuntry, W. A. Wall. - Ensight, J.; Mun, C. Shirt (three meant).

21st Hegt. Maj. P. Lodwick. - Capts. G. Noble, R. Campbell, R. W. Gillum, E. F. Hamilton, F. Mason: Lients, A. Leighton, J. Laing, W. Cavare, V. F. Kennett, W. Wyllie, R. Carr, E. M. Ennis, C. Clarke, J. Beck, A. Burnes. Ensigns W. Lang, G. N. Prier, J. Hol-

land (two vacant).

49d Regt. Maj. F. Farquharson. - upts. J. D. Crozier, A. Grafton, W. Capts. J. D. Crozier, A. Grafton, W. Black, J. Clarko, H. Dunbabin.—Lieuts. W. Lordner, W. Noton, R. W. Smith, H. Kensington, G. M'Intesh, H. Chack-low, H. J. Purkinson, J. Hale, W. P. Phippa, L. W. Hart.—Ensigns. F. Armad, R. Long, J. Tyndall (two ragant). 23d Regt. Maj. H. R. Deschamps.-Capia. R. Barnwell, M. E. Begnold, G. J. Wilson, R. Ogilley, C. Newport. Lieuts, J. Rankin, J. Scott, H. Lyons, G. Morer J. Warkins, W. F. Barlow, A.

P. Le Messurjer, E. P. Ramsay, A. Woodburn, J. Liddell.-Ensigns M. Giberne, B. W. Gautier, P. F. French, T.

C. Nond (one vacant).

24th Regt. Maj. D. Barr .- Capts. J.P. Napler, J. Barclay, W. Ogilvie, R. Waite, T. D. Murris.—Licota, T. M. Baillie, W. F. Allen, R. Ord, J. Outram, T. Briggs, J. Hall, J. F. Morris, C. Deuton, E. Burgesa, W. Stewart.— Ensigns E. M. Earle, F. Durrack, H. N. Hamsay (two vacant).

State of officers of Bombay Artillery and of Corps of Engineers at now constituted ;

Regiment of Artillery.

Col., John Bailie. - Lleut. Cols. Com. H. Hesaman, G. B. Bellasia, Lieut. Cola. C. Hodgson, R. Whish, F. H. Pierre. - Ma-jors R. M'Intosh, S. R. Strover, E. Hardy. - Capta L. O. Rossell, A. Campbell, J. Moor, R. Thew, W. G. White, J. G. Griffith, A. Mansan, T. Stevenson, W. K. Lester, J. Barton, F. Schuler, R. Forster, T. Groundwater, W. Millar, E. Willock,-Copts. F. P. Lester, S. J. C. Falconer, G. W. Gibson, J. Laurie, J. Cuoke, W. H. Foy, J. W. Watson, A. A. Auldjo, and J. Walker supernunerary to establishment.- Lieuts. C. D. Blackford, G. R. Lyons, M. Law, W. Morley, M. C. Declaresu, W. Jacob, T. D. Wat-kins, J. Lloyd, J. J. Leeson, G. Yeadell, J. Sinclair, E. Stanton, J. H. M. Mar-tin, J. W. Fraser, T. Sutton, J. T. Les-lie, F. Smith, A. Rowland, F. J. Poutardant, W. Coghlan, N. Lechmere, M. F. Willoughley, J. S. Wabb, W. Breet, C. Lucus, H. W. Treselyan, T. E. Colgrave, T. Ritherdon, J. W. Lowis, H. Stamford, - Lu-Liente, W. F. Whitlie, H. W. Hardy, H. Satton, J. Grant, W. M. Webb, E. A. Farquharica, C. Blood, R. Wanden, T. Cleather, and J. Liddell, supernumerary to establishment -2d Lieuta T. H. Heathcote and E. R. Prother (fourteen vacant).

N.B. The nine Captains and ten 1st-Llegitumants extra to the establishment will be returned supernumerary until brought upon effective strength by canualties.

Corps of Engineers.

Col. W. H. Blachford,-Lieut. Col. Com. W. Brooks - Lieut. Cols. T. A. Cowper, S. Goodfellow.-Major E. H. Bellmit,-Capas, J. S. R. Drumwond, T. Dickinson, J. Flawkins, J. Nott, R. Gordoo, T. Homon, L. J. Frederick, R. Postget, G. R. Jereis, J. Jopp .- 1st Lieuts. W. Tate, C. Waddington, T. B. Jervis, S. Slight, S. Athill, P. Outram, F. M'Gillivray, C. W. Grunt, A. C. Pest, R. Forster (tile vacant) .- 2d Lieuts. (seven

The Governor in Conneil is pleased to direct that Lieut Colonels Commandant J. A. Wilson, P. Dutdisc, and Wos, Turner, and Licut Colonels P. Delamoite, H. Smith, and G. Litchfield, be permanently removad from Infantry to Cavalry, and forther to notify, that the entire corps, of officers now in the Cavalry, are wholly removed from the Infantry, and that their promotion will depend beneaf eith on the Cavalry alone.

June 10 .- Sen, Assist, Surg. W. Purnell, D. C. Bell, and Wap. Prager, to be Surgeons on new establishment; date of

rank 1st May 1824.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels Commandant, and Lieut. Colonels of Caralry and Infantry be posted to regiments as follows :-

Light Canalry.

Las Regt. Lieut.Col. Com. W. Turner, Liout Col. H. Smith.

2d Regt. Lieut Col. Com. J. A. Wilson, Lieut Col. G. A. Linchfield.

3d Regt. Likut.Col.Com. J. P. Dunbur, Livut. Col. P. Delamotte.

European Regiments.

In Regt. Colonel S. Wilson, Colonel, W. Sundwith.

2d Regt. Colonel J. W. Morris, Lieut. Col. D. Campbell.

Nathe Infuntry.

Lit or Gren. Regt. Colonel, C. Boyce, Lieut Col. W. Hull.

2d or Great Regt. Colonel H. P. Law. rence, Lieut Col. F. F. Staunton, C. B.

3d Regt. Colonel J. Skelton, Licut. Col. G. Brooks.

4th Rept. Colonel R. Lewis, Lieut. Col. A. Hogg.

5th Regt. Lient Col. Com. G. M. Konochie, Lieut.Col. H. Tovey.

6th Regt. Lieut. Col. Com. B. W. D. Sealy, Lieut. Col. J. Hickes.

7th Regt. Lieut.Col. Com. D. Leighton, C.B., Liout, Col. J. Mayne,

8th Rogt. Lieut. Col. Com. J. Smith, Lieut Cal. W. Grant.

9th Regt. Lieut.Col.Com. T. Corsellis,

C.B., Lieut.Col. J. Taylor. 10th Regt. Liout. Col. Com. E. Baker,

Lieut Col E. G. Stannus, C.B. 11th Regt. Ligut. Col. Com. D. Protber, C.B., Lient Col. G. Mitford.

12th Regt. Lieut. Col. Com. G. M. Cox,

Lieut Col. K. Egna.

1304 Regt. Livnt. Col. Com. G. R. Kemp, Lleut.Cal. V. Kennedy. 14th Regt. Lieut.Col. Com, H. & O.

borne, Lieut Col. T. Burford.

15th Hegt. Livet, Col. Come M. Kennedy, C. B., Lieux Col. J. Setherland.

16th Regt. Lieut. Col. Com. H. Roome, Lieut.Col. R. H. Hough,

17th Ret. Lieut, Col. Com. J. Cun-

18th Regt., Lieut. Col. Com. J. F. Dyson, Lient Col. F. D. Bollantyng.

19th Regt, Lieut, Cal, Cour. W. D. Clie-

land, Ligut Col. E. Frederick.

Col. W. P. Tucker.

21st or Marine Rogt. Licut. Col. Com. W. Gilbert, Licut. Col. R. Willia. 2nd Rogt. Licut. Col. Com. B. Kounet,

Lieut.Col. I. Kennerdy 23d Regt. Licut.Col.Com. A. Aitchison, Lieux Cal. E. W. Shuldham.

2 til Regt. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Roome,

Lieut.Col. J. Salter.

On account of the advanced season of the year the officers of the Native Infantry, who have been removed from one battalion of a regiment to another, will contime to do duty with their present corps until 1st of October next, or until further orders.

Staff officers, either general or regimental, whose appointments are vacated by their, present promotion, will continue to act in them until relieved by those specially appointed to specied them.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

April 27, Sen, Midshipman C. Barnard to be a 2d-Lieut, vice Spencer deceased; date of rank 24th April 1823.

Sen. Midalipman H. Lowe to be a 2d-Lient, view Cogan promoted; 4th May

Sen. Midshipman C. Wells to be a 3d-Lient, vice Harris promoted.

Son, Midshipman F. W. Powell to be a 2d-Lieut, vice Sawyer promoted; Bth May 1823.

Sen. Midshipman W. Lowe to be a 9d-Lieut, vice Ross promoted; 10th July

Sen. Midshipson C. Arrestrong to be a 2d-Livet, vice Barnard deceased; Stub Duc. 1883.

Sen. Midshipman T. H. Broadbead to be a 2d-Ligut, vice Hayle decement, 25th Jan. 1524.

Sep. Midshipmen J. Harrison and J. H. Rowland to be 2d-Lieute, vice Richardson and Wilson prompted.

Sen. Midshipmen Wm: Bryan and G.R. Gorebam to be 2d-Lieuts, on augmentation; 1st March 1824.

2d-Lieut, A. Huntley to be 1st-Lieut., and Sen. Midshipman W. Ingglesden to be 2d-Lieut, vice Tusner promoted; 19th April 1823.

May 18. Sen. Midshipman J. B. Haines to be a 2d-Lleut, vice Nish deceased; 27th April 1824.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe -May, 15. Surg. A. Henderson, Bhooj Residency, for his health.

—18. M. A. Robinson (late Cupt, In Europ. Regt.), for the purpose of obtaining

permission to reside in England on halfpay. - June 9. Cornet W. Walker, 1st Madran L.C., for health.

To Sea .- June 9. Capt. J. Sutherland, 3d L.C., for eight months, for bealth.

To Cope of Good Hope. - June 9, Lieut, Holroyd, 29th Bengal N. I. (This cancels his furlough to New South Wales.

MISCELLANEOUS,

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, May 8 .- We are happy to ounounce to our readers that the Supreme Court of Judicature at this presidency

was this day established.

A few minutes after ten o'clock, Sir Edward West, with Scr Charles Chambers, entered the Court, and immediately afterwards the New Charter of Justice was openly rend and proclaimed, after which Sir Edward West took the caths as Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Chambers as one of the Painnes; Sir Ralph Price, the other Pulsne, was not arrived; he fa not expected here, we believe, for some months.

Upon the publication of the Charter a royal salute of twenty-one gues was final; upon the Chief Justice being swarn in, a salute of screnteen guns was given; and Sir Charles Chambers received one of fif-

teen upon his taking the outle.

Monday, May 10.- The Supreme Court met this morning, and after the barresters, solicitors, and officers of the Court had been aworn in an practitioners of the new Court, the Advocate-General rose, and observed to the Court, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to grant him his Letters Patent, giving him precedence over the rest of the Bar of this Court, and moved that the same might be read, and a copy filed, and an order communit thereto made. The Letters Patent were accordingly reall, and the motion complied with,

A discussion then took place respecting the right of Mr. Morley to precedence over the other gentlemen of the Bar, namely, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Le Messurier. The three latter gentlemen objected to Mr. Mortey's right, upon the ground that they were barristers called to an inn of court in England, wherean Mr. Murley had never been so called, but had merely been permitted to act as an advocate in the Recorder's Court, upon its first institution, having been originally an attorney. The question had been befure discussed so far back as the year 1808, between Mr. Marley and Mr. Marlin, when the Court (Sir James Markintush being at that time Receiver) decided in favour of Mr. Marklin, Upon on appeal by Mr. Morley from this decision, the Appellate Court in England refused to interfere at all in the matter; it being a question, they soid, solely for the consideration and at the discretion of the local Court at Bombay. Netwithstanding the decision, Mr. Morley, throng the Hocorderships of four of Sir James Mackintosh's successors, etc. Sir Alexander Austruthes, Sir George Cowper, Sir William Evanu, and Sir Anthony Buller, had been allowed to take precedence over three of the harristers of the Court, etc. Mr. Manghten, Mr. Stavely, and Mr. Irwin.

After an argument of some length, the Court gave it as their opinion, that Mr. Morley was entitled to the precedence. In the course of the discussion Sir C. Chambeen observed, that the power which this Court had over its Bar, under the Clairter, was similar to that visitorial power which the twelve judges in England had over the harristers there, in respect to their privileges and conduct, and that the opinion of this Court, therefore, upon any of the rights of the advocates practising in it, was without sppeal. It was a Local Court, and was the most proper and fit judge of the merits and qualifications of in advocates. In the Local Courts in England, and particularly as he had noticed in the Mayor's Court at Chester, shortly before leaving England, persons practising as advocates in those Courts, though not regularly burristers, are yet allowed, and do take rack and precedence over the nivocates who are actually barristers, and have been called to one of the letter of Court.

SHIP SEILBING.

The keel of a new ship of about 600 or 700 tons, is about to be laid down in the Murine Yard by one of the commercial houses here; an example which we hope will spon be followed by others, as the workmen have been for some time unemployed in consequence of the determination not to build any more king's ships at this port for some time to come.

FIRES.

An ularming fire broke our on Friday hat, the 11th limit, near Mussional Runder. A cask of gungawder buried in the ground under the home of Hussonbhoy Borsh took fire, and the explosion rapped the fall of several bouses and warehouses in the neighbourhood, by which were killed fourteen persons, and five others were seriously wounded. Thirteen houses and six warehouses, we are concerned to say, were descrayed by the fire. At an early hour a debathment of sepays and a small party of the European regiment were on the riest, blesked by their own officers and the officers of the garrison staff, and by their active exercions the fire was extingriddet.

On the night of the 14th about 11 o'clock we are stary to have to mension

that another fire took place near Baboola Tank, belind Hyramjoo Cassasjee's staldes, among the lay and straw warehouses; eleren of them, we are concerned to study were completely decodlahed; no lives were lost,—[Bant. Gan., Jan. 16.

SCUTTIME MISSIPRARY EXCLEST.

One of the first objects to which the attention of this Society has been particularly directed, is the establishment and superinterelence of mative schools, which, when conducted on Christian principles, are admirted by all who have the best meuns of forming a currect judgment, to be one of the surest and likeliest means of improving the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the native population, They are a key which may, with the blessing of Providence, throw open the door eventually to the full and free admission of the great truths of scripture, by clearing away those obstacles which ignorance, cassium, and deep-routed prejudice at present oppose to them. The musionaries have already established twelvy schools, in which are upwards of five hundred boys. The Lancasterian system of taition, which these gentlemen made themselves masters of during their may in London, la introduced into all the schools, and tables of first lessons on that plan have been furpished in the Malaratta language from the lishographic pross, which was brought out by the minimuries, and which promises to afford immensy facilities for supplying their schools with all other elementary bucks. A central school is probably by this time established in Bankote, where fulliated listo the new strem, and where it is proposed to love monitura, to whom a small monthly altowance shall be given, in order to prevent their leaving the whoel, as has hitherto been their practice, before they have nearly finished their education. The masters are paid at present according to the number and proficiency of the scholars. The whole expenses of the twelve achools for the last month were about 95 rupees; but as two of the missionaries are to proceed immediately to settle at Severadroog, where the natives are as anxietta as at Bankote to have schools established, and in the neighbourhood of which there are many populous villages, the expenses at present incurred on account of education are likely mon to be doubled; a circumstance which, it is hoped, will induce the Christian part of the community to sid the Parent Society in affording the necessary means of defraying them. The expenses of the Scottish Mission in India, from its commencement to the 1st instant, exceed 15,000 rupees, wherese obtained by the Bearing Auxiliary Seciety only amount to about 3,500 rupperThe smallness of this sum is no doubt chiefly owing, as was stated in the report, to the claims of the Society not having yet been made generally known in this country; when they are so, there must no doubt be many persons, as well under this as the sister presidencies, who will heartly contribute to a cause which so vitally affects the intellectual culture and the impacts. mortal happiness of so large a portion of our fellaw-aubjects.

DECIMENTAL ACHOOLS

Saturday, the 1st May, being the day appointed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for the annual examination of the regimental schools, the same took place accordingly with the European Regiment in Fort St. George, and theartiflery at Matoonga. At both the children were exumined in classes, and medals and prizes were given to the greatest profi-cients; some books were also distributed m rewards to the most deserving of those men who had attended the school during the year. The whole made very interestiog appearances, and the examinations were carried on under the commanding officers and the chaplains; the school of the European Regiment was also honoured with the presence of the Commanderin-Chief, the principal officers of the staff, and the Archdeacon.—[Bom. Gaz.

SHIPPING.

Meripals.

May 6. Date of York, Campbell, from Landon.-10. Barkworth, Cotgrave, from Portsmouth, - 12. Bombay Merchant. Kemp, from London .- 16. Lady Kennaway; Surfice, from Calcutta,-19, Theout Courts, Chrystie, from London -22. Mary Ann, Craigic, from London.-25. House, Shepherd, from London.-26. Resource, Prichard, from Tellicherry and London. -28. Acteon, Briggs, from London.—June 6. Cumbridge, Barbur, from London.—7. Dunira, Hamilton, from London.—8. Castle Huntly, Drummund, from London.

Departures.

May 23. Imbella, Wallis, for London. - June 3. Lady Kennemay, Surfen, for Tellicherry and Liverpool .- 12. Duir of York, Campbell, for Madras and China. -13. Barkworth, Cotgrave, for St. Heleus and London. - 18. Resource, Prichard, for Bengal. - 22. Bombay Merchant, Kemp, and Mary Ann, Craigie, for London

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

May 4. At Colstan, the lady of Lieut. G.W. Thompson, H.M. Sosh regt., of a son. Asiatic Journ.-No. 107.

2. On the Esplanade, the lady of Da-

vid Malcolm, Esq., of a daughter. 16. The lady of John Sounders, Esq.

23. The lady of Licut, V., M. Donald, H.C. Marine, of a son. 28. The wife of Mr. Conductor W.

Grigsby, of a sou.

June 7. At Colubalt, the lady of Jan.

Morley, Esq., Barrister, of a son. 18. The lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr., N. Spencer, of the Secretary's Office, to Miss Morin,

25. At St. Thomas's Church, Wm. Fleetwood, Esq., Superintendent of the Rocket Establishment, to Mrs. M. Mackintosh, widow of Capt. C. W. Mackintosh, M.N.I.

June 1. At the Residency, Nagpour, G. Adams, Esq., Surgeon, Midras Establishment, to Mary, daughter of the late. G. Ricketts, Esq., of Madess.

14. At Poonali, Capt. W. Havelock, H.M. 4th Drags, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Acton Chaplin, Esq., and Niece of the Commissioner of the Dekhan.

Lately. At Tuckley cantomment, Nagpoor, at the house of Major Jenkins, Lieut. Thomas Wardlaw, Bengul Engineers, to Miss Mary Prudence Ord.

BEATHS.

May 1. At Kaira, Licut. R. J. Anderson, H.M. 4th Light Drags., aged 27

3. At Poonah, Mr. Conductor R. E. Willock, aged 49.

7. The lady of Frederick Elderson, Esq., Bombay Military Establishment. 10, Eliza, the wife of Capt. Frith, of the Country Service.

12. In Oak Lane, Mr. John Mason,

Jun., aged 27. 16. At Sirealla, of the cholera morbus, on his murch from Jauluah to Mominabad, Lieut. Henry Lock, 26th regt. Bengal Infantry, attached to H.H. the

Nizam's Horse. 26. At Baroda, Sub-Conductor R. Cullen, Commissariat Department.

31. Moreshwer Danckjee, one of the principal Hindoo merchants, aged 28.

June 4. Mr. Conductor A. Easer, of the Ordinance Department.

- At Old Woman's Island, Ann Mary de Sange, in her 21st year.

S. At Maligaum, Capt, E. Staw, commanding the Kandeish Local Bat., of an attack of cholers.

Lately. Near Goa, where he had proceeded for the recovery of his bealth. Lieut. R. C. Carrer, 12th Madras Light Infantry.

Vot. XVIII. 3 Z

CEYLON.

BIRTH-

March 10. At Colombo, Mrs. D. C. Fretz, of a son.

MATERIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Colombo, at St. Panl's Church, Wib. Huitain, Pan, to Jennmima, cluest daughter; at the same time, Chas. Brownings. Eag., of his Majesty's Civil Service, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Clarke, of his Majesty's 4th Ceylon Regt.

March 18. At St. Peter's Church, Capt. W. C. Ward, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to Alex. Jessie, fourth surviving daughter of Major Summerfield, H. M. 83d regt.

BEATH,

Afarch 2. At Marandalm, în Colombo, Adriaan De Abreeuw Wijeg oone ratne Rajepakse Maha Modeliar, Chief Interpreter of the Mahabadde, and Modeliar of the district of Mutwall, aged 57 years.

PENANG.

The Honourable the Governor, attended by several gentlemen, has just made a tour of inspection through a part of the Honourable Company's territory on the Queda shore.

The number of inhabitants there is now upwards of 14,000 souls, and 6,000 orlongs of land are actually covered with paddy; an extent of collivation which, at the usual rate of two coonchas, or 39,000 bags of that grain, or 48,000 bags of rice, being equal to the average annual con-

sumption of 21,000 people.

The Governor expressed himself highly gratified with the successful result of the different measures lately ordered by Government with a view of ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants, and of encounging cultivation and the resort of settlers. He appeared particularly delighted with the native schools, in which he saw and personally examined the progress of nearly sixty children, among whom he afterwards distributed rewards of merit. The gentlemen who accompanied him relate, that the regular distribution of lands, establishment of police-posts, formation of nearly thirty miles of roads of communication, and above all, the constant vigilance and realous and benevolent exertions of the Superintendant, Mr. Maingy, have worked an extraordinary change in the short space of eighteen or nineteca months; and that the condition and habits of the poor Malays in Wellesley Province are experiencing a striking and most beneficial amelioration .- Pennng Got , Feb. 21.

ninxii.

Jan. 21. The lady of the Hev. R. S. Hotchings, A.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

F.6. 12. At St. George's Church, Licut. I. C. Coffin, of the Madeas Army, eldest G. Coffin, R. N., to Miss Harrington, cldest daughter of T. T. Harrington, Esq., Cape of Good Hope.

DEATH.

Jon. 5. Mr. T. M. Youde, Overseer of Roads.

JAVA.

Accounts from Batavia to the 25th April state, that much damage had been occasioned in the environs of Bezoekie by heavy rains, which began to fall in February, after two months of extreme throught. Several bridges had been carried away, and the roads were in many places completely flooded.

Hatavia, May 22. The Eurydiee frigate, with the Governor-General on board, accompanied by the Siren and Swallow, and the Dourga, arrived on the 4th of March in the bay of Amboyna, where his Excellency was received with all the bonours due to his rank, by M. Van Merkus, Governor of the Moluccas. His Excellency afterwards visited several of the other islands. It is observed that he is the only Governor-General that has visited the Moluccas since Van Diemen (1638).

the Moluccas since Van Diemen (1638).

On the 18th of April his Excellency left Amboyun, and five days after arrived at Banda, just at the moment that the terrible volcano, Goenoug Api, opened a new crater, and threw out clouds of smoke and astes, though without exciting any apprehensions of immediate danger.

Colonel Raaf, Resident at Pedang, in Sumatra, died on the 17th of April.

Letters from Batavia, etc. Amsterdam, dated 28th May, state that every species of produce is remarkably dear. Coffee, on board an English ship, 191 dollars; sugar, 7 dollars 36 c.; freight to England £5. 10s. per ton. They complain of the Dutch colonial regulations, which we formarly adverted to, and state that the markets are completely overstocked with European articles, particularly piece-goods, of which the sales are slow, but not much lower in price than formerly. At this rate, including freight and charges, we can purchase coffee chasper in England than in Java.

PERSIA.

The Persian Prince Futteh Oolla Khan was landed from the Aligntor at Bussorab, much improved in health, The Volunteer, from Bengal, with Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Macnaghten, had arrived at Bushire before the Aligator.—

Bom. Gaza April 28.

We had occasion some months ago to mention that the tombs which had been erected over the remains of the late Mr. Bich and Dr. Taylor had been wantonly destroyed by the Persians. We have now much pleasure in stating, that since the return of Mr. Willock to Turan, the King had issued strict injunctions that the tombs should be immediately repaired according to the form originally prescribed by the late Dr. Jukes. — [Bom. Cour., June 19.

DEATH

Aug. 2, 1828, At Bushire, Capt. Frederick Soilleux, 1st regt. of Hombay Cavalry.

ARABIA.

The Imaum of Musest has embarked on board his frigate, the Liverpool, and proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca. His Highness has appointed his nephew Synd Mahomed bin Synd Salim Quaicem Mukam, and Sheikh Sooleman bin Synd Prime Ministers during his absence.—

[Jim. Gos., April 28.

Letters from Muscat speak of operations on the shores of the Red Sea, but they seem chiefly directed against Iram and the territories of Senna. The Pacha of Egypt, Mahomed Ali, was said to be at Cossir. A body of 8,000 Nubian slaves, commonded by Nhunud Pacha Hakim, of Mecca, had a severe engagement with the Bedouins, at a place called Eseer, in which nearly 2,000 men, with three sirdars of Eseer, were killed, and about 500 taken prisoners and carried to Cosseir.—

[Bom. Gat., April 28.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. Edwards has been convicted of a libel against the Governor, and sentenced to transportation for seven years to New South Wales. Mr. Edward's offence consisted in having addressed letters to Lord Charles Somerset, in which he introduced severe imputations on his character. His Lordship gave these letters to the Piscal, or the principal law-officer of the colony, who immediately commenced a prosecution for libel against Mr. Edwards, founded on their contents. Mr. Edwards, on the trial, energetically insisted on his right to be tried according to the mode of procedure for libel in England, and defied the Court to prove either that he was the author of the letters or the publisher of the libels. The trial lasted several days, and Mr. Edwards, in his defence, attacked the private character of the Governor with great severity; the Commissioners, however, afterwards restrained him from using language of a personal nature. The conviction of Mr. Edwards is said to be under the Dutch law, which is still in force in the colony.

Summarp, W. Jane

BURNESE WAR.

SEVERAL important events have occurred since the publication of our last number. The joint expedition of the three presidencies has captured Rangoon and Cheduba; and our arms have been equally prosperous on a smaller scale in Assam. On the Chittagong frontier, however (the only subscrable point), we have sustained a distressing reverse, though it is by no means of that alarming character that was at first supposed.

Capture of Hangson.—The expeditions salled from the two chief presidencies, about the middle of April, for Fort Cornwallis, in the Andaman Islands, not the Nicobar Islands, as has been erroneously stated. No distinct information has yet been received as to what troops were supplied from Bengal; but we know that the whole of H.M. 13th and 38th regiments of foot, with two companies of European Artillery, and the 2d batt. Marine regiment, were embarked on board the fleet. Respecting the Madars force we can be more explicit. The following is a correct statement of it:

First Division.*

H.M. 41st regt. of Foot.

H.C. Mad. Europ. Regt., 8 companies.

- 3d regt. L.I., 1st bat,

- 8th do. 2d do.

- 9th do. lat do.

- 10th do. 2d do.

- 17th do. 2d do.

Also 2 companies Europ. Art.

- 1 do...... Golundause.

- 6 do Gun Lascara.

- 2 do..... Pioneers.

-28 pieces of ordnance, 12 pounders, 6 pounders, and howitzers.

* Freend Dirigion.

H.M. Min and then regt.

H.C. 5th regt. N.I., 3d but.

- 71h .. do lat bats

- Birth - do let har.

- gad .. da......tet bets

With the same proportion of Europe Artist, genlasters, Art. as the 1st Division. These troops were not expected to rail (ii) the end of May ur beginning of June. The force is divided into three brigades, the first commanded by Lieut.Col. Smelt, of H.M. 41st regt.; the accord by Lieut. Col. C. Hodgwon, of the Hon. Company's service; the third, or light brigade, is under the command of Lieut. Col. W. F. Smith. The aggregate strength of this division is about 7,500 fighting men.

The following despatches from Sir Arch. Campbell communicate the principal events that occurred between the arrival of the fleen at Port Cornwallis and the 19th May.

To George Sections, Esq., Secretary to the Concrement, Secret and Political Department, Se., Fort William.

Sir: You are already apprized of the different periods of sailing of the transports or with the troops from Bengal and Madras, composing the expedition which the Right Hon, the Governor-General in Council did me the honour of placing under my command. Owing to the calms and very light winds, the Hengal division did not reach the place of rendervous at the Port of Cornwallis before the end of last month, and the Madras division not until the 3d instant, at which period seve-ral ships from both Presidencies were still absent; I had, however, determined to call with the force assembled, and would have done so that very day, had I not been prevented by a general report of the scarcity of fresh water on board the Madras transports, some of them not having more than four days' consumption. This difficulty was very speedily removed by Captain Marryutt, of his Majesty's ship Larne, whose indefatigable exertions in collecting and appropriating the scenty supply which the land springs afforded, and distributing a proportion from such venels as were well supplied to those most in need, enabled him, on the following day, to report the fleet ready to proceed to see. As we were accordingly getting under weigh, his Majesty's ship Liffey, Commodore Grant, C.B., appeared in the offing, as also several of the absent transports. Judging that some of them might also be in want of water, and being desirous of making the necessary arrangements with the Commodore, relative to our future operations, I determined upon remaining in harbour one day longer. On the following morning (the 5th) we finally put to sea, detach. ing a part of my force, under Brigadier M'Creagh, against the island of Cheduba, and sending another detachment under Major Walsab, of the Madrus establishment, against the island of Nagrais (each of the force in ships stated in the margin), "

proceeding myself with the main body for the Rangoon river, which we reached on the 10th, and anchored within the bar. On the following morning, every arrangement having been previously mode, the fleet, led by the Liffey, salled up the river, followed by the transports in the order I wished to employ the troops in the antack upon Rangoon, and in the course of a few bound arrived off the town, receiving on our passage up some insignificant discharges of artillery from one or two of the chokies on the banks of the river.

Commodure Grant unchored the Liffey immediately opposite the King's Wimer, where we had observed a battery of apparently from twelve to sixteen guns, manned, and ready to open in fire. Still, from motives of humanity, the commodore and myself were unwilling to commence so unequal a contest, thinking the immense apperiority on our side, within full view of the shore, would have induced the authorities in town to make an offer of negociation; their presumption and folly, however, led them to pursue a different course; a feeble, ill-supported, and worse directed fire was opened upon us, which the first few guns from the Liffey effectsally silenced, and cleared the battery; the commodore comequently directed his fire to cense. I had previously ordered the plan of attack, and now gave directions for two brigades to be in readiness in their boats for landing; his Majerty's 38th regi-ment, commanded by Major Evans, above the town; Major Sale, with his Majesty's 13th light infantry at the centre, to make a lodgment in the main battery, should be be unable to force the gate or the stockade; and a brigade of the Madras division below the town, under the direction of Brigadier General M'Bean. The 38th and this briggele being ordered to push round and enter the town, should they find an opportunity of so doing.

These measures in progress, the Burmese again returned to their battery and commenced firing, which was again allenced by a broadside from the Liffey, and the signal being made for the troops too land in the order already stated, which they did in the most regular and soldier-like style," and in less than twenty minutes I had the antisfaction of seeing the British flag flying in the town, without the troops having had occasion to disclarate a single market, and without my having occasion to regret the loss of one indi-

non, Prancet Warden,—Detachment: H, M.5-11th Light Infontry, and seven companies of the multregiment Bengai N.1.—Nagrais. Hon.Com.'s craises Mercaty.—Transports: Hermolius and Catron.—First hattalion 17th Madras N, L. Islurall detachment Madras Artillery.

Major Sale, commanding H. M. 15th regt. L.I.,
 was the first man who landed on the battery after if was allenced by the Liffey.—Ed.

[&]quot; Chedabu. R. M.'s skip Slaney; the Hon, Com.'s thip Ecuand.-Transports: Anna Robert-

vidual killed or wounded, on our side; nor do I believe that of the enemy, from their flight, could have been great: of the latter killed, only eight or ten were left behind.

Asiatic Intelligence. - Summary.

The news of our arrival in the river baving reached Rangoon the preceding night, and our mpid progress up in the morning being marked by an occasional shot in answer to the fire from the Chokies, together with the preparations of the Burmese authorities for defence, threw the inhabitants into such a state of consternation, as to cause a general flight in every direction towards the jungles, so much so, that out of a large population, I do not think one hundred men were found in the town

on our taking possession of it.

The members of government fled at the first shot, carrying with them seven out of eleven Europeans, whom they had ordered to be imprisoned and put in irons. On our arrival, in their burry three were left in the King's Godown, whose irons were filed off by the troops on entering the town.* When we were actually in possession of the town, Mr. Hough, an American Missionary, released from irons for the purpose, accompanied by a Burmese, came on bound the Liffey, delegated by the Raywoon and other members of government (then some miles off in the jungle), to entreat that the bring might cease, and to ask what terms would be given to them, hinting that they had seven Englishmen out with them in irons, whose fate would probably depend upon the answer they received. The commodore and myself told them, that it was too late to ask for terms, as the place was then in our possession: protection to persons and property was all they had to expect, and even that promise would not be confirmed to them until the prisoners were released and given up to us, warning them, that, if they dared to injure them or put one of them to death, fire and sword should revenge the atrocious deed over the whole face of their country. The messengers left us, promising to return as toon as possible; but neither the Raywoon or his adherents could again be found, fear having driven them still farther into the country. We remained in great anxiety for the fate of our countryment during the night, but early next morning, in pushing forward some reconnoitring parties, the whole arven were found safe in different places of confinement, strongly fettered, their guards having fled at our approach;

I have, dec. A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. (Signed) Rangoon, 19th May 1894.

P.S. I am happy to say I have beam able to put the troops under cover, one brigade in the town of Rangoon, and the other three in the houses in the virinity of

the great Pagoda.

List of persons imprisoned and placed in irons by the Burnese Government at Rangoon, on the approach of the British arms, for the purpose of being put to death; -Mr J. Snowball, British; Mr. menius; Mr. P. Aide, Greek; Rev. J. Wade, American, Missionary; Rev. --Hough, American, Missionary, taken out of irous, and sent by the Burness on board the Liffey, to beg the firing, &c. might cease.

(Signed) A. CAMPRELL, Brig. Gen.

Extract of a Disputch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated May 19, 1824.

information having been received that five rafts were constructing, and war-binis collecting, at no great distance up the river, Commodore Grant some days ago sent the beats of his ship under Lieux. Wilkinson, of the Liffey, for the purpose

a nominal list of these gentlemen I beg herewith to transmit. I am ture it will afford the Right Hon. the Covernor-General in Council much satisfaction to know (and I believe my information to be ourrect) that there is not another Englishman, with the exception of a Mr. Gauger, now at Ava, in the Burmese Government. Although I am not yet enabled officially to communicate to you the subjection to the British areas of the island of Chedulai and Nograls, together with Bassein, yet I have not the least doubt, from the calculation of time and the fitness of the weather, that the attack in these quarters has been so simultaneously made as to render their fall, about the same time with that of Rangoon, almost certain. The captured ordnance for exceeds in number any thing we supposed the country to passess, al-though, generally speaking, of a had description; the gans are new collecting from the different batteries, and as soon as a correct statement can be made out, I will have the honour of forwarding it .- It would be presumption in me to speak in terms of praise of an officer, so well known as Commodoro Grant; but it is my duty to inform you, that the cordial co-operation I have received, and continue to receive from him, calls for my warmest acknowledgment,

^{*} The death-warrant of these prisoners had been issued, but the providential interference of a 34-pound shot from the Lifey so much slarmed the Covernor, in the moment of giving unless, that he happily retreated from the building in which the prisoners were conflored, and was as hertily followed by the guard .- Ed.

of reconnoitring. They fell in with and destroyed one boat (the crew escaping), having seen several others, which effected their escape: our boats had two seamen wounded by muskery from the shore. On the evening of the 14th, it was thought farther advisable that the river should be explored considerably higher up, and for this purpose Lieut, Wilkinson, with the boats of the Liffley, accompanied by forty rank and file of his Majesty's 41st regiment, under Lieut. M'Lean, went about eighteen miles up, receiving a smart fire of musketry from the villages on either bank, both in going and returning. At one place in particular, the enemy assembled a considerable force, but were speedily dispersed by the fire from the boots; on which occasion, Lieut, Wilkinson expressed himself in terms of high admiration of the determined gallantry and coolness of the party of his Majesry's 41st regiment. They had three rank and file wounded.

A work leaving been observed in preparation at the village of Kemmedine, only four miles distant from the shipping, which, if allowed to be completed, might prove a very serious amorousce, the commodore and I determined upon destroying it, for which purpose a sufficient number of boats were ordered from the fixet, under the command of Lieut, Wilkinson, and I ordered the grenadier company of his Majesty's 38th regiment, under Capt. Birch, to be embarked on board of them. The whole were in readiness, and sailed a little before daylight on the morning of the 16th.

Herwith I beg leave to enclose Capt. Birch's report of the result, which leaves me to regret the loss of a valuable officer. Lieut. Kerr, of the 38th regiment, who, with one rank and file, was killed, and nine wounded.

On the part of the navy, that enterprizing and active officer, Lieut. Wilkinson, and five seamen wounded. The spirited decision of Capt. Rirch and Lieut. Wilkinson, and the gallant manner in which their orders were carried into effect by both officers and men, merit every praise, and must have left a strong impression upon the enemy of what they have to expect, should an opportunity offer of bringing them fairly into contact with the British arms.

To Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., commanding the Forces, dec.

Sir: I have the honour to inform you, that, in obedience to your orders. I this morning embarked with the grenadier company of his Majesty's 38th regiment, under my command, on board the boats of his Majesty's ship Liffey, commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Hoyal Navy, having four row-boats for the conveyance of the

soldiers, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the village of Killyumdine and adjacent villages. Agreeably to my instructions, I landed the troops at a small village about a mile from Killyumdine, where I observed a party of the enemy had stockaded themselves, and immediately astacked their position, which I carried after exchanging a few rounds, and killing ten or twelve of the enemy. I then endeavoured to pecetrate the jungle towards the village of Killyumdine, for the purpose of assailing it by the rear, while the boats attacked it in front; but I regret to say that I found the jungle so impervious, as to prevent me from executing that part of my instructions.

I therefore immediately re-evabarked my detachment, and proceeded to the coast. On approaching a point higher up, in-tending to land, we found ounceives aud-dealy exposed to a heavy fire from the stockade, till then unobserved; and as any attempt to retire would have exposed the detachment to certain destruction, and would have given encouragement to the enemy, which, I felt convinced, you would have highly disapproved of, Licut Wil-kinson, B.N., and myself resolved upon immediately landing and atoming the stockade. We had many unformers difficulties to overcome, the enemy having placed hamboos and pikes so as to make landing both difficult and dangerous. Nothing, however, could withstand the gallantry and determination of both soldlers and sailors, who shortly established themselves within the stockade, defended by about four hundred men, who were quickly driven out at the point of the bayonet, leaving sixty dead. The onemy were well armed, a great proportion having muskets, and a small field-piece was taken in the stockade, and I must do them the justice to say, that they fought with very great spirit, many of them receiving our charge with their spears. I again re-embarked my party, and proceeded to the opposite side of the river, were we drove the enemy from a third stockade, which we destroyed, in the same manner as we had done the two former. In concluding, I regret to state, that Lieut, Thomas Kerr, of his Majesty's 38th regiment, and one private were killed, and nine privates wounded, in taking the second stockade; and I have further to regret, that Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Royal Navy, was severely wounded through the thigh, with eight or nine of his crew, one of which has had his arm subsequently amputated. I have much satisfaction in reporting the conduct of the officers and men under my communit, to have been steady and soldierlike. I hope I may be allowed to express the highest admiration of the cool and intreput conduct of Lieut. Wilkimon, ILN.,

who, although severely wounded, continued to resuler me the greatest assistance, in giving directions from his boat; also of the officers and men under his command.

(Signed) R. Bracu, Capt., H. M.'s 38th Regt.

Private accounts from Rangoon, to as late a date as the 21st May, continuicate a few additional particulars.

Active preparations were making for sending a large body of troops up the Irawaddy. The gun-boots, and all vessels of light draught, were ordered to be in readiness. The extensive city of Prome was to be the first object of attack. Prome is situated on the river nearly half-way between Rangoon and Amerapoora; it is nearly opposite to the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, and is distant about sixty or seventy miles from Romree harbour; the range of mountains, however, which separates Burmah Proper from the province of Arracyn, intervenes, and we are not informed whether there is any practicable pass to assist a communication between the two points. - Capt. Marryat, of H.M. thip Larne, is to have charge of all the gan-boats in the expedition up the river, as a sort of naval Aid-de-camp.

The inhabitants of Rangoon have entirely evacuated the town, and no persuasion can induce them to return to it. The females and children are kept as hostages by the Government, and their lives will be made to stone for any delinquency on the part of their male connexions.

On the 21st of May the city was discovered to be on fire at the eastern extremity, a south-eastern wind causing it to rage with great fury. How the fire originated was unknown.

The Hastings (Company's frigate) grounded upon a shoal in drepping down the river on the 20th May, and was expected to sustain much damage before she could be extricated.

Twelve ships had been ordered back to Madras, probably to convey the second Madras division of the army to Rangoon.

Rangoon was completely taken by surprise; the enemy seem not to have had the alightest suspicion of our intention to attack it. Nevertheless, if the progress of the fleet up the river had been delayed twenty-four hours, the passage would probably have been rendered impracticable, for the Burmese, on the first notice of its arrival at the month of the river, prepared three large ships, and several China junks and large boats, for the purpose of sinking them on the most dangerous bar: as it was, the General Wood in crossing this bar had only one foot water to spare,

Cheduba.—This island has been taken possession of by the force sent against it from Port Cornwellis, consisting of H M, ship Slaney, and the H.C. cruiser Mercury, with the Bengal Marine Regiment N.L.—No particulars are stated.

Amost.-The progress of our arms in this quarter is most satisfactory. Burness have retreated before us without venturing to make a single stand, even in their stockalles. Gohatti was taken possession of on the 28th March, the enemy having evacuated it. Mr. Scott, the Governor General's agent at Silhet, joined Brigodier-General Macmorine about the middle of April, and proceeded northward to Noughoug, a town said to contain about 4,000 families, and situated in a beautiful valley well stored with provisions. The army was about to advance upon Kalliaber, a day's march north-east of Nongaong."

The inhabitants receive us with open arms. One or more of the Assamese chiefs had escaped from their Burmese keepers, and headed the mountain tribes against their rapscious enemies. It is stated that they have already obtained advantages. The escape of these chiefs appears to have been the signal for the execution of others, who, being strongly suspected of disaffection, were blown from the months of four-teen large ginghals immediately after the evacuation of Gobati.

It is not the Assumese alone who are up in arms as our auxiliaries; all the mountain tribes who are not controuled by the Immediate presence of the Burmese army are equally vindictive.

The following proclamation was circulated amongst the natives on our army's advancing into Assam.

"Inhabitants of Assam!—It is well known to you that some years ago the Burmese invaded your territory, and that they law since dethroned the Rajah, plundered the country, slaughtered Brahmins, and women, and cows, defiled your terri-

^{*} This part of the country is described as more locality than our late continuously on the frontier of Assum,

ples, and committed the most berbarous outrages of every kind; so that vast numbers of your countrymen have been forced to seek refuge in our dominious, where they have never ceased to implore our ansistance. Notwithstanding our regret at witnessing the miseries to which they were subjected, as we were on friendly terms with the King of Asa we could not interfere. But now the officers of his Burniese Majorty have invalid our ladependent territory of Carbar, and there and chewhere have committed such outrages, and held a language so arrogant and hos-tile, that we are at length at war. The wished-for opportunity of relieving yourhas now arrived. Our victorious army has crossed the boundary, and ere long we will drive the baristians beyond the Barmakoond, nor cease until we restore prace and security to your distracted country. Come forward, therefore, without fear for the present or the future. Supply our troops with provisions, for which rendy money will be paid, and fail not when you have an opportunity to wreak your verigation on the reumani of those who have extend you so many calamities. We are not led into your country by the thirst of conquest, but are forced in our own defence to deprive our enemy of the means of annoying us. You may therefore rest assured that we will never consent to depart matil we exclude our for from Assum, and re-establish in that country a government adapted to your wants, and enloulated to promote the Imppiness of all parties."

The Burness army in Assam are sufficiently aware of their perilous situation. They can expect no succours from Ava, for the empire is invaded in several other quarters; their present resources must soon be exhausted, and they are surrounded by enemies who detest them to the very utmost. We conceive their retreat to be next to impossible, and shall not be surprised if the next accounts assure us of the total annitulation, or rather massacre, of all the flurmese troops in these mountainous districts.

Chittngung.—The intelligence from this quarter is of a very distressing nature. The following account of a successful attack on the part of the enemy appeared in one of the Calcutta prints; it is extracted from a letter written from Chittagong on the 25th May.

AFFAIR AT BAMOO,

^{el} Some days previous to the 9th inst., Capt. Noton, commanding the detachment at Ramoo, learnt that 1.50 of the

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enemy had been seen cutting a road for their advance within four miles of the stockade at Rampullang. On the subpositive information was brought to Capt. Noten, stating that the enemy had arrived at Ratnopulling, and surrounded it; a Naick of the Provincials was sent in to Ramoo immediately, by the Jemadar on duty at the stockade, stating that the Burman Sirders were beving a conference with him; they informed our men that they did not come to fight, nor with any beatile intentions, but morely wished to speak to the English. Under these circumstance-Capt. Noton (justly supposing that the intention of the enemy was merely to take the Jennadar unawares, and get persession of the stockade) advanced with the whole of his disposable force, consisting of three companies of the 23d, and some of the Magh lovy, to accretain their intentions, leaving the Provincials and some of the Mugh levy at Ramon, for the protection of the sick, ammunition, &c.

" About half a mile from the stockade the enemy auddenly commenced a heavy fire upon our column, from a thick jun-gle: this was about 10 o'clock at night. Capt. Noton returned to bring on our two five-pounders, which were on elephants a little in the rear, directing Ensign Campbell to advance with three companies. Ensign Campbell advanced and kept up a brisk lire upon the enemy for a considerable time, until they attempted to cut off the guns, when he fired a volley, and charged them with the bayouet, they being at that time at the mouth of the jungle: in this charge they were completely routed. and forty of them killed; our detachment had a havildar and six sepays killed, and mine men wounded. Ensigna Campbell and Bennett were likewise wounded.

" Frightened at the firing, the elephants had thrown their leads, and the guns were rendered useless: the detachment, however, completely succeeded in clearing the jungle of the rascals, although there could not have been less than 2,000 of them; thus we succeeded in defeating them; and had we had a couple of companies to space to have followed them up, " we should not have been since so much annoyed with them. The firing consed at half-just one in the morning; we then took up a position on the plain, bringing with us the guns and the ammunition that and been thrown by the elephants. After a consultation among the officers, it was agreed to return to Ramon, in order to get supplies, it being impossible to get any for either men or esule at Rutuspullung, none of the Commissariat Depart-ment being with the detachment; we were at the same time apprehensive that the commy might enter Ramoo and get possession of our magazine and public stores. The detachment accordingly return-

with all its ammunition and wounded on the morning of the 10th, without being in the least molested. On arriving at Ramon, it was found that the Jenualar, who had charge of the Rutmpulling stockade, had returned; and we have reason to believe, whhout firing a shot, of he brought the whole of his araministion with thin, and not a man hurt. Capit, Noton, on his immediate return to Hambo, wrote off express to Countying for renforce-ments. All was now pretty glifet until the 13th, when the enemy advanced, in number, it is supposed, about 10,000, on Ramoo, from the Rutuapelling road, and intransard thantselves on the south side of the river. On the following day they advanced to the first, and a party was inpounders under Lieut; Scott, of the Avullery) under Capt. Trueman, of the Tout, who succeeded in driving than from their position into the surroutiding hills a good number of them were tilled by our grapic and shells; but nowe of pur men hurt.

" On the 15th they ugain advanced, and commenced intropching themselves within about 500 yards of our position, which was strengthened to the rest by the river, on the right by the river and a large mak occupied by our picket about sher youls in advance, and our left flank was often athened by a similar tank occupied by a strong party of Provincials and Mught. 'On the loth, it was found that the chemy had considerably advanced their trenches; on the 17th they had advanced their tranches to within twelve paces of the two lanks, and gamed pomention of the one on our left think defended by the Provincials and Maghs, who quitted their post and field

with precipitation.

We gave up all hopes of reinforcements; and our flank being now made. fended, our detachment knocked up for want of food and rest, and intally incapable of ranking any effectual resistance. Capt. Noton being obliged to abandon the gum, and having no means of spiking them, ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, keeping up a fire for half a mile, when we came to a river-the immeasu numbers of the enemy pouring in on us in all directions, and their cavalry pressing hard—individual safety became necessary, and every man saved finnelf the best way he could: the men are not to be blamed for this, for had they remained, they were so fatigued and their muriliers so few, that further resistance would have been melest. The enemy now seemed to make a determined rush upon the Europeans poor Notes was killed in a perso-nal engagement with one of their borsemon, and they both fell together-Capt. Trueman, of this 20th, killed by a postreman; Lieut Grigg, of the 23d; Capt. Pringle, commanding the Mugh levy;

Aviatic Journ.-No. 107.

Dr. Maystoore, of the 23d; and Ensign Bennett, in attempting to cross the river; Lieut Scott, of the Artillery, who had been severely wounded on the 18th, and been previously field to an elephant, and escaped. Ensign Campbell made his oscape by swimming the river, and while swimming on his back taking off his clothes mader water, to prevent being shot. Electric Corrers Beaut, closely putsmed; and he would not have essaped in horseback to Core a Beaut, closely putsmed; and he would not have essaped that it not been for the quality of his large. for the quality of his horse.

"Poor Codrington arrivel in a boat on the 19th, and Campbell came in on the marning of the 20th, nearly taked, after having walked apways of ferly miles berefested and learnicaded, in the sun, and carried by some of the sepays of his company most of the remainder of the road.

"I should imagine their fighting men to by shout 5,000; each mon has two coolies, one of whom carries his provicions, and the other the tools for digging tredches, at which they seem to be very dexterous. It seems carious that these fellows should mouly be fornished with European maskets; they had about forty, jinjale, which entried in general about nine, pound halls, and which they tied upon trees out of the reach of our toucketry.

"The memory of poor Natan will lang be remumbered with respect by his brother officers, by whom he was universally beloved a it will, by a complation to the friends of the other poor fellants who fell on the 17th, to know that they could not have behaved better, and that their sufferlags were soon at an end, without falling into the lands of a cruel among."

What most surprises us, on tenting the foregoing account, is the anallars of the British force tationed in Chitingonic. This province is aloubtiess the most vulnerable point on our eastern frontier. It was there that the first net of determined aggression took places, the Burmess, moreover, had vowed vengeance on our reoccupying the I land of Shuparce, and various reports were heard from time to time of troops assembling in the northern districts of Arraean. Nevertheless, in our seal for expeditions to other quarters, we have left almost unguarded the shortest and meet easy route to our Indian capital. This was undoubtedly a blunder; but at the same those we, at this safe distance, cannot help being amound that the praceful city of Calcutta should so quickly lave been metamorphosed into a besieged fortream. The greatest alarm was spread over the whole country round Calcusta, an impresse army of Burnese being suppos-

Vot., XVIII. 4 A ed to be in full march to recover the protinues of Bengal, Are, which they had reperiodly claimed at dependencies of the Burkara cupies. The European inhabittants of Colento formed themselves into a militia, and half of the crews of the Company's ships were landed, to make a last effort for the preservation of British India. Dacca was of rourse considered in extreme danger, and, we believe, was at one time reported to have fathers.

It was soon discovered, however, that all that had been done was, that a few hundreds of our native trougs had been defeated by shout as many thousands of the roomy, who, after their victory, quarily stationed themselves at Ramoo.

The following letter from the Rajah of Arracan, and other Burness authorities, is rather of a pacific character.* It was brought to head-quarters by a separy of the 22st regre, who had been taken prisoner at Rainon.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM THE MAJAN OF ARRACAS AND OTHER REGISERS

Our master the Lord of the White Eleptant, the Great Chief, the Protector of the Poor and Oppressed, wishes that the people of both countries should remain in peace and quiet.

in The Bengaloes of Chiungong excited a dispute about the Deep of Stapporee, which belongs to Arracan. To prevent all disamsion, by orders of Erumada Samulwuddie, the General, a letter was sent by Hussain Uller. Deadards to the Judge of Chitagony, who wisely relinquished the Deep of Stapporee as belonging to Arracan. After this, came misclusivous person misled the English gentlemen, and caused a dispute and encounter between the English soldiers and our people, whereon the General advanced from Pegu, with a large face into Arracan, and with a view to the transpolling, and sent a massage calculated to benefit both parties, through Hussain Ulior, Doobashie to the Berngalee Captain, and Commandant of the Stockade.

"While this conference was going on, a number of Bengalee and Mag Sepays arrived from Ramoo, and began to fire with masket and cannon at the Burnesse, among whom Hussain Ulies was wounded.

On this the Burmese also commenced the constant, and putting the Bengales and Mag troops to flight, showed forbearmers, and refrained from killing them. The

ENT

Suchrs, fortistle them killing any one. Sill on letter came from the Judge of Chitagong, and therefore we remained at Rumon.

Our seldiers injured none of the poor inhabitants, and examinited no oppression, and destroyed no habitations, yet the English gentlemen, with the Bengalee Sepors, began firing upon us from maskets and camon. At last, the Burness Surdars missinced with a Boolastice, to say what would have contributed to posity hoth states. On this the Bengalee Sepoys began a fire, which the Burness were obliged to return, a battle ensued, many were wounded, and many pat to flight. The people of Bangoo set hire to their own tillage and turned it. The Judge and Colonel of Chittagong, the Generals and Cliefiains of Calcutta, are all men of wisdom and intelligence; from their weeping and protecting the traiter Hynja all of these calamities arise. We send this letter by a Bengalee whom we took at Ramoo."

The latest accounts received from Chitagong mention a report that the Burness had made an unsuccessful attack upon the H.C. cruiser Vestal, and the small British post of provincials and Mughs at Tek Nauf. One half of Capt. Noton's party, supposed to have been completely destroyed, had returned to Chitagong unburt. The enemy seemest to be projecting a forward movement, but if they advance for they will probably meet with a warm reception, for reinforcements were already on their way, both by sea and land, for that quarter. The Burness general was expecting orders from Ava.

The following is an extract of a letter from Chittagong, dated May 24.

"When the enemy advanced, on the 15th of May, the left flank was entrusted to a strong party of the Muga, hat when the attack of the 17th commenced, these alundoned their post at the first fire, and fled with the greatest precipitation. To this is ascribed the destruction of the European force; for the flank being then entirely exposed, the enemy poured down upon the troops from all quarters. These Muga, to whose distardly conduct the defeat may be baid, are the native inhabitants of Arracan, who, on the defeat of the Rajah of that province by the Burntese, and the subsequent conquest of his whole testimer by that nation, preferring flight to servitude, took refuge in the Dumbuck hills, on the borders of Chittagung, and in the deep former, and jungles that skirt the frontier. Here they formed themselves into tribes of Independent robbers, and caused, by their frequent teruptions, great mole totion to the Burnee-e. Many of these busy since

^{*} The Boroness have probably discovered that the march in Faguer's sentember began than they are the linear transfer to

been located in Chitragong and its neighbourhood, by the policy of the Bengul Government, which was anxious to render its frontier on that side as populous and strong as possible; and from the national wrong they had suffered from the Bursness. it was expected they would have formed. resisted by European officers, a barrier against any attacks from that quarter. The meserable defence of their native land, which, in a few mouths, was unerly subdued, prover, however, their extreme cowardier; and the treachery of their conduct at Ramoo above this has not left thiem."

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Mome Intelligence. Allega comment of the

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calculto, May 31, 1824.

Covernment Ferurities.

CALL OF PROPERTY PARTY.

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Modras, May 31, 1894.

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Oct. 2. Covernuelove Hayer, Moncriell,

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and Olimitat, and Motion, from Bengal 9 Bataria ; of Deal. 1994 4. Isobella, Wallis, from Bonday 24th

lo May; Meadurwigh, Turbuit, frem Bengal " and Madrie; and Woodbart, Brown, from (a) V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; at Graveswend, and world

11. Slary Ann, Craigie, from Bomboy 22d June; at Gravesend.

19. Albam, Best, from the Mauritius;

at Gravesend.

17. Mary. Steel, from Singapore and Penang, and Francis, Benson, from Sin-gapere, Penang, and Bencoolen; at Deal. 16. Rengal, Pearce, from Bengal; at

Liverpool.

19. Lady Kennamy, Surflen, from Bombay 3d June; at Liverpool.

- William Shand, Kerr, from Batavin; at Deal. PRINTERS AND LOSS AND

Departures.

Sept. 29. H.M. S. Itlande, for Rio Janerio and Sandwich Islands; from Portsmouth. - Richard Rummer, Nichols, for Singa-

pore; from Liverpool.

Oct. 4. Granula, Anderson, for N. S. Wales (with femiale convicts); from Deal. 7. Alfred, Lamb, for Bombay; from Gravesend.

12. Gunges, Lloyd, for Madras, and Charlotte, Hester, for Bombay; from

Porusmouth,

- England, Reny, for Bombay; Ana, Pope, for N. S. Wales and Bombay; Henry, Ferrier, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); Prince of Denmore, Stewart, for N. S. Wales; and Harriet, Fulcher, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.

17. Madren, Crosley, for Madras and Bengal; from Gravesend.

20. Lady East, Talbert, for N. S. Wales

and Bombay; from Grovenend. 22. Aurore, Earl, for Madies and Ben-

gal ; from Portsmouth, 24. City of Rochester, Coppin, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

Pausingers from India.

Per Commister Huger, from Bengal; Mr. and Master Torbett, both from St. Helena.—(E. C. Lawrence, Esq., C. S., died on his pussage; Mrs. Lawrence was landed at the Mauritius.)

Per Duhella, from Bombay : Mrs. Thew ; Dr. Rac, R.N.; Dr. Hunderson, Com-pany's Service; R. Dirom, Esq. Per dibion: Lieut.Col. Molesworth and

family from St. Helena.

For Wandlark, from Van Dieman's Land; Mr. Rose, Mr. Bryent, Mr. Co-

vetr, Mr. Camer, Mr. Dont, Mr. Hlandie, Mr. H. Smith, and Mr. F. Burn.

Per Glesser (expected) from Bengal : Mrs. Massinghom : Mrs. Messingham ; Mrs. Law and Didd : Lieut; Wilsen, H. Mrs. service : Mess H. Latherp : Masters "Carlo G. Alsap, and T. Alsop

Per Victory (expected) from Bengali Mrs. Bryshole; three Mines. Bryshole; 8 Master Bryshole; Mrs. Redleskye; Missas M. do Costa and Burrell; Capt. Drysdale; Liegas. Altion, Brind, and Slaw; Mr. Blackwood.

Per Honley Merchant (espected) from Bonday: Mr. Clark, Bongal Civil Scrvice; Mr. Josh. Seton, H. M.'s master shipscripts.

Per Barkworth (expected) from Bombay: Mrs. Habroyd and child; Capt. Flobroyd; Capt. Sutherland; Capt. Cassidy; and W. Gordon, Esq.

Panengers to Imfa-

Per Aurore, for Madrus: Major Wieh, Madras N. I., and Mrs. Wish; Capt. Smith, ditio, and Mrs. Smith; Capt. Vetson, ditto; Mr. Davision, Civil Service; Mrs. and Miss Schnell; Miss Wright; Miss Chonnery; Mesors, Ewart, Maitland, Mayuard, Eurol, Elion, and Schmell, Cadets.—For Bengali Colonel O'Brien, H.C. & Cavalry, and Mrs. O'Brien; Lieut, Templar, Bengal N. L.; Mr. Bodgers, merchant; Mesors, Brusen and Douglas, wright.

Migra Syndren Wath.

Mediterranean, Stuart, London to Ceylon, 5th Sept., lot. 2, N., long. 26 W.—Morley, Holliday, London to Bengal, 13th Sept., lot. 15, 25, N., long. 26, 14, W.—Orarell, Farrer, London to China, 28th June, off Tristan d'Acunha.—Plorenta, Wimble, London to Bombay, 28th Sept., lat. 41, N., long. 15 W.—Juliana, Fetheringham, London to China, 18th Sept., off Avalsion, Teneriff.

· Misretheneuns Occurrences.

The George the Fourth, Primick, from the Materities to London, was dismantled disting beary gales from the 27th June to the 5th July, and was totally wrecked on the 15th at the Cape of Good Hope; crew saved.

The Mary, Ardlie, from Bengal to Leudon, was lost in Mosella Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 5th July.

The Cowie packet was lost in Algen Day, Cope of Good Hope, in July.

The Mary Anne, Mudley, which sailed from the Cope of Good Hope for the Magnithus, is totally lost off Amber; crew savel.

The Beneral Merchant lost her starboard fore-channels in very list steedher, off the Capie of Good Hope, on the fid of August, and it is supposed that some part of her curgo is damaged. The Elica, Frith, from Landen, bound to Borday, arrived at the Marritin on the Lifth July, and sailed the same day for Borday.

The Adrian, Gordon, arrived at Hebert Town, Van Dieman's Land, bad the stanfortune of having a boat upper off St. Pari's Island, when four persons were drowned, one: Mr. James Ripley, Mr. Worsley (Secretary to Col. Arthur, the new Deputy-Governor), Mr./Ahreb Chie of Loods), and the fourth, one of the boats or even.

Capt. Powell, late Commander of the ship Rambler, with five of his crew, were massecred on the Island of Vavas (one of the Friendly Islands), on the 3d of April has,

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

GIRTHS.

S at. 24. At Paralise House, near Castletown, Isle of Man, the lady of General Camming, of a son.

26. At Teigumoush, the lady of Lieut... General Dilkes, of a daughter.

Lately. At Eglantine, near Cork, the lady of Major-Gen, the Hon. Arthur Annesley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 5. At Dedham, Essex, G. Round, Esq., of Leaden, to Margaret, daughter of the late Major. General Borthwick, of Shooter's Hill, Kent.

20. At Aylesbury, Charles Hickman, Esq., of the Han. Company's Bengal Medical Staff, to Asp., eldest daughter of the late 11. Rickman, Esq., of the same

place.

25. At Whimple, Devon, Sir Gregory A. Lewin, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-lev, to Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of the late William Buller, Esq., of Maidwell Hall, Northampton, and uicce of James Buller, Esq., of Downes, near Exeter.

Lately. At Wilton, nour Taumon, Capt Lottus Owen, of the 73d regt, to-Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Anthony Torrington, Bart of Blackbeath.

DEATHS

Sept. 19. At Newhold Conyers, Warwick-thire, in her 72d year, Susanna, thiwife of Sic Robert Peol, Bart.

23. At Birmingham Thomas Palk, Esq. formerly Paytomter-General of the Hon. East-India Company's Forces at Trickinopoly.

Cet. 3. Mr. David Carey, mather of "The Pleasures of Nature," "The Reign of Fancy," "Lord of the Desert," and several other volumes of Poetry.

TOOK OUNDER OF GOOD HOUR

Place Jeach Berects, Jun. Esq.

Mrs. Smith, widow of Cot. Geo. Smith, bite of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Lately. At Sourabaya, Withelmina Clara, the lady of Capt. Charles Harris, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Artillery, aged 36 years.

At Wiles Medinet, a day's journey from Semmar, whence he was proceeding in an attempt to processe up to the source

of the Bahr Colitical, Capt. R. J. Gordon, of the Royal Navy, who had often distinguished himself during the late war. He was third use of Captain Gordon, of Everton, near Bawry. His death adds muchler victim to the melancholy list of those who have periahed in the cause of African discayery.

— At Maccio, Brazila, Mr. Sam, Chester, First Licut. of His Imperial Majesty's ship Paragnessa, aged 34, late a Chief Officer in the Hon. East-India Company's

Sea Service.

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Pue Sale 13 November - Present 4 February. Liveneed and Private Trude - Assales idn - Complour - Nua Vomsen - Bojan - Times - Lot Uye plote - Nua Vomera - Bana - Gum disbie - Benjandu - Suetta-- Joan Andret - Bun disbie - Benjandu - Gum Capul - Bragan's Bana - Gum Myrch - Ortis Roat - Munjeet - Harah - Anl - Sull over - Cabrin - Contin - Myrahabarra - Farmette--Hemp-Caster Oil.

For Sale in Newmen - Prought February Licensed - Elephants' Trech - Tortouccheli -Matherin' - Peut Shells - Buffats Harris - Hou Tips Deer Holes Bulbek Holes Supan Wood.
For Sale 18 Naymar, Propage 25 January.
Sundry Buggape of Passengerrose others.
For Sale 34 November. Propage 18 February.

Liquidad-Sugar.

Liceased Smittle Prompt in February. For Sule 1 Becamber, - Frompt in February. Ten-Beiten, 300,000 lbn., Cursens, Campot, Swechaug, and Spaceth, 3,000,000 lbs., Hysin, 300,000 lbs.
-Tests, technique, Promete Tente, 7,400,000 lbs., For Sule 5 December - Prompt & Merch.

Company's - Brugal, Court, and Sarat Piece

Private Trude-Bundannies - Sime in.

CARGO of the Commissione Hapes, from Bengal-Campuny's -Sugar.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, October 26, 1624.

Corron.-There was a fair inquiry in: our market has week, and several parcels of India, as well as nearly the whole of the other descriptions sold, were taken for export, but without alteration in prices.

Sink - The sale has closed at the India-House; average prices, see Price Current.

Setera - East-India Spices are without alteration; the market will probably remain nominally at the present quotations. till the sale advertised by the Company 9th. prutimo.

I spron. - The sale closed this foremost; the shipping qualities sold from 6d. to Is, per lb. and the consuming from 9d; to la. 3d. per 16. higher than last sale. Madras Indigo, none fine; the good middling went about 6d per lb. higher, and the ordinary about 6d per lb. lower. Onde Indigo sold nearly the same as the July sale, excepting the very low and had, which were chiefly hought in at somewhat reduced prices.

Comment.- By public sale this filepoon, 61 serom, 16n let. o 17s.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October, 1824.

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ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER, 1824.

Original Communications,

80. 80. 80.

REMARKS ON M. SAY'S TRACT ON INDIA.

As article appeared in the Rerne Enclyclopedique for August last, which both from its subject and the character of its author demands attention. It is entitled East Historique sur l'origine, les progrès, et les résultats probables de la souveraincié des Anglais our Inder; and its author is the wellknown political economist Jean Ban-Ente Suy.

The professed object of the writer is to enlighten the Continental public respecting the British empire in India; and two English translatious of the easay have been published in this country to enlighten us.

To furnish a complete exposure of the numerous discrepancies and errors contained in the twenty pages of our anthor's tract would occupy too large a portion of our number; we a sil confine ourselves therefore to a rapid sketch.

We sourcely consider ourselves at issue with Mr. Say himself, excepting on the score of a little national feeling, which he at times evinces, and his not having sufficiently informed himself on the subject on which he undertook

Asiatic Journ .- No. 108.

to write. His own unbiassed opinions are generally good. He has see lected, however, authorities of old date, and exclusively confined himself to such anthors as have writing in opposition to the East-India Company. The party-spirit of these writers Mr. Say has consequently imbibed : and, in the tract we are here considering, he reiterates calumnies. which, however they may have over been credited by the British public, are in the present day as cambidly renonnced as they have been long ago winnphantly disproved.

The whole course of our Indian career is charged with injustice and oppression towards the native princes; a systematic scheme of extensive conquest, purined with Machiavelian policy, is affirmed to have invariable act ated the Indian Government ; and the persecuted Hastings, to whom history has at length dour justice, is again held up to opprobrium; -in fine, we are nationally accused, in the most unqualified terms, of having studionsly intermeddled in all the intertine brails of the country, and, for the

Vot. XVIII. 4 1 purpose of our own aggrandizement, of having always acted on the princible of "making use of one prince to put down another."

Such are the hackneyed charges which Mr. Say and his English commentators are endeavouring to fevive.

Is it possible that our author can be so totally ignorant, as the opinions he has adopted would seem to imply, of several of the best writers on Indian history ? An Orme, and a Wilks, and a Maleplm; were surely as worthy of his regard as they are revered by every lover of historical truth. These writers would have properly instructed him as to the true origin and growth of our Indian empire; they would have taught him, that we have been forced into contest, on almost every occasion, by the capidity or ambition of the native princes ; --- perhaps indeed they would have told him a vet plainer truth,-that agents, of his own ascendancy.

such a character shall not detain us. This is a subject by far too wide for

current opinion, " that India is the be out of place. grand source of England's wealth;" He affirms that he has taken for his and secondly,—the actual bankruptcy guide the MOST RECENT and best are-

the first of these propositions is con- published in 1817, by Mr. Jas. Mill." tained in the following passage :- "To ascertain the cause of any nation's wealth we must not look abroad, but

amidst the people themselves. It is the active and judicious industry of the English, the spirit of order and economy of their merchants, and the protection enjoyed by all from equal laws, which are the sources of wealth; these sources are equally open to all nations?!

The solidity of this remark is too palpable to be disputed; but how does the argument invalidate the declared importance of our Indian trade? We minit, with Mr. Say, that this commerce, extensive as it has now become, is by no means the chief basis of our national prosperity; but when we consider the enormous capital that is embarked in the India trade, both by the Company and private merchants, the great variety in the exports and imports, and the industry that is sot affast at Manchester and Glasgow by one article alone, it is quite impossible for us to subscribe to his conclunation, who had insidiously acquired sion, that our commerce with India is authority in the native courts, were of triffing value to the Parent State. the chief fomenters of those very wars, In point of fact, Mr. Say himself is the result of which established our not of this opinion; his ideas were somewhat confused, as appears in a After thus defaming the Indian Go- subsequent page of his essay, between vernments, both at home and abroad, the India trade and the East-India Mr. Say adverts, in semewhat invides Company. We pass on, therefore, to our terms, to the extent of our ludian his second position, the actual bankpossessions, and the possp and luxury ruptey of the East-India Company, displayed by the civil and military and the inexpediency of the longer functionaries; but observations of continuance of so mischievous a body.

The main points be endeavours to our present limits; but a few cursory establish (still adhering to his text- inquiries as to our author's competency books) are first, the fallacy of the to reason on such a question may not

of the East-India Company, and the thenticated documents (les renseigneinespediency of continuing larger such mens les plus récens et les plus arérés);" a weighty, uoprofitable, and even mis- viz, "Adam Smith, Colquboun, Dr. chievous incusiosance upon the British | Robert Hamilton's valuable work on nation. the National Debt; but principally His only argument in support of the excellent History of British India,

> . It is read, Mr. Matta historical work was pulslished to 1947, but the taxelligence is contains is by no means beaught down to so late a period. STREET, IN COLUMN 2011

The MOST RECENT documents 1 1 Mr. Say is a foreigner, and if his tract had been exclusively intended for foreigners, we should probably not have interfered with his schiritable efforts to enlighten them. But knowing as we do that the essay was transmitted to England for insertion in the Oriental Herald, and taking also into consideration that even an earlier translation was issued from the London press, in order that the essay might obtain the widest possible circulation; we must really be allowed to bint, that there are much none agency documents than our author has comulted, and which, if proper attention had been paid to them, would probably have led him to very different conclusions from those which he has so unadvisably for his literary character forced upon the British us well as the Continental public.

Mr. Say has heard of the last Charter Act, but it is evident that he has not rend it; if he had done this he would have perceived that, it was thenceforth incumbent on the East-India Company to lay, annually, before Parliament, distinct accounts of the state of their fannees, separating the receipts and disbursements of a territorial or political character from such as were strictly commercial. Annual reports were likewise required of the state of the Indian debt .- These papers are daly handed in, and printed for the information of the Members of Parliament.

In these annual accounts, Mr. Say might have found a history of the Company's finances from the expiration of the late charter down to the present time. He has contented himself, however, with antiquated documents, and has even selected periods, though we trust with no amister view, when long and expensive wars, undertakes for the very existence of our Indian empire, had not only exhausted the treasury of the Company, but had likewise reduced them to the necessity of contracting consi-

derable debts. The inferences, however, which he thus derives, he does not hesitate to lay before us as a faithful picture of the existing state of things.—In a few individual festures we will show him where it is unlike.

First then,—on the authority of his ancient records, he assures us that the Company's receipts are unequal to meet their expenditure.—That such has been the case at certain infortunate periods, when the burthen of preserving India pressed hard upon their shoulders, we willingly admit. But let Mr. Say refer to the Parliamentary documents to which we have just alluded, and he will there find his assertion completely falsified. The best answer, however, to this first proposition will be found in our reply to the second.

Secondly,—be asserts, that in order to meet the excess of expenditure over income, the Company is continually contracting fresh louns, and thus involving itself in deeper insolvency. If this were really the case, matters would be bad indeed. By referring, however, to the annual accounts, or to our sixteenth and eighteenth volumes, Mr. Say will find, to his astorishment, that the Company's debts have been redeemed within the last few years to the amount of several millions sterling.

But besides the annual accounts, there were other and abundant means at Mr. Say's command, through which he might have become tolerable acquainted with the present state of the Company's finances; for numerous books treating on these matters have been published from time to time. Moreover, the late financial arrangements to pay off old debts by means of new loans (so greatly to the Company's advantage) were not made in a corner; they have been a constant theme of conversation amongst the old and retired servants of the Company for some time past; pam-

^{*} Abstracts of these accounts, during the last three years, may be seen in the Asiatic Journal, wit us. p. 180, 101-Avi. p. 200-8-Xviii. p. 308-403-

phlets have been published respecting them, and correspondence has been

carried on in the newspapers.

By properly attending to these and other sources of information, Mr. Say might have rendered himself competent to enlighten both the Continental and British public.—By his negligence, or want of industry, he has grievously exposed himself to all who are less unporant than himself.

As we have already declared our intention of avoiding detail, we shall notice but a few of the numerous minor errors contained in this short essay. We say "minor errors"—they are such, however, as sufficiently demonstrate that our author's acquaintance with Indian history is mar-

velously superficial.

1. He states, that the Nabob of Artical and the Rajah of Tanjoen are mulebted to the East-ladia Company to the amount of £2,000,000; and that this debt, is not likely to be paid. The fact is, that the same negotiations which transferred to the Company the territories of these princes, not only nullified this debt, but transferred likewise to the same hands the obligation of answering all just pecuniary demands from other parties.

2. He states, that " the nomination to all vacant places" is vested in the Crown, and that the influence of Goscrument is greatly enhanced thereby. If Mr. Say had made himself acquireted with the provisions of the last Charter Act, he would not have yentured the assertion. It is there most clearly and positively provided, that the nomination to all vacant places shalloriginate with the Court of Directorn; and the sanction of the Board of Control is necessary only in regard to the highest appointments, eiz. the Governor-General, the Covernors of Madras and Bombay, and the Commander-in-Chief at each Presidency. It is likewise in the power of the Court of Directors, by a special provision of the Act, to recall, ad libitum.

any one of their officers, independently of the sanction of the Board.

3. The last error we shall notice is the amount of the public loss of 1812, contracted for in this country. Mr. Say states it at £3,680,000;—the true amount of it was £2,500,000. This debt, moreover, has been altogether redeemed.—Mr. Say tells us of the contract, but not of the repayment.

Enough has been surely advanced to show that no relimice can be placed on any of our author's statements .-What, then, become of his reasoning, and the inferences he has drawn ?-If we had time and space, and this were a sufficient occasion for taking a comprehensive view of the financial affairs of the Company, it would not be diffigure to show, that the Indian debt, -auch a gountain when seen through the magnifying optics of Mr. Say,-is a mole-hill when compared with the vast and increasing resources of the territorial possessions of the Company. It has been for several years, and still is, in a rapid course of redemption, and every successive year increases the facility of reducing it.

We noticed in the commencement of this article, that our ambor's own opinions were generally good. We are anxious, therefore, to make some amends for the severity of the foregoing observations, by declaring our unqualified approbation of the sentiments conveyed in the following pasagraphs:—

"It must, however, be allowed, that since the Directors of the Company and the members of the Government have been set to watch each other; since formidable complaints have been heard in the House of Commons; since the circulation of many works which have enlightened the English public on the true state of affairs, and on their real interests, abuses have sensibly diminished. The English administration in these vast and fertile countries seems to have changed its character; property is safe under its protection; justice is impurtially ad-

[.] We allude charly to the Nabub of Arcot.

ministered in all the countries directly under English rule; and appeals to the higher Courts having been rendered more easy, the Rajahs and tributary princes have been obliged to unhere pretty closely to justice in their decisions.

"It has sometimes been said, that this colony, like every other, will render itself independent: but it has not been considered that Iddia is not a colony, properly so called, for the English have neither driven out nor exterminated the natives. The Hindoos are still what they were under Aurengzebe, and are probably still more numerous and industrious; they were then the masters of their own country, however little attachment they had to it. What is a government of 45,000 men over a population of seventy millions? But the natives are quiet and laborious, and quite incapable of appreciating the effect of national independence and good political institutions upon individual happiness. The people of Asia resemble their flocks, who searcely think it possible to live without a master: they are happy, without knowing why, when fortune sends them a good one; and when the contrary imprens, suffer patiently, without troubling themselves as to the means of bettering their condition in

" Supposing any foreign prince or usurper should procure a few willing or reluctant partisans, be would have still fewer means of resisting British power and intrigue than the princes who governed India before the English, and who, nevertheless, have been forced to submit to the superior tactics of Europe and the superior policy of Eugland. A European army would appear in ladia under great disadvantages; it would not find a people incensed against their rulers, ready to second it. as has been suscreed. The princes, rather than the people, were the encmics of the English; and independent princes no longer exist. European forces could only be sent by land; and

let any one calculate the delay, the expense, and the loss which must attend an army in such an expedition! Not to speak of the nations it would have to fight with on its road,—of the men, horses, and artillery lost in the burning sands, the trackless swamps, and impassable rivers,—it would have to encounter, on its arrival, a well-established power, defended by an army of 160,000 men, disciplined like Europeans, and with the facilities of receiving by sea all necessary reinforcements and supplies.

"Finally, if the English in India wanted to render themselves independent of the Mother-Country, and to be governed by a leader of their own, what are their means of accomplishing it? The English population of India is composed of about 20,000 soldiers, for the most part the servants of the Company, or of Government, which is the same thing; and from 4 to 5,000 independent individuals, scattered at great distances from each other, and occupied with their private interests."

"The object of the greater part of the English in India is to retain home to spend their fortunes in their native land; and they would not willingly engage in any enterprize likely to prevent this. The insurgents would have only a few scattered troops and clerks, willing to renounce their country and remain in India. The fidelity of the sepora, or native troops, disciplined and commanded by Europeans, would waver between the English of Europe and of Asia; while the weakness springing from such divisions would probably cause their common expulsion, unless the force sent by the Mother-Country should profit by the only chances of success afforded it by this dangerous disorganization.

"In every case the freedom of India seems impossible; but ought we to wish, for the interests of humanity, that Europe may lose its influence over Axia? Ought we not rather to wish

^{*} We do not stop to correct these statements.

-Ed.

that it should increase? Europe is no longer what she was in the days of Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque. She is arrived at a state in which Asia has nothing to fear from her influence. With her despots and superstitions. Asia has no good institutions to lose, while she may receive many from Europa.

" The nations of Europe, from their enterprizing spirit, and the astonishine progress they have made in all the branches of human knowledge, are, no doubt, destined to subdue the world, as they have already subdued the two Americas; - I do not mean by force of arms. Military preponderance is, and ever will be, accidental and precarious. Europe will subjugate the world by the inevitable ascendancy of knowledge, and the unceasing operations of her institutions. It is no longer necessary to employ arms against the American Asia needs longer time, on Indians. account of her immense population, and the inertia which long-rooted and immoveable customs oppose to every species of innovation. But the march of events is inevitable. The religion of the Magi has given place to Mahometanism; that of Bramah has lost half its votaries; and Mahometanism will wear itself out in turn, like every thing else. The facilities of communication by water are becoming every day more perfect. In our own times, the voyage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, has been lessened one half, both in ease and celerity, since 1789. The other passages to the East will indubitably become more short and practicable. The liberation of Greece will lead to that of Egypt; and civilization, gaining ground, will level the obstacles to communication; for the more civilized nationa become, the more will they perceive that it is their interest to communicate with their neighbours. We may then have a faint idea of the future state of society; but time is a necessary element in all great revolutions."

Mr. Say is a most respectable writer

op subjects of political economy, and, in his proper sphere, we shall always yield to him due respect; but let him not hastily conclude that he can as hastily obtain an insight into the history, finance, and politics of India. To be properly versed in such ailities, requires a long apprenticeship; and Mr. Say has not yet been sufficiently instructed even in the elements. Let him not pin his faith to any political creed, but candidly look abroad for general information. There are writers of standard fame, with whom he has no acquaintance; in the first instance, let him spend a few months in rending what has cost these able and intelligent men so many years of painful study, and then (such is our opinion of Mr. Say) he certainly will not risk's basey judgment on questions of mighty import and a second and a second

The extracts we have made, and which constitute the only valuable portion of the Essay, sufficiently assure us, that Mr. Say's mind is of such a character, that information alone is necessary to correct his present views.

—Perhaps the subject has been suggested to him; if so, we know our ground, and we think it right that Mr. Say should know it also.

There are many who talk about India, who have no knowledge of the subject; and there are many also who have sinister views; Mr. Say has only to open his eyes, and read, and judge for himself, and we trust that we shall then see him in his proper character.

The ignorance of the public in general, in regard to Indian office, is truly ludicrous; they know that there is such a country as India; they have beard also of Warren Hastings and Marquess Wellesley; they have its tened to the semidal that has been talked about them; and, provided they have no immediate concerious in India, they have at once concluded that every-thing is too iniquitous to bear investigation.

All that we plead for is a patient and could review of Indian affairs.

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

M. Dupin, whose recent work on England is well known, has calculated that the construction of the largest of the Egyptian pyramids, together with "its foundation," must have required the labour of 100,000 men for twenty want; but that the operation of the steam engines now at work in England, conducted by 96,000 meb, would / be sufficient to produce the same effect in sees the power of 240,000 barses; these eighteen hours. The hewing of the stone would occupy but a few days. The mass of the great pyramid amounts to four millions of cubic metres (yards), and the weight exceeds ten millions of tons, at two thousand pounds to the ton. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is assumed

other to state anima or man too

to be at forty-nine metres from the base; and if we take eleven meters as the average depth of the stratum of stone, the whole height in fixty melver, which, multiplied by ten millions four hundred thousand tons, gives six hundred and twenty-four millional trib your of the year of all

All the steam engines in England posmachines, kept in motion twenty-foair: bours, would raise \$60,500,000 tors, or 647,100,000 in eighteen boors, which exceeds the mess of labour that must have been employed to raise the materials of the great pyramid. of their case Long revolution of

here Salershire by the History

MR. BUCKINGHAM.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF POST ASSESSMENT to the Editor of the Agintic Journal,

Sea : - Mr. Buckingham, in the Oriental Herald for last month, as an act of courtery (according to his acceptation of the term), has noticed my letter to you of the 28th September, which appeared in the Asistic Journal for October; adding, that "it " is for the sake of others, rather than " for mine, that he has condescended " to notice it all." Perhaps it would have been quite as well for his own sake, if he had restrained himself from this gratuitous net of kindness towards others. These others, I take to be somewhat like Falstaff's men in buckram; creatures of Mr. Buckinghands distorted imagination; and in standing forth to defend these others, he has only exposed himself.

I lament, Mr. Editor, that you should have been subjected to any portion of his ire by giving admission to my letter. Nevertheless, if you do not startle at the thunder of this Eastern Jupiter, this Buckinghou tonone. I shall not shrink from grappling wills his oriental or occidental logic, either or both, as he pleases:

and although I am not to be bruited into a change of signature, even for the glory of exchanging shots with the ei-decent editor of the Calcutta, Journal, I shall never put forward any statement reflecting upon the character of individuals of founded on an " entire and wilful ignorance of the " facts:" B conduct imputed to Mr. Buckingham in the seventeenth page of the Appendix to the "Statement " of Facts relative to his removal from "India, printed at Calcutta in April 1823."

The passages of my letter which referred to Mr. Buckingham were few. I charged him with profunely quoting Scripture; - with treating personal character as nothing in the scale with reference to the claim preferred by Mr. Marjordanks ;- and I remarked that Mr. Buckingham could not be ignorant of the value of character, or of the evils which its loss entails.

Notwithstanding the blustering of Mr. Buckingham, I see no reason to alter my opinions one iota.

er my opinions one iota.

I charge Mr. Buckingham with a profanation of Scripture, in comparing the irrelevant and desultory matter which occurs in a General Court to the seed mentioned in the parable of

ters of anuthing to best

a Mr. Buckingham, at a debute at the East, India House, declared, that he he was not affered to speak in whiteers at Calcutta, he would speak in thursders here.

the sower; the seed, as there used, being, in the figurative language of Secret Writ, a type of the truths taught by our Saviour to his disciples.

I know not Mr Buckingham's persuesion; but his apparent contempt of all legitimate authority augurs but little reverence towards the source from whence all power springs; and the Asiatic Journal will not suffer in the good opinion of its supporters, by having omitted to record the commencement of a speech which is in itself so completely indefensible.

Upon the second point, as to character.

Mr. Buckingham says he does not clearly understand what is meant by the expression of a right to rest belief on character. I will endeavour to explain my meaning, by citing that gentlemen's own case, in the hope that the familiarity of the exemplification will enable him to comprehend it.

Mr. Buckingham applies for permission to return to India as the editor of a paper. Inquiry is made how he conducted himself during his former residence there. It appears that he was sent about his business for treating the orders of his superiors with contempt, after forfeiting his repeated promises of better behaviour. His request, therefore, is rejected, in the belief that if allowed to go back he would return to his old ways, and I rest such belief on the character which the Government give of him.

Mr. Buckingham's speech, even according to his own version, treats as a fallacy the idea of reputed good character being a guarantee against misconduct. If it is not a guarantee, at least it presents a fair presumption in favour of the party enjoying such a character. But who supported Mr. Marjoribanks' claim simply upon character? who denied the right of serutiny? and where, let me ask Mr. Buckingham, has such right been more fully and more freely indulged in than on that occasion, when at least ten hours were occupied in the discussion?

Mr. Marjoribanks was charged with

"coming to the Court under false "pretences." It was against such an imputation that the character of Mr. Marjoribanks was cited as a sufficient ground to rebut the calumny; and yet Mr. Buckingham has the effrontery to state, "No one that we "ever heard of imputes more to Mr. "Marjoribanks than this,—that his "demand is unsupported by sufficient "grounds."

With reference to the question put to Mr. Buckingham, - whether, in hiring a servant, character does not weigh? he replies, "it would have its " due weight, but it would not prewent an inquiry into the justice of " such servant's claims, if he were " subsequently to present to his mus-"ter a demand for wages, while he " had been obsent for two or three " years on an excursion of pleasure " with his friends in some distant " country. This is a parallel case." I deny its being a parallel case, or any thing like it. The regulations of the service permitted Mr. Marjoribanks to be absent from his duty for two years on an excursion of pleasure to recover his health, with the greater portion of his allowances. The demand was presented by the servant; it was investigated and deemed a just one by three concurrent jurisdictions, eis. by the Court of Directors, by the Court of Proprietors, and by the Board of Controul. Where, then, is the parallel? With Mr. Buckingham it would seem that it is sufficient a measure should emanate from the Directors, to render it unjust and unprincipled.

I now come to that passage in my letter which appears to have given the greatest umbrage to Mr. Backingham, etc. "Mr. B. cannot be ignorant of the "value of character, or of the evils "which its loss entails."

This is what Mr. B. calls " a stab of the assassin in the dark." It needed no stab in the dark to inflict the wound which seems to have occasioned so much pain to him. He who

[&]quot; Sex Debate, 200 September 1800;

runs may read, that Mr. Buckingham forfeited his repeated promises of amendment given to the Bengal Government, and opposed his own opinions, and his "pretended dignity as a licensed free-mariner," to the injunctions of the Government, whose forbearance only incited him to fresh acts of contamacy."

It was a series of misconduct, combined with ingratitude, that led to Mr. Buckingham's deportation. I refer to facts. On the 29th May 1822, Mr. B. writes to the Governor-General's Private Secretary in the following terms :+ " I can have no hesitation in " distinctly pledging myself to exer-" cise the greatest caution in the ad-" mission of articles which may have " the slightest tendency to produce " such an evil (a relaxation of disci-" pline), as well as all those which " may appear dietated by personal feel-" ingr rather than a disinterested re-" gard to the promotion of the public

"My unaltered desire is that my "paper should be confined to-subjects

" of decided utility.

"I do with sincerity pledge myself" to exercise that additional scrutiny and caution which his Lordship requires; and having so pledged myself, I shall, I trust, be conscientiously zealous to fulfil his expressed expectation. I assure his Excellency, the Governor-General, that he may repose himself on my attention to these points; and with a renewal of my deep sense of his Lordship's justice, as well as his benevolence, I have, &c."

Why, Sir, it will scarcely be credited, that within two months from his giving this renewed pledge to avoid personal subjects, and to confine himself to subjects of decided utility, he made a violent personal attack on a most respectable public officer. "founded on an entire" and wilful ignorance of facts:" an

attack which, I regret, induced Mr. Jameson to seek personal satisfaction at the hands of one who "stood forth "to vindicate the principles of anony-"mous appeals, whatsoever slander "upon individuals they involved, and "maintained the privilege of lending himself to be the instrument of any "unknown calumniator."

Such, Sir, is the character given by the Supreme Government of Mr. Buckingham, who now has the face to come forward and complain of the anonymous mode adopted in offering the remarks in my letter of September, and to which he has upplied the following epithets:

"The dustardly conduct of the

writer."

" The masked slanderer."

" The base unmanly wretch."

"The stab of the assassin in the dark,"

"The writer of the base and infamous insinuation."

" The unmanly dastard."

Let the gall'al jade wince, and not complain if he now writhes under the chastisement given him in an anonymous mode, the principle of which he has himself vindicated, whatsoever slander upon individuals it involved, or however unfounded the calumny.

Mr. Buckingham forfeited his character pledged to the Bengal Government. He has complained of his losses, and has brought his case before Parliament, before the Directors, before the Court of Proprietors, and before the Board of Controul: all have rejected it. I think, therefore, that I am fully justified in telling him, that "he cannot be ig-"norant of the value of character, or " of the evils which its loss entails."

And now, Sir, having replied to Mr. Buckingham's remarks on my letter, I must beg permission, before I conclude, to draw the attention of your readers to the gentlemanly tirade which this sensitive Mr. Buckingham has directed against the Court of Directors. I refer to it, not with the

[·] See Statement of Facus.

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^{*} Statement of Facts, p. 64.

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view of entering into any discussion on the subject to which it relates, but for the purpose of exposing the man, who can condescend to use terms which could only emanate from one who "has lent himself to be the in-"strument of any unknown calum-"nintor."

In the Oriental Herald for last month there is an article, page 368, on the papers printed by the Company relating to the Hyderabad loan; and in page 376 is the following passage: " Another letter from the Court of " Directors in England, dated Novem-"ber 1821, was disputched to India, " and a more ludicrous specimen of " ignorance as to the first principles of " political economy; of folly as to " apprehending consequences from " causes which could not have pro-" duced them; of jealousy as to profit " made by others in which they them-" selves desired to share, is not to be " found in the annals of the Court."

Those who penned this able letter of the let November 1821, to which Mr. Buckingham has alluded, require no other defenders than themselves from any attacks which may be levelled at them. But I would ask how Mr. Buckingham could possibly know the Directors wished to share in the profits? If he can prove that assertion to be true, I will join with him in reprobating the hypocritical indignation which that

letter conveys at the scandalous transactions which it justly condemns. If he cannot prove his assertion to be true, the only conclusion to be drawn is, that he has asserted what is false, and that knowingly and willingly. What, then, becomes of his claim to honour, truth, and integrity?

I heartily congratulate the Proprietors in having a Court of Directors who have manfully and fearlessly exposed and reprobated the shameful intrigues which the Hyderahad Papers disclose. I single out no individual, be he high or low, who may have taken part in the business. It appears to be of a most nefarious character; and whether one party is to blame or another, all I care about is, that the Court of Directors should set their faces against such measures, in a manner so decided, that it shall be a guide to all future governments to avoid lending themselves to the insidious representations of interested parties, imbued with a capidity which would wring the very heart's blood from the poor native prince, whose coffers were doomed to be the prey of such usurious vultures. If the Court of Directors do this, more good will result to India than from a free press, which is Mr. Buckingham's panacea for all evils, and which he would exercise in upholding extortion and iniquity.

JUSTITIA.

A TOUR IN INDIA IN THE YEAR 1503.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sin: The following extract from an ancient volume which I lately this covered in the library of a friend, where it had long remained undisturbed under the accumulated dust of half a century, may not prove uninteresting to your readers, as conveying an account of one of the earliest "Tours in India" which have been given to the public in this age of tour-making.

This volume, which is in the rich black letter of the age, contains beside other "navigations and disco-

veries" in various parts of the "worlde, The Navigation and Vyages of Lewes Uertomannus, Gentleman of the Citic of Rome, to the Regions of Arabia, Egypte, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within and without the ryuer of Ganges, &c. : in the Yeere of our Lorde 1503. Conteyning many notable and straunge thinges, both historicall and natural!"

From this I have extracted a portion of that which seemed most applicable to your journal, and, ahould it prove acceptable to your readers, I will continue to give you such further portions as in the present "refined age" may be admissible in a work of general circulation.

The author's own words will best explain his motive for travelling, and publishing the result of his labours: " For as often in the books of histories and cosmographies I read of such marucylous thinges, whereof they make mention (especially of thinges in the East parte of the worlde), there was nothing that coulde pacific my unquiet mynde untyl I had with mine eyes scene the trueth thereof." * * * But what incommodities and troubles chaunced unto me in these viages, as hunger, thirst, colde, heate, warres, captivitie, terrours, and dyners other suche danngers, I will declare by the way, in theyr due places."

I am, &cc. Bibliographicus.

OF THE CITIE OF CAMBAIA IN INDIA; MOST FRUITEFULL IN MANNER OF ALL

THINGES. CAP. L.

Forasmuche as in the begyonynge of this woorke we promised that we would declare all thyages briefely, we intende nowe heere to speake onely of thyoges whiche may seeme most woorthye to be knowen. Entryog, therefore, into India, we came to a certaine porte which the great and famours ryuer Indus passeth by, and is not far from the citie of Cambaia. It is situate three myles within the laude toward the south. The Brigantines, or Foystes, can have no accesse to it, excepte the fludde ryse hygher then commonly it is woont to do, which sometymes overfloweth the lande the space of foure myles. But heere the fluddes have contrarye courses of increasynge, for heere they increase in the wane of the moone, but with its in the full moone. The ritie is walled after our manner, and aboundeth with al necessarie thyuges, especially with wheate and al sortes of holesome and plussame fruites. There are also certayne kyndes of spyces, the names whereof I: knowe not. It hath also abundannee ofgoasampine or bombasaine cotton. channts bryng from thence yeerely so much bembassine and silke, that sometime

they lade fourtie or fyftie slyps to carry into other countreys. In this region is also a mountayne where the onyx stone, commonly called "corneola," is founde; and not farre from thence another mountayne where the calcedony and dismant are found.

THE MANEES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CITIE OF CAMBAIA AND OF THE BOLTAN THEREOF. CAP. 2.

The Soltan of Cambaia at my beying there was named Macamut, and had rayned fourtie yeeres, after he had expulsed the kyng of Gugerat. They thynke it not lawfull to kyll any liuyng beaste to eute, or to cate fleshe. They are no Mahumetans, neyther idolaters, and therefore I believe that if they were haptised, they were not for from the way of saluation, for they observe the exquisite rule of iustice, doying no worse to others than they woulde to be done to them. As touchyng theyr apparell, some of them go naked. On theyr heades they weare fyllettes of purple colour. They them selues are of darke yelowe coloure, commonly called leonell coloure. This Soltan maynteyneth an army of ax thousande horsemen. Every mornynge resort to his pallace fyftie men sytting on elephantes; their office is, with all renerence to salute the Kyng, or Solun; the elephantes also kneelyng downe. In the mornyng ac soone as the Kyng waketh is bearde a greate noyse of drummes, tamburtes, tymbrelles, waytes, and also trumpettes, with dyners other musicall instruments in reloycyng that the Kyng lyoeth. The lyke do they whyle be is at dinner; and then also the men sytting on the elephantes make hym the lyke renerence as before. We will in due place speake of the wytte, customes, and docilitie of these beastes. The Soltan of this cytic hath his upper lyppe so grosse, that it is a monstrous thyage to beholde;* insomuch that somtyme he beareth it up with a fyllett, as women do the heure of theyr heades: his bearde is whyte and longe, even unto the nauell. He is so accustomed to poyson, even from his infuncie, that dayly eateth some to keep him in use; and although be himselfe feele no burte thereof by reason of custome, yet

^{*} The mustachlo in Gozetas to once turned over the car. This is peculiarly seen amongst the Jarrejohn, who practice infanticide.

doth he thereby so impoyson hym selfe. that he is poyson to others; for when he is disposed to put any of his noblemen to death, he canseth him to be brought to his presence, and to stande naked before hym. Incontinents he esteth certayne (rules (whiche they call chofolor"), lyke unto nuttemegges; and eateth also the leaves of certayne hearbes whiche they call tambolos, addring also thereto the posider of beaten oyster shelles: and a whyle chawyng all these togeather in his mouth, he epytteth it out upon bym whom he desyreth to kyll, who being sparkled therewith dyeth by force of the poyson within the space of halfe an hours. He entertaineth about foure thousand concubines; for when socuer he bath type with any of them, shee with whom he hath Iven dyeth the days following, beyng by him impoysoned; and therefore when be changeth his shyrt or other apparrell, no man dare weare it; and for this cause he bath greate change of apparrell. My companion enquired diligently of the merchants by what meanes be was of so venemous nature; they suswered, that the Soltan his father brought him so up of a childe with poyson, by little and little with preservatines so accustomyng him thereto.

* Jac-phul.

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHINA.

Condensed from M. Kalproth's " Asia Polyglotta," and the 1st No. of his " Tableaux Historiques de l'Asie, depuis la Monarchie de Cyrus jusqu'à non jours.".

THE progenitors of the present Chinese appear not to have been the first inhabitants of the country; these were savages of a different race. The present inhabitants came, probably, from certain districts in the north-east, where they place the first scenes of their mythology, riz. the mountains of Koolkoon, anciently Knew-len. These are an extensive chain of very high mountains covered with perpetual snow, situated to the west of northern China, and stretching from the lake Khookhoo-nor, to the Throong-ling, by which they are connected with the Heavenly Mountain. The Chinese, in this particular, resemble the Hindoos, and, indeed, all the nations speaking languages derived from the Sanscrit, and who have descended into Hindoostan from the Himalaya mountains; the latter placing the origin of their gods, like their own, in the north, as the Chinese place their's in the west.

The colonies coming from Kuen-lun, gradually subdued and exterminated these primitive nations, however, still

the Aborigines. A few remnants of

The founders of the Chinese empire did not exceed one hundred families. Their ancient habits, which they have preserved to this day, form a striking contrast with those of the Indo-germonie race. The latter, now apread over the continent of Europe, is every where divided into hereditary castes, and the higher ranks are exceedingly tenacious of their nobility, even when dispossessed of every kind of property; the Chinese race, on the contrary, is composed of families all equal to one another, and recognizing no other rule than that of the reigning dynasty, to which they are submitted in the most absolute degree; moreover. while the European institution's grant to the sovereign an inalienable right, even after the loss of the throne, the power in China is regarded only as a de facto possession; and any new power that may arise, is considered

exist in the mountains of eastern Chion, under the appellation of Mino. We know but little of their manners, customs, or language, and therefore have no means of tracing their origin. We may infer, however, from some passages in the Chinese historians, that they were of the same race as the Kliangs or Tibetaus.

London, Treuted, and Co., and Bossongs and Co., publishing in six numbers, 410,, with an aclas in fields.

legal from the moment that the subjugation of the empire is accomplished. Among this people, whom we regard as slaves, the legitimacy of a sovereign ceases as soon as his tyrancy becomes insupportable. Confucius, Mencius, and all the ancient philosophers of China, lay it down as a rule, that it is legal for the subjects to deliver themselves from oppresssion by regicide.

If the Chinese differ from the Indogermanic race in their political opinions, they differ still more in their religious creed. The ancient inhabitants of China never admitted of a religious system conservative of social morals, and manifested by a public worship. The Chang-ti, or the exalted emperor, also called Thian, or Heaven, to whom the emperors used to sacrifice occasionally, was not regarded as a divinity, punishing and rewarding human actions, but rather as a god peculiar to the emperor or the empire, who took no concern about the affairs of other mortals. In return, the latter cared nothing for him, and contented themselves with sacrificing to the good and evil genii, under whom they believed the management of the world to be placed. These are the souls of mortals, who, according to their good or had actions, became good or had spirits. They were the only superior beings formerly worshipped in China. At present, however, Buddhism, which came from India, and which is strictly a religious system, is spread over China; but it was not till about a century before our era that it was introduced there.

The art of writing seems to have been very ancient in China. From the earliest periods the rulers of the country caused all the remarkable events of their reigns to be recorded, together with the speeches they addressed to their grandees, or which their counsellors made to them. Confucius composed from these records, a history from the time of the emperor Yao, who is said to have lived 2357

years before Christ, which he entitled Shoo-king. He also made a collection of ancient songs, arranged in chronological order; and composed various other works on ceremonies, customs, masic, &c.

At a subsequent period, these ancient records were destroyed, by order of an emperor, as will be shewn in the sequel of this parrative; but they were afterwards restored, as well as circumstances would permit. We hope we shall be pardoned if we attach less faith to this early portion of Chinese history than Mr. Kalproth appears to do. From this epoch the history of China has been regularly continued down to our times, and seems to contain facts, which will tend to throw light even on the history of Europe, as it explains the causes of the irruptions of the barbarians who overturned the Roman empire. But to return to our narrative.

The beginning of the Chinese annals is filled with fables, and we are introduced to sovereigns, who, as in Persia, invented the first arts necessary for the comforts of life. Through these narratives we arrive at the epoch of a great inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers, principally in the north of the empire. This calamity took place about the year 2297, before Christ, and is nearly contemporary with the deluge called Typhon, which took place in 2293. It is about this period that their history becomes more credible, by being less marvellous, although still deficient in chronological order.

Yoo, who succeeded in draining off the waters of this inundation, was raised to the throne, and became the founder of the dynasty of Heea, which reigned about 440 years, and terminated in 1766 A.C. The next dynasty was that of the Hhang, which reigned 644 years, till 1123 A.C. "These two periods," says Mr. K., "are so devoid of facts as to prove of no interest. This very defect is, however, a proof of its correctness,

as the ancient historians of China have preferred to avow the absence of historical monuments, to supposing imaginary annals, in the style of the Shahnameh of the Persians."

Kheoo-rin, the last emperor of the dynasty of Hhang, lost the empire by the debaucheries and cruelties to which he was led by his mistress Ta Kee. All remonstrances having proved fruitless, several parties were formed against him: these were all united by See-pe, or Wen-wang, prince of Tsheoo. He died, however, without completing the deliverance of his country. His son, Woo-wang, then took the lead of the revolted nation, and won the single battle which was fought in this war of liberty. Upon which the tyrant, seeing every thing lost, fled into his palace, and burnt himself with all his treasures.

Woo-mang, who succeeded him. transferred the imperial residence from the province of Ho-nan to the city of Fung-hao, now Tahhang-ugan heean in the province of Khen-see. This prince committed a very grand political Cault. He destroyed the ancient form of pure monarchy, and substituted a species of fendal government, by dividing the country among his adherents, and reserving a very small portion of it for his own family. long as the successors of Woo-wang were sufficiently powerful to keep these minor princes in subjection, a species of unity was preserved in the empire. But from the eighth century before Christ the imperial power went into decay, and was ruined by about twenty princes, who were continually at war among themselves.

At this period the Chinese race did not extend much beyond the river Kiang, and all the country beyond the mountains of Nan-ling was still peopled by the primitive race who first inhabited it.

Among the Chinese confusion and wars went on increasing, till about the third century B.C., when seven kingdoms had been formed in the

empire. Of these, that of Thrin in the north-west, which included about one-fifth of China and about one-tenth of its population, was the most powerful. Tchao secong wang, king of Thein, having become too powerful, the emperor of Takeso was alarmed, and ordered all his vassals to march against the Their. Soon after, however, and without waiting for the issue of the war, he went and threw himself upon the mercy of his enemy. The king of Thrin pardoned him, and sent him back to his capital; but he died on the road, and his successor is not even named in the list of emperors, although he reigned for a few years. The conqueror, however, did not assume the title of emperor, and died in 251. His son, who succeeded him, died a few days after his accession to the throne, which he left to his son Y-djin. This prince, known by the titles of Takeoang riang wang, is the father of the celebrated Thein Shee-huang-tee, who may be regarded as the real founder of the dynasty of Thin, and which gave to China the name it still bears in the west. He was one of the greatest emperors China ever possessed, although his merit is not acknowledged there, and his memory is disparaged by partial historians. He ascended the throne at the age of thirteen, and soon subdued the neighbouring princes; indeed, the empire under him nearly reached the whole of the extent which it now occupies; he having also conquered the Aborigines beyond the Nan-ling. It was divided by him into thirty-six provinces; besides four others to the south of China, which paid a tribute to this empire. This enterprizing monarch also secured the western frontier of the empire, which, for centuries past, had been exposed to the incursions of various tribes of barbarians of Turkish race, who, under former dynastics, were known under the name of Hian yun, but under this dynasty, and for several centuries after, by that of Hioong-noo. He assembled an army

of 300,000 men, and, having passed the frontier, surprised his enemies, and put them completely to the rout. For the same purpose he undertook the junction of the walls, which the princes of Thin, Tihan, and Yea had at different times constructed on their frontiers, as a protection against these barbarians, so as to form one continued wall from the western extremity of Shen-see, to the southern sea. A great number of labourers were collected for this purpose, who were placed under a guard of soldiers. Yet, although he was but thirty-three years of age when he began this vast undertaking, he did not live to see its completion, which was not accomplished till after the extinction of his dynasty.

His improvements in the interior were not less beneficent and surprizing. He fixed the imperial residence at Hian-yang, in Shen-see. There he had several palaces built to resemble those of the princes he had subdued, and removing into them the furniture from the respective palaces from which they were copied, he ordered all the persons who had hitherto formed their respective households, to be settled in those new edifices. These structures, of so various a taste, occupied an immense tract of ground along the banks of the Ood, and were united by a magnificent colonnade, or covered walk, by which they were surrounded. He travelled about the country with a degree of splendour, till then unknown. Everywhere he built magnificent structures for public convenience, or as monuments of his power. Commodious roads and large canals facilitated commerce, which, after so many ages of trouble, now began to revive. And in order to clear the country of the idlers and vagabonds who infested it, he had them seized, to the number of 500,000, and shut up in fortresses, where they were employed in public works.

For a long time, however, he had to contend against the rebellions and im-

portunities of the princes whom he had dispossessed of their lands. They constantly referred to the history of the country, which clearly showed that for many centuries past the feudal system had prevailed in China. At last the monarch was so wearied out by these references to history, that he ordered all the historical works to be burnt, especially those of Confucius, who had flourished about three centuries before him. It was this act of rigour that the literati of the country never could pardon him, and which has destroyed the reliance that otherwise might have been placed on Chinese history up to a very remote period. Mr. K., however, imagines that, notwithstanding the apparent punctuality with which this command was executed, it must have been difficult, if not impossible, to effect a complete destruction of all historical records in a country where the art of writing was then so universally diffused, especially as the materials upon which they then wrote were of a very durable nature, viz. tablets of bamboo, on which the letters were either engraven with a style, or painted with a black varnish.

If this reign deprived China of its ancient records, the country was in some measure indemnified by the invention of paper and pencil, by the emperor's general, Moong Thian. It was also during this reign that the characters now in use, and called the shoo, were introduced, instead of the ancient letters, which were more complicated, and more difficult to write.

Their shee hoosing tee was not beloved by his subjects; his numerous innovations could not but displease a nation so much attached to ancient customs. Unfortunately too, his son, and immediate successor, was an impotent and voluptuous prince, who exasperated the people by his extortions, and thus gave the princes deposed by his father an opportunity of renewing their claims and intrigues. He perished by the hands of an assassin; and in his nephew and suc-

cessor, who shared the same fate, the dynasty of the Thein ceased (about 200 years A.C.) The dynasty of the Han rose on its ruins, and although the emperors of that race maintained the system introduced by the Thin, and which put an end to the fendal lords, they felt themselves, after the lapse of a few generations, sufficiently strong to order the restoration of the uncient records as far as it might be practicable. Many fragments of the works of Confucius were then found, especially as (about a century before Christ) the emperor Woo-tee offered a reward for the production of any of them. It has been an ancient practice in China for scholars to learn historical works entirely by heart. Thus an old man, who had been born under the Thin, knew the whole of the Shoo-king, and from his dictation it was written down, which narrative being compared with the MSS, then or subsequently discovered, the Shooking was re-produced such as we now find it. Besides this, the history of the house of Thrin, and those of some of the kingdoms during the reign of the Tcheso remained entire. and all these were made use of to restore the history of China,

The Chinese calculate by cycles of sixty years each. The first year of the first cycle falls upon the year 2637 before Christ, and is the sixty-first of the emperor Huang-tee. The restored history, which was completed under Sanma-zign, son of Woo tee, and which is called Sea-kee, begins at that period, and is continued down to the beginning of the reign of the Han. But although he must have profited by all the materials he could command, the chronology is very imperfect and unsatisfactory, till about 782 years before Christ, from which period only the certain history of China can be dated. The history of China has been contiqued ever since Seu-mo-zian, by every succeeding dynasty, and it is customary not to publish the annals of any one dynasty till its extinction; probably for the purpose of keeping history more impartial. This collection consists, at present, of twentytwo works, containing not only the history of emperors and princes, but likewise geography, statistics, laws, and biographical aketches of famous men. It forms usually sixty large volumes, and reaches to about the middle of the seventeenth century, or the. beginning of the present dynasty of the Mandshoo. Besides this, there is a collection of traditionary accounts, which carries the history of the country to above 3,000 years before Christ, giving an account of monarchs said to have reigned before Huang-tee, and to whom the invention of agriculture, medicine, the cultivation of silk, writing, and other similar arts are ascribed. But not content with this antiquity, a species of mythological history was invented or arranged in about the ninth century of our era, which is divided into ten Kee or periods, and is calculated sometimes at 2,276,000, sometimes at 3,276,000 years. This farrage of nonsense is called Wai kee, or that which is out of history, a proof that the Chinese themselves attach no value to it.

Mr. K. entertains no doubt that the people whom the ancients called Ser (\(\Sigma_{no}\)), and from whom they obtained the silk of that name, were Chinese. Silk is still called by the Mongols Sairkek, by the Mandshoo Surge, the Coreans Sair, and the Chinese Szu (pronouncing the w as in French). In the polished language of China the r at the end of words is never pronounced; nevertheless Mr. K. is of opinion that, anciently in the north of China, silk was called Ster, which completely agrees with the Greek name Yao, which they also gave to the silk fabrics. To look for the Ster among the snowy mountains of Tibet, as some geographers have done, he considers complete madness.

VISIT TO THE FALLS OF REWAIL.

A JOURNAL of a visit to the Falls of Rewah has already appeared in our pages. The following, however, contains many additional particulars.

My travelling companion and I arrived at the Rajah of Rewah's capital, on our room from Nagpore to Calcutta, six Mirapore, on the 16th December 1823. Our intention of visiting the celebrated water-falls in the neighbourhood being made known, we were immediately walted upon by one of his highners's Headman, who, in his master's name, official us every facility for satisfying our carriodity, furnished us with very intelligent guides, and all the information we required.

Having learnt that the first of the falls (which is on the river Tonse) was only six coss distant, we resolved to send one of our tents forward, and start the same afternoon; we accordingly sent our tent and servants on early, and started ourselves at 4 r. m., pursuing our course along the southern bank of the Bichamuddy, or Bechun river (which has its source about twenty miles to the eastward of the town) by a narrow footpath (for there are no roads in this part of the country) through well-cultivated and luxuriant fields. Night at last come on, and we began to think that the distance excorded what we were told at Hewah; for when we asked our guide at eight o'clock how far we had to go, he replied, "adha door nyn sahib ;" this we found was true, for instead of finding the distance twelve miles, as at starting we supposed it to be, we found that the coss of this country is equal to four miles, and that we had travelled no less than four-and-twenty.

We arrived at the small and truly remantic village of Chechare at twelve o'clock at night, and after making empirries respecting our tent, &c., found that they had not arrived; we concluded, therefore, that they had either lost the footpath, or that their guide had run away. What was now to be done? it had just began to rais; there are no food for either ourreleasor our horses, and no prespect of being able to get any from the miserable appearance of the village; every soul in the village was sound asleap, and nothing was to be heard excepting the distant roar of the

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fall. We went immediately to the most respertable-looking home in the place, and having roused its owner from his slumbers, mked him if he could accommodate our horses and ourselves under his roof until daylight. The man seemed thunderstruck at seeing European faces among his native wilds at such a late hour; and after staring at us as if he thought his eyes were deceiving him, replied in the loud and Independent tone peculiar to this part of the country, "bam brahmle." We dismounted, and entered the verandali where this mighty brahmin had been sleeping, and seeing that there were three or four charpoys to space, asked him if he had any objection to let us sleep upon them, as our tent and beds had not come up; this be positively refused; and the noise the fellow nende sonn disturbed the neighbourbond, which collected in a mostley group to behold the disturbers of their repose: our guide and the brahmin had a scudle in the mean time, in which the former came off victorious.

We were told by some of the crowd, that there was a thank belonging to the Rujah about a mile distant, where we should meet with every civility, and get accommodations: thither we proceeded, and having knocked for entrance at the gates of the fort, were met by the killedar, who seemed more civilly inclined than our late friend : we explained our situation to this man, and he seemed willing to pay us every attention; but mid that he could not admit us into the fort, as the Zemindar to whom it belonged was absent, and the feet contained his wives, who were not to be approached. We could not even get a seer of grain for our horses at this place, but the killeder but for some to a village about five miles dictant, and in the mean time set to work, with a Mamahman sepoy belonging to the Zemindar, to make a curry and some chapaties for us; as well as to provide some charpays with dry straw and some Hindoostance blankers, in the good-most apposite the gates of the fort. His was a drary-looking abode, consisting of nothing but a few posts with a chopper. without any walks or any thing to printers a from the min. After partaking of the

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supper prepared for us by the killedar (which we both enjoyed exceedingly, now and then looking at each other, and laughing at the oddity of our situation, with heavy rain pouring down with great violence upon our humble but), we went to sleep nuch more confortably than we at first anticipated.

After we awake on the morning of the 17th we found that our cooking apparatus had come up. Our situation was truly ludicrous, with all the natives staring at us. The first thing that I beheld when I awoke, was my horse's head under the chapper, within a foot of my now, with his cars backed, and shivering with cold, with no warm clothing, and only a rope tied round his neck, and apparently not so well satisfied as usual. We got up, and resolved to go before breakfast to visit the falls on the river Tonse, about three miles distant. This is a very beautiful stream, and, as for as we could see, very deep and rocky; the width of the river above the fall could not be less than 200 yards. Long before approaching this place a hollow murmuring noise is heard, and nothing is seen of the fall till you approach to the very brink of the busin into which the water falls. Having taken off our boots, in order the more safely to get down to the water's edge, we began our descent with our guide, on the right of the river, clambering from rock to rock, and cometimes dropping down by the roots of trees, till we gradually reached the water's edge. Here you behold a specious amphibleatre, of an immense dismeter, and rising from the bottom, which is perfectly level, above 220 feet in height; it is on all sides perfectly circular, except the outlet of the stream, which is composed of huge stones covered over with mass, bushes, and trees, so that the stream is not perceptible. From this place the dreadful objects by which you are surcounded are seen to the best advantage; as well as the fall, tumbling in a mowwhite sheet down a perpendicular of 230 feet to the hottom of the amphitheatre, and sending forth clouds of foun and vapour; the water before it descends half way becomes rain and spray, and creates such a breeze that we felt the mist blowing in our faces, though at a considerable distance; a hollow noise, between a hiss and a roar, resounds from the gloomy re-

cesses around, and a solemn gloom pervades the scene. Piles of rugged and apparently loose rocks overhong our beads, seeming every moment to threaten our destruction and crush us to death; so diminutive did we appear, surrounded by these truly grand works of nature, which cannot be beheld by man without astonishment and a sort of inexpressible inward feeling between delight and awe, that we could not help feeling conscious of our own insignificance in conjunction with that of mankind. Owing to the terrific height of the surrounding cliffs the fall seems much less than what it actually is, or what it would appear to be in another situation. The walls at the outlet of the basin, as far as we could ascertain, are about 100 yards apart, and of the same height as those of the amphitheatre for a considerable distance down the stream, which is not at any time perceptible, on account of the bushes and trees. From the information of our guide, the place abounds with tigers, and other wild bessts, which seems indeed pretty evident from the number of deer we had an opportunity of seeing in the neighbourhood, for where deer are to be found tigers may generally be looked for. I need not say that we returned highly gratified with our morning's trip, which fully compensated us for yesterday's. We returned to the thanna about 11 a. st., and after dinner went to see the falls on the Bichanuddy, or Bechun river, the same which washes the walls of the fort at Rewalt. The fall is about a mile from the tlana, and we proceeded with our guide along the left bank of the river, through cultivated fields, until we came to the brink of the basin. It has not the same bold and rugged appearance as the one on the Tome, although the fall of water is forty-five feet higher than that on the latter river. We did not descend here, although the descent was much easier than that of the Tonse. The description of one full is generally applicable to all, with very few variations, such as scenery, &c.; the fall consisted of one unbroken sheet of water inswards of 360 feet high, and the river above the full is about 150 yards wide, during the rainy season, when the rivers are full of water. and all seen to the best advantage. I should consider this the finest fall of the two, with the exception of the surround

ing scenery, which, in the opinion of many, would be equal to the fall itself. The country is cultivated on both sides of the Hechun, to the very brink of the precipices, and were it not for the rearing of the fall, it might be passed by unnoticed within a few yards of it, there being nothing to point out the place. A little below the fall the river branches off to the right and left; both branches fall into the Tonse at the further end of a very beautiful little valley called the Teriace, about three miles further down.

We left Chechaee this afternoon, fornished with a letter from our kind friend the killedar to the thanadar of Keotee, a village about twelve miles distant on the Malamuddy, on which the third fall is situated. We arrived at the village at nine r.M., and crossed the river to the place where we saw our tent was pitched. The stream at the ford is about 100 yards wide, excessively rapid, and so rocky and slippery, that we found it prudent to take off our boots and stockings and to lead our horses across. The following morning we went with our guide to see the fall, and although it is not so high as that on the Bechun, still I have no hesitation in giving this fall the preference to either of the others, on account of the grandeur and ruggedness of the surrounding scenery. We descended to the water's edge on the right bank of the river, immediately under the fort at Keotce, which extends along the cliff about 200 yards; the fall pitches itself In a beautiful cascade of 270 feet to the bottom of the basin, leaving the wall behind perfectly dry; the walls here arch in a little at the top; the sides of the basin, and the bideous crags hanging above, are mostly covered with shrubs, long grass, and the leafy tops of the trees, partly turn from their foundation by the torrents during the last mins. Here you

are surrounded by the high works of nature's massary; looking around with more terror and awe than ever, whilst the foaming falls of the river sound in your cars, and the bush-clad crags bong frightfully over your head; nothing to be seen but the clouds and the codless firmanient beyond the gap above, and scorovly a ray of the scoreling sun of Hindoostan enters into the cool recesses around. After remaining here for nearly an hour, we descended by the left bank, highly gratified with our morning's tour. About 200 yards above the full, and in the middle of the river, is an insulated spot, upon which is built a Hindoo temple, where there are a good number of Sunyassics and Gusains. During the rains this place is not accessible, and whether the above gentry live there during that time I cannot say. Near the temple, mnong the rocks, we saw the body of a man, who must have been drowned in crossing the river; the body was allowed to remain there, and no one would touch it, not knowing whether it belonged to a Hindoo or a Mussulman; they would neither burn nor bury it, but allowed it to remain and rot where it was.

We left this place in the afternoon highly gratified, and joined the Mirzapore road the same evening at the village of Mungowa, about twelve miles distant. I feel confident of my inability to do justice to the Rewalt waterfalls, and shall leave a more accurate description of them to be given by an abler pen. Should any of your readers be passing by them, the sight will, I am confident, sufficiently compensate the traveller for his journey. At the same time, I would give him a bint to take all provisions for himself and his horses with him, for he will get nothing at any of the villages that are not immediately on the main road.

March 15, 1824.

MR. KLAPROTH'S ACCOUNT OF KHOTAN, KASHGAR, AND YARKEND, FROM CHINESE AND TURKISH AUTHORITIES.

(Journal Asiatique.*)

Knoran (called by the Chinese Khorian) a city celebrated in the East

 There observations are introduced in a review of Mr. Abel-Rémman's History of Khotan. Paris 1622. for its musk, and the beauty of its inhabitants, is placed in the accient maps in 37° 10' N. latitude, and 83° 38' cast longitude from Greenwich. This false position is the same as that

given to it in the maps of the Chinese empire, drawn under Khang-hee in 1722, partly under the direction of the Jeanits. In those supps, all the parts of Central Asia beyond Khawit or Hami are drawn after the vague notions collected among the Calmucs and Mongols, and some itineraries apparently defective, so that little relinace can be placed on them.

Khian-loong, the grandson of the former emperor, having conquered towards the middle of the last century. the Uluts, sent several times the Jesuits Felix d'Arocha, Espinha, and Hallerstein, into the newly conquered countries to make astronomical observations, and draw maps of them. They determined the position of thirtyseven places in little Bokhara, and found that of Khotan, or Hitshee, was in 37º latitude, and 35º 59 west from Pekin, or 80° 35' 30" east from Greenwich. This position ought to be considered as the only true one. It was adopted in the great map of China, published in 1760 at Pekin in 104 sheets, under the direction of the Jenuits.

The Turkish geography published at Constantinople under the title of Djihān-nopma contains the following curious descriptions of Kashgar, Yarkend, and Khotan, although no reliance can be placed on the geographical positions there given to the places, since they are not founded on any astronomical observations, but merely on the itineraries of travellers.

Kathgar (كَاشَعْرُ) (according to the observations of the Jesuits under Khina-kong in 39° 25' latitude, and 73° 45' 30' east longitude of Paris) is the principal kingdom of Toorkestan. It extends considerably in length and

breadth, and is fifteen days' journey north-east of Andredjan. Its northern limits are the mountains of the country of the Mongols, whence many. rivers descend, flowing towards Kashgar. In the south it has the country of Chush and a part of the Rikistan (or the sundy country); in the cast a branch of the same mountains which we have just mentioned, and which forms a semicircle. The rivers flowing from this chain run towards the cast. All the country of Kashgar and Khatan is situated at the foot of these mountains, which extends towards the east as far as the country of the Kalmuks. The kingdom of Kashgar is bounded on the east, and partly on the south, by a vast sandy plain covered with forest. The distance from Kashgar and Cosk to the country of Theorfan is computed at three months' journey. Formerly habitations were to be met with in those places, nothing now remains, however, but the names of two of them, oie. Tsoob (نب) and Kenk (کنگ). The others are buried in the sand, which has completely covered and destroyed them. Wild camels are hunted in these plains.

The town of Kackgar is the residence of the king; it is situated at the foot of the western mountain, from which several rivers issue forth, and irrigate the fertile land; one of them is called Temen (, , it ran formerly through the city. Kashgar having been ruined by Mirra Aboobekr, was rebuilt by his order upon one of the banks of the river, which, in this manner now passes by it. In the Takooim of Alboofeda we read that, according to Massoodi, author of the book called Kancon, the name of Kashgar ought to be spelled with a 3 kg'; that it is a great city, whose luhabitants are Mohammedans, and that it also bears the name of Ordoo-kend ارد. كند The sheikh Sa'ad-eddin was a native of Kashpar,

[•] Dr. Morrison, in his view of Chans, places Khotan in \$5° 10° lat., and \$6° wert long, of Perkin (\$6° 27° 30° cast of Greenwich). This dr. serves no credit, since it was not taken from the geography of the Mandrihood, but from the metro accompanying a small planiaphere in one sheet, published at Pekin in 1700, with which the intensionariez, members of the Mathematical Tribunal of Pekin loof mething to its.

Yarkend (الركيد) (38° 19 lat. and 76° 7' 30' long.), a city, and formerly a royal residence, is situated in 112° long, and 42° 30' lat. It was formerly large, but fell gradually into decay, and became the retreat of wild beasts. It was afterwards rebuilt by Mirra Aboo-bekr, who resided there, having discovered that the air and water of the country agreed with his constitution. This prince had water conducted into it, and adorned it with splendid buildings. He surrounded it with walls thirty cubits high, and planted 1,200 gardens in its vicinity. With respect to the irrigation of trees, and gardens full of flowers, there is no town in the whole of Kashgar comparable to Yarkend. The water there is excellent and abundant. The river which passes by it diminishes in spring and enlarges about the middle of the summer. Jasper stones are found in its bed. The air at Farkend is not pure ; but in all the country of Kashgar the water and air are cold and wholesome, and the inhabitants shew a healthy complexion. Although there is fruit in abundance, there are but few diseases in the country: the fruit, indeed, is not turned to much advantage. The population is divided into four classes, vis. the subjects (Le); the Kootsheen (فوحيري), who are also called soldiers (Seepakee); the nomade tribes, Imak (ايماق); and the lawyers and public functionaries. From Farkend to Lakhoof-keh (الخوق كله) the enravan is three days in travelling. That space is filled with rivers, trees, and gardons. After traversing it, it is six days' journey to Khotan. With the exception of the stations, there is no inhabited place on the whole route; and the country is a desert.

Fenglice-H'issar (یکٹی حصار) (the new fortress) is a town near Farkend, in 110° 30' long,, and 42° 30' lat.

Sandshoo (36° 25' lat., 76°

20' 30" long.) is a city situated six days' journey to the south of the latter place, twelve days' journey west of Tubet (Thibet), and the same distance east of Kachgar: so that it lies in the middle between those two places and Kinhmer (Cashmere), which is directly southerly, at fifteen days' distance.

The city of Khotan (ختر) lies in the extremity of Toorkistan beyond Shooz-kend (كنة). It has many rivers. According to the Takooim, it lies in 116° long., and 42° lat. The author of the Seven Climates says, that it is one of the most celebrated cities; now, however, its rains only are celebrated. There are two rivers passing through this country, one of which is called Karatash (, illi, black stone, 37° 10' lat , and 80° 13' 30" long.) and the other Foorcongtash (پورونگ تاش), white stone, 36° 52' lat., and 80° 59' 30" long.), in which Jasper stones are found, which are advantageously sold by the inhabitants. The principal articles of commerce are linen, silk, and corn, which are found in abundance. There is a fair held once a week, eiz. on Friday, where about 20,000 people from the neighbourhood assemble.

Akhaoo (, --), 41° 9' lat., 82° 47' 30" long, east of Greenwich) is a royal city, seven days north of Yenghee H'iszar. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Kashgar, and Yarkend.

Thurfan (علقا) is a city on the route from Samarkand to the Khati, eighteen days' journey from Andoodjan. Supposing that Thurfan was situated in the middle of the Mongol country, some authors have pretended that this city lay between Karhgar and Khatan. It is twenty days' journey from thence to the Khati. So far the Turkish accounts.

A Chinese description of the western countries, which is called Secyu-noen-kien-loo, published at Pekin in 1777, gives the following description of Khotan .- " Khotian is a large city on the borders of the Mussulmans. From that place it is twenty days' journey, towards the south, to further Thibet. Towards the north 700 ly (lee) to Farkiang. Towards the west the country consists of very high mountains and chains, which it is impossible to cross. These mountains extend among the people who dwell beyond the limits of the empire. Towards the east there is nothing but sandy deserts and marshy grounds, which extend nearly as far as the lake Sing-roo-hi (near the source of the Yellow River). The country is bad, and governed by two superior officers. There are but 232 men garrisoned in it. It depends on the Commundant-General of Varkiang, who has six cities under his orders, viz. Khotian, Yooroong-kash, Kara-kash, Tseera, Karia, and Takhoobooce, Each of these cities has its Akim-bek; these officers have the rank of the 3d and 5th class. and form that which is called the council of Khotian. The country is flat, and consists of fields well-watered within a space of 1,000 lec. The population is considerable. They collect there many Yu-stones, which are brought to Farking. They grow quantities of melons and other fruits. The people are mild and simple in their manners; they are sincere, and dislike both idleness and flattery. The men cultivate the land, and the women are engaged in domestic occupations and commerce. They also cultivate the silk-worm: the mountain-silk is most esteemed. Formerly Khotian was called Yuthian. The Bucharians call the Chinese Khetan. As during the Han dynasty those western countries were all subject to the empire, it seems that some Chinese have remained settled there, and that it is from them that the Mussulmans of Khotian are descended. Whence it came that the people about the country called

this place Khetan, which was ultimately corrupted into Khotian." The same work gives the following itinerary from Kashgar to Khotian, which was that of the Chinese troops during the war against the Uluts.

From Kashgar to	Len.
Goosin-taskhoon	90
Dsha-boolak	80
Khoser-tsamroong	50
The station Gobec-nay	70
Gira-goodshas	70
Yerking	50
Poszu-tsian	
Lokho-kerianggar	110
Goomati	180
Goongdelik	
Beenn-urman	
Kkak-khash or Khotian	

Total 1,060

200 to a degree.

This itinerary corresponds in distance with the Jesuits' map of 1760, and that contained in my Asia Polyalotta.

Mr. Abel Rémusat's History of Khotan is taken from a large Chinese collection entitled Pian-ce-tian. This collection gives an account of all the foreign nations, in the chronological order of the different dynasties under which they have come in contact with the empire. It was his aim to show how much may yet be found in the Chinese works, which have been hitherto rather quoted than trans-He intends to give from them in succession the histories of Yarkend, Kashgar, Bishbalig, and some other countries situated between Thibet and the frontiers of Siberia. By this means many errors hitherto adopted by the compilers of geography will disappear, and we shall, among other improvements, get rid of the two

^{*} This conjecture seems to me to be informed, since Kheten is undoubtailly a corruption of Kheten in the east to western Citize and its inhabitance. This many is derived from the Khenes, who had sphipagated this part of the rountry long after the extinction of the Handyman of the Handy

Kashgars introduced by Mr. Elphinstone, who mistook the capital and the country of that name for two distinct cities.

According to the Chinese description, Khotan appears to be a Hindoo colony, and its name derived from the Sanskrit Kiu-sa-ta-na (koo-stana), breast of the earth, a translation which has been found to be correct by Mr. Chezy.

The Bhuddist religion flourished there even before the birth of Christ, and prevailed till the Mohammedan Turks conquered all the cities of little Bohhara.

This Chinese description fully coincides, with respect to the positions of the places and the nature of the countries, with the Mohammedan accounts mentioned above, and the manner in which the three Jesuits alluded to in the beginning of this article have represented the countries and the course of the rivers and mountains in the large Chinese map.

Y.Z.

ARMENIAN COLLEGE AT MOSCOW.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ARMENIAN, BY MR. JOHANNES AVDALL.

The Address of Jookim Eliana, to his follow countrymen, the disciples of the Illumination,* relative to the Elianarian Academy for Armenians at Moscow.

Most Resecuted, Sies; God is wonderful in all his works, and more especially in the creation of man; who being made in the likeness of his own image, and endowed with rational and mental powers, is the sole being amidst the whole animal creation that is able to know his Maker and to appreciate his infinite love and benevolence to his creatures.

. This relates to our Holy Martyr, the ever blemed St. Gregory, who flourished in Armenia towards the close of the third century. According to Againangelow and Vardan, the Armenian people were, at that time, sank in gross idulatry, and were overwhelmed with superstitious prejudices. They worshipped Analtis, of Duna, the daughter of Jupiter, as the intelery goldens of Armenia. This roused the attention of St. Gregory, who, being inspired by the Holy Ghart, became a most realous and feithful prescher of the Guspel. Natwithstanding the many excruclating torrores which he underwent for preaching the Word of God, by the orders of the tyeannical King Tiesdates, St. Gregory diligently persevered in his landship undertaking, and after an incorreration of fourteen years in a horrible dungeon, was miraculously taken out of it alive. He then Intimued to preach the Gospel, and succeeded in moving the heart of Tiridates, whom he at length converted to Christianity. Following the example of the above king, a large portion. of the people became believers in Christ, This the light of the World of God anspirlently dawned upon Armenia, and chased away the datkness of idularry. The Saint was therefeare sight Lonesparich, that is, the Illuminator; and the Armentana are called Laurenershie eres, which signifes the followers of the Illuminator. See Memoirs of the life of Artemi, page 168,-Translator,

And, although so abundantly are these gifts hestowed upon man by the Supreme Being that, in order to properly enjoy the same, and be truly distinguished from irrational beings, he ought to exercise the powers of his mind; yet. like an everwandering and weak-minded child, or, what is worse, like a speechless animal, he deprives himself of the advantages of the gifts vouchsafed to him, and which are possessed besides by angels alone. On this very account, the cultivation of the mind and the acquirement of knowledge, have been considered by the learned of all ages to be the true sources of happiness, and of virtue, as tending to regulate our conduct; and, in fine, to lead us to the road to real picty.

And, truly, it is so; because, it is impossible for those who sit in darkness, to accomplish any important work; but by the light of knowledge, we are combled to lay down our plans with a most probable certainty of success. No man, therefore, ever acted with judgment, and for the public good, who had not previously exercised the faculties of his mind.

Thus the ancients of renown were enabled to elevate themselves in the eyes of the world, and to fortify and secure their country against the invasions of their adversaries. By the cultivation of knowledge, they proved generally successful in enriching themselves with the various instructive arts, and rectified and civilized the conduct of their clizens. Through education alone, they succeeded in pre-

serving peace and union with each other; became formidable to foreigners; and, above all, left the immertal mamorials of their deeds to posterity.

We may now ask the ancient Romann and Greeks, by what means they became so distinguished, so wise, and so powerful, in comparison with the other nations of the world? How fortunate were they in prevailing over the three quarters of the world, and in being universally beloved and respected by all, as the most excellent of mankind! If we look into their code of laws, the cause of their civilization, their system of economy, their gradutions of rank and power, the regulations of their military discipline, and their general publie acts and undertakings, we shall be immediately induced to confer, that all these were promoted and realized through the assistance of an enlightened mind, sail a well regulated conduct.

Do we not see, at the present day, the English, French, Germans, and latterly, the Russians, crowned with the same surcess? who, whilst sunk in the depths of profound Ignorance, were groping their way on the exensive stage of the world, but whom the acceptable time cause, and the day of emancipation dawned forth its rays,-when the kindness of Providence restored to them the light of his countrnance, and hurst open the doors of their benighted minds for the reception of knowledge, they, from that moment, hastened with diligence to display, to the inhabitants of the world, the faculties which had been so freely bestowed upon them by Heaved, to concert plans and measures conductivo to their interests and happiness, and to advance the bonnur and glory of their nation, and to the praise of

appreciated, and endeavoured to introduce it into our country, we also, like the abovementioned enlightened nations, walked freely, and with a degree of majesty and glory. Hat also, our calendity I when learning became despised by us, and the cultivation of literature ceased, we then began to share the laws of a teurrest conduct, and expose our liberty to insuit and shame; till, at last, we bereit ourselves of the splendour of our own rulers, and be-

came gradually inured to the yoke of slavery, in preference to the splendid majesty of ancient Armenia,

Weep for the misfortune of the Armenian motions. Although some of our patriotic rulers, and spiritual guides endeavoured occasionally to elevate our constry, and to bring back the glory of better times, yet, change of circumstances, the disturbed state of the country, the fends and diagreements among ourselves, and, more especially the state of poverty which then prested upon every one, were great obstacles to our regeneration. These untoward occurrences induced some of our learned divines, in the seventeenth sentury, to seek an asylum in the procuful domimions of Europe, in order to bring forth there, the patriotic ideas which they had conceived. They, in fact, began to enlighten the minds of our people by the translation and publication of some interesting and classical books ; but are they could reach the jummit of their undertakings they were diverted from their derigue, in consequence of bring unprovided with pecuniary means, and unsupported by their countrymen, as well as owing to their limited number, and ware reluctantly compelled to abandon the landable sentiments with which they were impired by Henren; and had the mortification of beholding all their labours despited and abused. These were Dr. Vockan, Bishop Thomas, Lucas, the Clerk of Vanand, and a few others, whose immerial memory is deservedly recorded."

To these succeeded other + Armenian

[·] Mixture Chamich, a member of lise monthtory of St. Lazarus, tells us in his Fleting of Arments, that in the year 1601, when Jacob was chief Patriach of all Atments, a number of our clergymen proceeded from Armenia to Holland, Thus fire have I endeavoured to illustrate the utility of literature; the value of which, while our colchested fathers justly appreciated, and endeavoured to introduce amount of the fire magnetic fire and appreciated, and endeavoured to introduce amount of the fire magnetic fire ma emobilehed at Amsterdam, and beveral useful which were published. The Rev. Dr. Vickar, on his arrival so that place, begain to morely the de-sciencies of the press, and had new types cut, with which the first edition of the Armepian Rible was compared to thisle was completed, by the peconstry and of three opposest Armenial perchants of Indian, and under the immediate superintendence or that excellent and burned citray more, whose importal memory is exceptioned. Of this, multiparts also made in the Res. Dr. Buthaman's Descours a god Caristian Respective to Asia, page 515, to which I bug to refer the reader. Translator.

clergymen, who,-although through their laudable incubrations and successful inquiries, they rendered themselves eminent by the cultivation of our copious language, and enriching it by several classical books, consisting of original compositions and translations, in which they had the good fortune to prove successful, and had it in their power also to cultivate our minds, and to instruct us in the useful sciences; yet, having subsequently separated themselves from us and gone over to the church of Rome,-did, and do endeavour, with hold canning and dexterity, from that time down to the present, to alineate us from the communion of our holy church, and from the paths of our * enlightened and

to Venice. This institution was established in the gene trek, by an Armonian elergyman, named Mackythar, of the lamons city of Schamis. The members thereof are all cherical persons. Although ir is a great pity that they have abundanced the came of their National Church, yet I cannot refrain from applauding the extraordinary progreen they have made in the cause of literature. The animulating temperaturest they have made in our language, the number of useful books which they have published, and the unparalleled types with which their books are at present printed, are highly deserving of our admiration and praise, and gratifying to the literary world. We are glad to see in our language, books on various arts and sciences, such as grammur, rhetoric, logic, philosophy, reography, mathematics, &c., which before the beginning of the eightrenth century were very rare among us; and the want of them was most severely felt by our literati. To these therary notices, I am proud to add, that that hegenious and noble Bruish Port, Latd Byrod, has been pleased to sid their efforts, and to promode the cause of literature in the Accession tobgot. By the assistance of this excellent onbleman, and other tearned gentlemen in Europe, they have published Armenian and English grammara, and a translation of Johnson's Dictionary into Armenian.* The latter is generally believed to be the most complete work that could have been expected. All there national improvements, I confidently trust, will prove to be the happy harbingers of the future success of our nation, and the emuncipation of our country from the cruel yoke of the Mahomedana. - Translator.

* The original expression is Lorenbough, signifying follower of light, or one sprang from light, I cannot here pass on without noticing that the cupiousness of our language, and the variety of derivative and compound words with which it absonds, render it almost impossible for the translature to convey the true idea, and, at the same time, that beauty and taste which the ori-

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godly patriarchy. Consequently, whatever they have published up to this day, from the superiority of their learning, has been perverted by the superfluities of strange doctrines: and having omitted the meat important works, they satisfied themselves with those which were calculated to be the proper instruments of carrying into effect, what they had preconceived against their National Church.

See, then, how deplorable is the fate of our country! which having been entirely deserted by all, stands in need of the particular visitation of the Most High, and of the intercession of its blessed Apostle St. Gregory, that she may be crabbled to rise from her dishonoured state to her farmer glory. However, by change of time, and by the dispensation of Divine Providence, it may not prove a vain attempt to assist her at present; so that, when awalened from a state of ignorance, she may once more see her sons walk in the sunshine of knowledge.

And how is this to be effected? It is evident that it can be done by no other means than that of establishing schools in the peaceful countries of Europe, for the instruction of the Armenian youth: this alone can lead to a change in the present condition of our country. Musing on such patriotic projects day and night, my eldest brother, who was a Privy Counsellor to the State, and Grand Chevalier of the first tank of the Holy Jerusalem, the good representative, excellent Aga Johannes Eliazar, many years previous to his departure from this world, proposed to establish such a laudable institution as the Eliazzrian College; but owing to the many employments wherein he was con-

ginal is processed of. This is well known to those who are systematically acquainted with our language, the value of which they slotte can duly appreciate: therefore, I need offer no applicage to my readers, when I can readily declare, that my attempt at translation is by no impute so elegant and perspicuous as the original.

Of the coploueness of the Armenian language, a faller account is given in the Livarion Liberary Gasatte, to molicing the publication of a new Armenian grammar, by my worthy construment. Mr. Jacob Chahan Cirbied, teacher of the Armenian tanguage in the Royal Academy at Parallemental tanguage in the Royal Academy at Parallementished in the Earopean Department of The Scottman in the Eart of the with March 1844), page 284. I am acknowly desirate at having farther particulars of the laculatations of Mr. Cirbiest, through the Calcutta Papers—Translator.

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^{*} Soon after I wrote the abure, accounts were received from Venice, via Egypt, of the Armenian Dictionary having been translated into English, and published in the middle of 1925. This will, in a great measure, be condecive to the progress of such Englishmen as may be desirous of sunlying the Armenian language.—Translator.

stantly occupied, deferred the same. Fiually, on the ever of his being summoned to the upper world, he directed by his will that I should execute the wish of this heart in a suitable manner.

On this account, having come from St. Petersburgh to Moscow in the year 1814, by the assistance of God, and by the sanction of this blessed and patriotic Government, I began to build an extensive and magnificent college, and after laying out more than two hundred thousand rubles out of my own estate, exclusive of the sum I received from the toyal treasury (that is to say, the interest accumulated during many years on the principal sum placed by me there, agreeably to the tenor of the last will and testament of my excellent brother Aga Johannes), it was scarcely completed in the year 1816. In the beginning of the following year, I collected Armenian youth from all the surrounding provinces, and commenced with very learned teachers to instruct them, to the glory of the benevolent God.

And, since the Eliazarian College has attained a state of perfection, and the pupils belonging to it have acquired knowledge in the sciences, and in the learned languages. I thought it expedient to represent to my highly extremed countrymen, all the internal and external occoromy thereof, together with an exact view of the edifice, that it may be a comfort to your sympathising hearts, and an extension of your hopes in God, who having with a Creator's care returned to us again, wishes to regenerate our nation by the efforts of enlightened minds.

The Elizarian College, so established by the will of my excellent brother Aga Johannes, and carried into execution by me, has a fund of two hundred thousand rubles, say two hundred and eighty thousand plasters, in the royal treasury; the aumual interest thereof is ten thousand rubles, or fourteen thousand planters. To this I have added a further sum on my own part, to enable me to accommodate and educate thirty orphan and indigent youth of the Armenian nation.

As I am unable to attend personally to the management of the institution in all its branches, on account of the multiplicity of business that I have on hand, and on account of my advanced age, I have, therefore, entrusted the whole ma-

nagement thereof to the care of my first and second soon, Johannes, a Coursellor to the Kolck," that is to say, Captalo to the Government and Chevalier; and Cachick, also a Counsellor to the Royal Palace, that is to say, Brever-Captain and Chevaller. They have both been educated in one of the first Russian Colleges, and are well qualified to advance the objects of the institution in every respect. They have, to ald to their important labours, appointed a Committee, which consists of the most distinguished, respectable, and learned nobles of this country, and the Professors of the Royal Academics at Moscow, as well as our learned and highly respected Dr. Serotbey, sent expressly by his Holiness Ephralm the Patriarch of the Holy Etchmiatain, to cooperate jointly with my sons, and superintend the College.

The number of students that are to be admitted into the institution, gratis, is now complete; besides these, there are many others of foreign nations, who pay for their education. All of whom learn five languages, siz. Armenian, Russian, Latin, French, and German. The course of education ends in six or seven years, more or less, according to the expecity of the students. The thirty Armenian scholars, are gratuitously supported. Besides the grammar and rhotoric of every language, they are instructed in geography, bistory, mathematics, logic, drawing, and other liberal arts and sciences. Some of them, who may be inclined to enter into clerical orders, can also learn theology, that the churches of Armenia may be furnished with learned clergymen. All these, with the exception of clerical students, can, after fulfilling the course of education, devote themselves to the profession of a soldier, lawyer, physician, writer, teachers merchant, &c., according to the wish of their parents, or the inclination of the pupils.

Besides the above thirty pupils, the Eliazarian College has resolved to admit fifteen more Armenian youth from the surrounding provinces, and as many from foreign countries who may be willing to defray their own necessary expenses. The annual charge for Armenians is six hun-

^{*} This word is not to be found in our Lexicons. It evidently seems to be a Bussian word.—Translator.

dred cubbes. Children sent by their parents and relations, paying the above num, will be admitted into the institution and care will be taken of their health. They will be instructed in all the above-mentioned scienees, their parents supplying them clothing. It is to be understood, that those who are to be sent to the said institution, are to be from sleven to fourteen years of age, and in every respect sound, shrewd, and good, and to know at least to read and write the Armenian language. I deem it proper to state the shove circumstances for your information, my exocuted and learning-loving Armenian nation ; that after rendering thanks to the bestower of all good, you may imitate the conduct of that celebrated women mentioned in the Gospel, and the sympathy experienced by our forefathers to contribute your mite, and be inclined to co-operate towards the further promotion and improvement of the academy. I lines done as much as lay in my power, to contribute to the extent of my means, towards the accomplishment of the objects anticipated for the edification of the youth of our nation; it now depends wholly on you to extend the capabilities of the institution beyond what has been already done, Should any of you wish to send any sum by way of contribution to the College in the name of God, and to the honour of

our nation, the College will then be able to increase the limited number of gratuitons students from thirty to forty, or even fifty. If any of our nation will present to the College, printed or manuscripts books or pamphlets, such as histories, narratives, communitaries, &c., he may be assured of their being carefully perserved by us in our rich library (for which I have laid out more than twenty thousand rubles), and the title page of such book or pumphlet shall beer the name of the donor; and I will, together with the Committee, seknowledge our thanks to him in a separate letter. Should any person jucline to bequantle, by will, any contribution for the promotion and increase of the pupils of this College, be shall be entitled to our thanks, and his name shall be recorded from generation to generation,

Finally, may these who co-operate for the promotion of the Armenian College of Moscow, and pray to God to crown with success what I have already begun, receive from the Lord the reward of their charity in this life, and in the world to come, a crown of glory! Amen.

I am.

My respectful fellow-countrymen, Your humble and devoted servant, Joaks Eliana-

Muscour, 1st July 1890.

ODEYPOOR, 19 MOUNT-ABOO, BHEELS, AND JAINS.

Extracts from the Chrespondence of an Indian Traveller, in the Years 1211 and 1822.

I nanking determined to cross the difficult and untrodden Alpine regions which line the western frontier of Meiwar, (2) descending from the temperature of eternal spring, to the torrid sands of Marwar, (2). These regions consist of a light of mountains (lifty miles in broadth where I crossed), the most discratified you can imagine, with all the various requisites of scenery, where

" Hillem hills, and Alpress Alpentur."

Wood, water, and all that is delightful, were in abundance. The jessamine in wild luxuriance clasped the forest trees. The forests were filled with Banam first, and cultiened with the cuckoo's note from a discon quarters at more. These ranges present you with every specimen of the pri-

mitive forautions, every suriety of granite and gaciss in the chains, generally rising over state, of which the values between the mountains of the declining part of the tract are formed; the slate appeared to be of every kind, and as to colours. I never saw such a variety; the plat and green are beautiful, and some temples built of the latter at Gogmandah, a dependency of Odeypoor, had a magnificent effect. In the higher tracts, quartz predominates in the rallies, and goelss succeeds granite in the elevations. In the ridges of quarta, olitrading every where through the surface, I occasionally found some good specimens in various states of chrystallization. Having made the highest points in this wild tract, as indicated by the barometer, and still better by the object of search, the sources of the rivers which hence diverge

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⁽¹⁾ For a short description of Odeypoor, and only Twickly notes, see the end of this arrively.

to the cast, west and south, I commenced a descent by a pass not used since the wars of King Jehnnghire of Delhi. It is doubted whather he could have ventured through it, though just calculated for the seene described by Orme, when Aurungtabe was slint up and obliged to capitulate; but the old bigot was too wary to trust himielf, and it was his son Akbar, who was indebted to the Panas' clemency (though not till be had paid dear), in permitting him and the chiefe of his army to e cape by one of their passes, and inin the rayal forces in Marwar, Joudpoor province, who which he mon after united, and very nearly deposed his father,

As to my descent from these delightful larights, you may form a tolerable correct idea of its difficulty and danger, when I inform you, that the Meena tribes, or Bheels, (4) who invade these districts from the south-west, to enable their cattle to descend the pair with their daggers, slay one of them, and lay the carcase at an abrups spot as a step for the rest of the head. After a ten mile movement through a delike winding amongst deils and watercourses, and mountains covered with supertitives, I halted on the bank of a stream for the night. A wilder scene could not be contemplated a not a hut was to be seen in all the ten miles travelled this day, nor in the next day's continuation of the defile of treelve miles more; the whole of this distance I had to cut my way through, and had people at work a fortnight beforehand. The mountain hardes (all vascals of the Runal of Odeypore; and of his kin and blood, though separated by an interval of farry generations), came to see me, and except the mut of the wilds. A very shart way from me were communities of the Blanche Bleeds, who hold a small quantity of land free from duty or rent; these are the only trible imperior of all superior power in India, some of which amounted to 5,000; but even with them I was on turns of friendship, and falt quite at home. From the top of this table land, the thermometer was in the morning of the

thermometer was in the morning of the 7th Jane, at 70°, but ranges till rising; and when next day I had gained the data of Marsan, the thermometer stood at 106° in my large tout, with the breeze waited right up the Konkan from the court, for we have the winds but very partially in the caller of Odeypoor. Then I pursued on

for the Olympus of the Jupiter of Central Imlin, the calchement Almo, (8) musing through the little state of Sorowy. in the descent to Marwar, passing over these tremendous burriers, that I had to remark the still more powerful bur of separation to countries, the magical change of manners and speech q and what made it still more strange, these very people, not fifty years ago, belonged to the Odeypoor territory. The chiefs are all of the Rana of Otleypoor's blood and kin; and their minners, actions, and speech, those of the country in which they dwell. There are no circumstances to prepare the mind for the change: you plunge as once into the extremes of the sariety in the race of these children of the sun; but I must say, that the scale weighted in facour of those in the low tracts of Marway, in manners and appearance. Much speculation might be indalged in endeavouring to discover how much of the deficiency in these points, most interesting to a philanthropist, they owe to their poverty, and the oppressions they have laboured under for nearly a century; and how much the absence of those evils to the difference of climate, and to the government of Marwar.

The ascent to Alsop was a terrific labour. I started at 4 a.se. and did not obtain a firm footing till agon: I had, however, to make many halts. The harometer at the base was 29°, and our first halt was at the temple of the God of Wisdom, perched amidst the cliffs, and where pilgrims balt to refresh at a most sulpharmons spring : the harometer had fallen just io the shrine, or about sine hundred feet of perpendicular height; but the road over our beads looked still hideous. Nearly another degree brought us to the terre plane, and the beautiful renlant flats covered with karonda hunbes, with as deliciona a fruit as ever I ate; that cultivated in our gardens is not to be mentioned in comparison with it. We still continued ascending; however, I now used one of the " Heavenly Cars," with which the mountaineer trotted away with me till I came to the base of the "Soint's Pinnacle," the highest part of Aboo. I reached it after one o'clock, 10th June, thermometer standing at 700; but the barometers did not indicate the beight to my catisfaction; owing to some cause which remains yet to be investigated, for the

next morning, at day-break, the indicated a difference of 600 fees, and on a lower peak: the thermomenter was, however, at 60° 1. There I was, percised on the remand of the match-towar of the fortress belonging to the material Louis of the Rajpoot tribes, estimming on a sea of clouds, dashing like hillows between me and the temples below. The change was great to a person in my state of ficulti, the thermometer being 106°, and I had been just eleves hours out that day; here I obtained shelter in a small tent belonging to a worthy and wealthy pligram.

It was here, where the rebellious Titama (4) attempted to storm heaven, while they destroyed the sacrifices of the saints below. There are twelve villages on the top, with tanks, &c. Wild opercots and lemons are here, and pomegranates, growing out of the granite rocks; all the fields are hedged with the common white rose; the champa flower is in abundance, and jamina and other flowers of great beauty are as plentiful as thistles; the palmyra and mangoe tree are common, and a vast variety of shrules. Amongst the hirds, which are animerous, are the enckon, and a bird like the mayis in note, and which sings towards evening.

The Jain temples are the grand objects in the landscape here; they are by far the richest in design and execution, though not the largest I have seen in India. The sculpture cannot be described; it must be seen. These were built by the infinisters of the Kings of Newaby, the Barwarath's, a tribe or Rajponts, of whom so much has been said. I could procure, and which may furnish materials for a future paper or two, and I have also obtained many old valuable manuscripts.

You are yet all in the dark, and will remain so, until you have explored the grand libraries of Patun, a city in Rajpootana, and Jesselmere, a town northwest of Joudpore, and Cambay, together with the travelling libraries of the Jain Bistiops: these contain tens of thousands of volumes, and I have endeavoured to open the eyes of some scholars here to the subject. At Jesselmere are the original books of Randha (Boodhu), the Sybelline volumes which none dare even handle. Until all these laye been examined, let us declare our ignorance of Hindon litera-

ture; for you have only gleaned in the field contaminated by conquest, and where no genuine record could be hoped for.

I am going westward in a few days to Cumbay, to visit the sacred Palishance and Setringsh in the Poninada, the Palestine of the Jains, and one of their seven Treruts; thence to libeemnal, where the Pandows dwelt in their cails from Delhi; and thence to Bubbulpoor and Garia, ancient seats of the Rana's ancestor early in the present era ; places utterly unknown here, though familiar to me (I exclude Sutringali.) I hope to get some accounts of Mahmouds's invasions, and details of the aucient tribes. Here I can truce the Huns of old, and Catherl of Alexander. The Rama's aucestors were expelled by a Parthian colony, - Asiatic Observer.

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(1) Ottopper. - The district of Odeypoor is a Rajpoot principality of the highest rank, in the province of Ajmera, of which it occupies the southern extremity, and is situated principally between the 24th and 25th degrees of north latitude, A considerable portion of the Odeypoor territory had sociently the appellation of Mewar or Meywar, its chief is frequently styled in history, the Rana of Chitore. It is diffi-cult to define the real extent of the Odeypoor territories, owing to their incessant fluctuation; but they may be considered generally as comprehending the districts of Chitore and Mewar. Under this point of view, they are bounded on the north by the Jondpoor territories, on the south by many native principalities in the provinces of Gujerat and Malwah, to the east are the territories of Kotah, Boundee, and Sindia, and on the west the large districts of Sarowy, bominally subject to Joudpoor. In 1818, their total area might be estimated at 7,300 square miles of turbulent and subdued territory.

The surface of Odeypoor is rather hilly

The surface of Odespoor is rather hilly than mountainees, and possessing many streams and rivulets, imboundent of the periodical rains: it produces, when properly cultivated, sugar, indigo, tobacco, wheat, rice, and barley; there are also from mines, and abundance of fact. Thirty miles north of the city of Odespoor, sulphar is found, but of a quality inferior to that which is procured from Surst. The constry is naturally arong, and the path wild and latricate. In 1818, Cheetoo, the Pindares, baffled every effort to overtake him in his escape from Jasseed in Rajpootana, which he effected by penetrating through a most difficult country to the south of the Mewar district, coming out by Dhar to the south-west of Oujein, where

there is a very high range of hills, whence leave the streams that afterwards form the

Mahy river.

The city of Odeypoor, which is situated within an amphitheatre of hills, is guarded in the approach by a deep and dangerous deale, which admits only of a single carriage passing at a time; yet so extengive is the circuit protected by this pass, that it is said at one time to have comprebended between 400 and 500 vilinges within its range. The cultivators are composed of Rajpoots, Jauts, Brahmins, Bhoels, and Meenas, and nearly the whole are of the Brahminical persuasion : their language is of Sanscrit origin, and the Lord's Prayer, when translated into it bythe Missionaries, was found to contain twenty-right of the roots found either in the Bengalce or Hindortinee specimens. In the neighbourhood of the town of Odeypoor, which is in lat. 24° 50 N. and long. 74? 14' E. the wells, although but a small distance from the surface of the cartly are strongly impregnated with mineral particles, which flow with the water from the hills. On the emancipation of this city from the yoke of the Mahrattas, it received an Immediate accession of several thousand inhabitants.

(%) Meyeuur (Meiorur).—A district in the northern part of the province of Khandeish, situated between the Tuptee and Narbudda treers; but respecting which we have very little information. It is hilly, and thinly peopled, and contains many of the Abaraginal Bheel tribes. The principal towns are Sultaunpoor, Bejaghar, and

Sindwah.

The town of Mayshwur (Mahesh Asura) stands on the banks of the Nerbudda, and is a noted station selected by armies marching north or south for crowing that river.

Marine (Murrar). - A large and ancient division of the Ajmere province, situated principally between the 25th and 28th degrees of north latitude, but in modern times better known as the Rajah of Jondpoor's territories. In former times, the word Marwar, as including the town and fortress of Ajmore, became almost synonimous with the name of the province. On investigation, the Missionaries found that the Lord's Prayer in the Marwar language contained twenty eight of the thirtytwo words particularized in the Bengalee and Hindostance speciments. In 1811, the annual fall of raid, never over-abundant, failed in Marwar, which, in addition to the desolution caused by clouds of locusts, drove the inhabitants of that unfortunate country for subsistence to the centre of Gujerar. The mivery still purated them, for in 1812, Gujarat also experienced a failure of min and consequent senseity, which soon reduced the already half-starved emigrants to a most deparable condition; yet they; most unaccountably, uniformly, deall to maintlesson salradion salr as

clined employment when tendered, even with the prospect of death, as the consequence of their refusal. The vicinity of every large town in Gujerat was then crowded with these wretched creatures, infirm, dying, dead, and half-enten by dogs, which had acquired an unusual degree of ferocity from having so long fed on human bodies. Even the distinction of caste was at length forgottan, and the Brahman was seen selling his wife for two or three rupees to such as would receive her. At Baroda, the Gulcowar's capital, the weekly return of Marwarie burials exceeded 500 bodies. Much was done by the native charity; large sidescriptions were raised, aided by a liberal asm from the Haroda government; but all unavailing, the extent of the calamity exceeding human power of efficient elevation. In the mosn time, these unfortunate conigrants spread themselves all over the Gujerat province, from the gulf of Cutch, to Surat, and in musty insurees to Bourbay ; and there is remon to believe, that of the whole man, not one in a handred ever returned within the limits of his na-

tive province.

(s) Bheelt. - In the southern division of Malwah, the savage tribes of liber's are found in considerable numbers, especially autong the mountains contiguous to the Nerbudda and Tupter rivers, where their chiefs are in possession of all the principal passes. These are a jungle people, and by some, supposed to have been the Aborigines of Central Hindonan, extending west to Gujerat, where they meet the coolies, and oust to Gundwans, where they come in contact with the Gonds; but the points of difference which distinguish these tribes from each other respectively, and collectively from the lower classes of Hindoes, have never been accurately ascertained. The Illicels inhabit the interior, where they subsist on the produce of a very scanty cultivation, being generally averso to agriculture, and on what they can procure by hunting and thiering; the coolies are found on or near the sea-court, where, until lately they employed themselves in fishing and piracy. Their common points of resemblance seam to be an aversion to regular industry, and a propeness to predatory rapinio, at which they are :particularly expert; they were in consequence frequently employed by the native chiefs to desolate the territories of their adversaries. Some of their have recently gut mounted, and serve as caralry; but a great prosportion are infantry, nearly in a state of nakedness, armed with hows and arrows. In religion they are Hindoos of the Bratiminical persuasion; but in feeding sildicted to many impure practices, the exceed order having never been at any pains to instruct them in the subject.

(a) Abso. - This place is a dependency

of the Sarowy Raja's, but generally pessented by some rebellious relation; lat, 240° 50' N. loog, 75° 25' E. fifty-six miles west by south from Odeypoor.

The uscorus or giants are the ensuries of the gods, and the offspring of Kudayupu, the progenitor of gods, giants, teen-serpents, and birds, by his different wives. They bear a resemblance to the Titans or giants of the Grecian mythology, and stories of their wars with the gods abound in the Potennia. Indra, Vishnoo, Kartika, and Dowga, are distinguished among the Hindoo dettee for their conflicts with these beings. King Vulce, a giant, is worshipped by the Hindoos on their hirth-days, with the same forms as

are their gods.

The most rancorous hetred has always existed betwist the uncorus and the gods, although half brothers, the former having been excluded by the gods from succeeding to the throne of beaven; and dreadful conflicts were carried on betwist them with various encount, till both parties sought to become immortal; the giants performed the most severe religious austerities, addressing their prayers after. nately to Vichnoo, Shiru and Brumba; but were always unsuccessful. The gods, however, at last obtained this blessing at the charning of the sea-milk; which story is related at length in the Muhabbarum and other works. The gods first took mount Munduru, placed it in the sea, and wrapping round it the screent ceasooky, began to whist it round as the milk men do the stuff in making butter. The gods took hold of the head of the stake, and the giants of the tail; but being almost consumed by the poison from the mouth of the

serpout, the gods privately entreated Vishtoo to prevail upon the giants to by held of the head; 'upon which he thus addressed them: " How is it." hald Vishnoo, "that you, girnts as you are, have taken hold of Vasockee's tail?" The gods and the giants then changed places; and the elephant Oiravuta first arose from the churned sea to reward their labours; afterwards the gem Koustoohlai, the horse Ouchoeshruva, the tree Parijato, many jewels, the god-dess Lukshmee, and then polion. Full of alarm at this sight, the gods applied to Muha-devu (Shivu), who, to save the world from destruction, drank up the poison, and received no other injury than a blue mark on his throat. Next came up the water of immortality, when the 350,000,000 gods and the uscorus without number, took their smed on each side, each claiming the mighty boon. Vishnoo proposed to divide it with his own hand; but while the moorus went to prepare themselves by bothing in the sacred stream, the gods drank up the greatest part of the nectar; and to give them time to drink the whole, Vishnoo assumed the form of a most captivating female, with which the giants were so charmed, that they totally forgot the nectar. One of them, however, having changed his shape, mixed with the gods, and drinking of the water of life, became immortal; but Vishnoo, being informed of the circumstance by Scorya and Chundru (the sun and moon), cut off the bend of the ginnt.

The head and trunk being thus immortalized, were made the ascending and descending nodes, under the names of Raboo

and the same law

mwn36 ave.

and Keton.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

(From M. Klaproth's Extracts of Chinese Authorities.)

The large island of Formosa, opposite the Chinese province of Foo-line, of which it forms a district, is called at present by the Chinese They count, which name it has received from the port near which the Datch built their fort of Zelandia. Notwithstanding the contrary assertion of several respectable authors, there seems to be no doubt that this island was known to the Chinese at a very early period.

The writers of their nation relate that the inhabitants of this island have so great an aversion to going to sea, that they will not even fish in it, confining themselves for that purpose to their rivers, although the sea around them abounds in fish. It is therefore not probable that they went out to meet the Chinese, or that the latter had much inclination to visit an island, the whole western coast of which is lined with banks and rocks.

According to the great geographical work published by order of the present dynasty, Formosa was anciently comprised in the division called Heoong-foo. Under the Han, or shortly before Christ, it was included in the collective appellation of Man

ter, or country of the southern barbarians. Under the From, or Mongol dynasty, which reigned in China from 1278 to 1368, the inhabitants of Formosa were called Toong-fan, or Eastern strangers, and under the succeeding dynasty of the Ming the island was called Ker loung, after the port called by the Dutch Quelong, and a high mountain in the vicinity.

It seems that during the middle ages the Japanese frequently sent commercial expeditions to the northern coast of Formusa, where they founded colonies, and at length in 1621 they actually seized upon a part of the country. A short time after, a Dutch vessel bound for Japan was thrown upon the coast of Formosa, and from the knowledge the Dutch Government thus obtained of this island, they were induced to obtain from the Japanese the cession of a small territory on it, upon which they built in 1634 the fort of Zelandia. After some time, however, the Japanese abandoned Formosa, and indeed all their external possessions; the Dutch, therefore, considered themselves absolute masters of Formosa, from which island they carried on a lucrative trade with China till the year 1662, when they were expelled from this and the adjoining islands of Pheng-hoo by the Chinese pirate Tshing tshing koong, known to Europeans under the name of Koringa.

Neither the Dutch nor the Chinese, to whom they applied for assistance, were able to effect any thing against the pirates till the year 1683, when, by a joint expedition against Formosa they succeeded in subduing all the north-western coast of that island. The port-town, situated near fort Zelandia, now received the Chinese appellation of Thay coan foo, or city of the first rank of the bay of the high summits, and the whole island was declared a dependency of the province of Foo kian.

At present, however, the Chinese are only in possession of the plains on

the west coast of the island, which are separated from the remainder, still inhabited by the Aborigines of the country, by a high range of mountains. These plains are small, but they are watered by an innumerable quantity of streams and rivulets, which fall from the mountains. The air is very salubrious, and the sail, which is excellent, produces a great quantity of provisions, which are exported to Foo korn, a mountainous and sterile country. The principal agricultural production of Formosa, however, is rice of that species which requires artificial irrigation; the excellent mountain rice is little used there: the second is sugar of a very excellent quality, and so abundant that it is exported to all parts of China, and even to Pekin. They also grow corn, millet, maize, truffles, and a variety of kitchen herbs and vegetables. In the interior they cultivate a great quantity of colocasia, an aromatic plant with an edible root, called by the Chinese You, and by the Europeans of Canton gniouse.

Formosa also sends to China wild jasmine flowers (san groo hoos), which are used to give a pleasant flavour to the tea. Potatoes are very common as well as all the fraits of India, such as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, guaiva, melous, cocoa and Arcea-nuts, and especially the jake fruit, called by the Chinese po lo mie; together with various European kinds, such as peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, cheanuts, pomegranates, and water-melous.

There is also a tree, colled by the Chinese sias, which is said to have been originally brought from Japan by the Portuguese; its fruit ripens in the fifth and sixth Chinese months (June and July); there are three varieties of it, the fragrant, the woody, and the pulpous. Tobacco, pepper, camphor, ginger, and aloewood, also belong to the productions of Formosa; but the island has neither cotton, nor silk.

The Tea is black, and is exported in large quantities to China, where it

is used as a medecine. The Chinese drink very little green tea. There is a sufficient quantity of salt, and an abundance of good sulphur, which is also exported to China. The Court Gazette of Pekin, of May 1819, contains a report of the Viceroy of Fooking, from which it appears that this latter mineral is considered in an important light. "I shall find it difficult (says this officer) to propose a proper individual to succeed the Goversor of Formour, who has just died. Indeed this is an important post, attended with great responsibility, kince the island produces much sulphur, one of the principal ingredients of cunpowders and the wild inlinkituats are with difficulty kept in subordingtion. It is, therefore, necessary to send there a man of good information and a firm character, who may know how to show himself severe or mild as circumstances may require."

There are many hullaloes and oven, which are both used for agriculture; horses, dogs, wires, goats, and a few sheep! Pign, which in China are very numerous and good, do not thrive in this island; but fowls, goose, and ducks, are very common. The forests abound in same, monkies, and especially sungs; with whose analers the Chinese darry on an extensive comthis island is its want of good water; cious, sometimes eren mortal. It is only in the capital where wholesome aprings are nict within and a rolling

in the months of November and De- admiral of the feet of the island. combor, a fe is generally called To Tou shoore lines, on the N.W. coast, Show (the grant mountain); its proks and to the south of Tau shoper telding, and branches however, bear partien- is inother safe and large harbour. A discommended of the exercises but third is on the north coast of the iscapeings and ponds about them; and in | land; it is called Kee long, and is n sound place fire is seem faming from station of the Chinese pary. the water or from the ground; and, The commerce between China and

one of them, called Pa lee fea shan, is found a cut of cust iron, of the highest untiquity, the touching of which is supposed by the inhabitants to be productive of disease.

There are a great many rivers, some of which are navigable to a considerable distance, while in others the navigation is impeded by sand-hanks. There are but few lakes; one of them has an idand in the middle of it, inhabited by the Aborigines.

The eastern part of Formosa, occapied by the savages, is little known. It is however asserted that it abounds io gold and silver, and that the people of the islands of Lizou-khicos come and fetch it in their ships. The western count, which is entirely subjected to the Chinese, has a great many fine tays and good harbours, of which that of They your hier, the capital, is the most considerable, and is called To your Ting. It had formerly two entrances, one of which admitted ships of the largest burden; but now it is so encambered with and, that it has scarcely three or four feet of water, and it is probable that it will soon be entirely blocked up. It was on this entrance that the Dutch built the fort of Zelandia. The other entrance is called Lee cut men (the gate of the stag's ear); it is about thirty lee from the morce. The greatest disadvantage of town, and is not above nine or ten feet deep at high water. The current is at least brangers; often find it perni- very strong in this narrow passage, and full of eddies and quicksands, which latter increase or aliminish according to the force of the wind. The interior Formonadic intersected from south of the harbour is sleep, and large to north by a clean of dountains, the coungh to admit a thousand vessels: stops of behich are bovered with snow it is under the superintendance of the

according to tradition, one of the Formosa is very considerable, and remaits once formed a volume. On there are more than a hundred junks maintice lamb - No. 108 and and no Wate XVIII no at the ai also on

constantly engaged in it. The Chinese mariners divide the twenty-four hours into ten keng, one of which is therefore equal to two hours and twenty-four minutes.

They recken in fine weather, and with a favourable wind, from Kee loong and Tan thoose thing to

Footshoo, in Footson ... 5 ... 0 12 0
From They ocen to the
Phong has inlands 5 ... 0 9 36
From those Islands to Xin

men so (the Quemori of the Dutch), on an island at the mouth of Tsleng, in the government of

Threemon taken for ... 7 ... 0 16 48 From the Theng hos islands

Seven hours, twelve minutes S.E. of Kee loong the current becomes so strong that the Chinese vessels can go no farther. This same violent current from S. to N. extends all along the eastern coast of Formose, from the island of Botol Tobogo to that of Pe pheng hoo, where it is so impetuous that no ship dares to approach it. Whirlwinds, accompanied by water-spouts, are very frequent in that see.

Wood for domestic purposes is very common in Formosn; but it is only on the north side of the island where ship timber is found. The roads on the island are generally good, but they are put frequently out of repair by the overflowing of the rivers.

There is great emigration from China to Formoss, where the settlers readily obtain grants of land from the government, and are completely secured in the property they thus acquire.

The Aborigines of the island have the black complexion of the Malays, and Javanese, but their features are those of the Chinese. It is said that each tribe speaks a different language.

Those of the northern part inhabit houses built in the Chinese atyle, but those in the south live in hovels made of wood or mud, and destitute of every kind of furniture. In the middle of them is the hearth, which is raised about two feet above the floor. Their food consists of rice, corn, and game, which they either kill in the chase, or take alive, for they run so fast that they can overtake animals and seize thom. The Chinese say that they acquire this swiftness by squeezing their knees and thighs in an extraordinary degree, till the age of fourteen or fifteen. Their usual weapon is the javelin, which they throw with so much skill, that they hit with it from a distance of sixty or eighty paces. They have also the use of bows and arrows, with which they can kill a phossant on the wing. In cating they place their food on a board or mat, and use nothing but their fingers; and they devour their ment half raw, merely broiling it a little first. They sleep upon fresh leaves, which, in so warm a climate as theirs, is very pleasant.

Every village obeys one or several elders, who judge all their differences, and bestow rewards on those who distinguish themselves in the chase or in the course. They also grant permissions to those who wish to taten their bodies, due their teeth black, or wear ornaments of shells or coloured stones.

The Formosians of the south are naked, with the exception of a belt round the waist descending to the knees. Those of the north, where the climate is cooler, wear coats without sleeves, made of deer-skin. They wear pointed caps made of the leaves of the palm tree, and ornamented with cock or pheasant feathers. The Chinese accuse them, whether justly or not, of cannibalism, pretending that the inhabitants of a village often meet to devour, in a public feast, the valetudinarians, the sick, the old people, and the orphans. Those of them who

have submitted to the Chinese, pay a tribute in rice, corn, or other productions of the country. In each village is a collector, who also serves as an interpreter. The oppression of these men often drives the poor people to rebellion. The Formosians only cultivate the earth for the purpose of obtaining the necessaries of life; and, as was said before, have a natural aversion to the sea. Like many other inhabitants of the East-Indian islands, they cut off the heads of their dead enemies, and preserve them as trophies. The most civilized among them have adopted the Chinese costume; those who do not obey the Chinese have remained entirely savage, and, protected by their mountains and forests, they carry on a war of extermination against the invaders of their country, notwithstanding which, however, the latter are gaining ground daily.

The revenue which the Chinese Government draws from this island is much smaller than it used to be before the year 1782, at which time the taxes were considerably lowered in consequence of a harricane, which desolated the whole of the coasts, Still, however, the revenue exceeds

the expenditure.

The Chinese forces on the island amount to 16,000 men, principally infantry; the native horses are bad, and the expense of bringing others from the continent would be too great. This army is commanded by a licutenant-general.

The principal Chinese towns on the island are the following:

1. They ocen for, or They ocen hean, the capital, whose situation we have mentioned above. It is surrounded by a rampart ten feet thick, with a ditch without drawbridges. This rampart consists of two walls, with the interval filled up with mud. The city has eight gates, four of which are not larger than the doors of a room; above each of them is a tower, which serves as a guard-room. According to the general custom of the

Chinese, the artillery is kept in the arsenal, instead of being on the runparts. The garrison consists of 10,000 men. The city is very populous, and may be compared with the most considerable provincial towns of China, The principal streets cut each other at right nogles. During seven or eight months of the year the people spread canvasa over them, on account of the extreme heat of the weather. They are in general from thirty to forty feet wide, and some are very long. Many of them have merchant's houses and shops very closely built, in which the goods are set out with great elegance. The streets are very much crowded, and are badly paved: the houses are for the most part built with bamboo and mud, and covered in with straw; but when the canvass is spread the roofs are concealed, and nothing but the shops are seen. The most beautiful building is the old Dutch factory, a large edifice three stories high; there is also the Dutch church still standing.

There are two principal temples; one of which is dedicated to the protecting genius of agriculture; in the other, they worship the goddess of navigation, Heas fey here.

The commerce with China is entirely free; but those who wish to traffic to Siam, Cochin-China, the Eastern islands, or Japan, are obliged to send their vessels first to Hea men (the Emony of the Dutch), on the coast of China, there to obtain the

necessary passports.

2. Fung than hear, 88 lee south of the capital, at the foot of mount Fing shan. It is surrounded with a ditch, and has a temple within, and one without the town. Kin er bean, formerly Thang to hear, is 117 lee worth of the capital, on the southern bank of the Nievo tshao khee, which a little below it, falls into the sea, and forms the port of Koocy tsa kiang. It is surrounded with an earthen wall, a stockade, and a ditch. It is a very atrong place, and has a thousand men in garrison.

Tihong hoon hean is 400 fee to the north of the capital.

While Formosa was in the possession of Koxinga and his successors, the Engfish East-India Company had a factory on this island, and carried on from thence a considerable trade with China. In 1679 the English were obliged to leave Formosa, and confine themselves to their factory at Emooy. Not long after, however, the Mandshoos drove them from that city: they then returned to Formosa, But when this island also fell into the hands of the conquerors, they finally lost all their settlements in those parts of the world; and although very inviting procosals were made some time ago to the Company, for conquering Formosa, they rejected them, for fear of losing their advantageous trade with Canton.

The islands of Pheng hoo, called by the Portuguese Pescadores, are subjected to the jurisdiction of Thay noan hean. They are so near the Chinese coast, that the smoke rising from the houses on the island may be seen there. The Chinese knew them as early as the reign of the Thong dynasty; and they were several times in their possession. In 1387 they carried the inhabitants to another place, and ravaged the islands. In the middle of the sixteenth century they became the sertlement of a set of pirates; and they were in the possession of the Dutch at the same time with Formous.

The centre island is the largest, being about 30 fee in circumference, and has a large and commedious harbour.

The small island of Licoo khieno lies S. E. of Formosa; it is entirely a peak, and is 20 fee in circumference. It is inhabited, and well wooded, baving many coconnut-trees and hamboos; but, owing to the many rocks and islets with which it is surrounded, it is exceedingly difficult to approach it.

To the south of Sha makes these, the southernmost point of Formess, is the island of Long khiso, which is easily accessible; it is inhabited by the Aborigines, who breed many sheep. The sir of the island is thought dangerous to strangers; and the Chinese are greatly afraid of the demons and evil genii which haunt it.

** During the residence of the Dutch at Formesa, their Missionaries converted many of the natives to Christianity, and there are various books printed in the Formesian and Dutch languages still extant. From one of these Mr. K. has extracted the principal words; and having compared them with the languages of the southern Ocean and of Madagarene, is of opinion that the Formesians are a branch of the great Malay race which is spread from the islands of the South-sea nearest to America, to the eastern coast of Africa.

V %

MANDOO.

Estracts from an Officer's Journal.

Maynoo, once the capital of the Mahomedan kings of Malwah, is about thirtysix miles from the British cautonment of Mhow, and six from the village of Naublin.

The space on which the city is built is on the crest of the Vinditys range of bills, and is about thirty miles in circumference; it is separated from the table land of Maiscale by a rugged precipitous ravine, or valley, from two to three hundred feet deep. This ralley nearly encircles the city, and forms a natural barrier of great strength; it was also further strengthened by a wall built on the edge of the precipice, and thus completely secured from the hostile attacks of its encircus.

The road from Nauhha winds through a cluster of small hills, thickly covered with trees and low jungle. On approaching Mandoo, and immediately on cleaning the hills alluded to, the valley which surrounds the city opons on the view; it is at this point full 2000 feet deep, and presents a scene at once grand and imposing. The hare regged top of the precipies, with here and there a wild plantain tree springing from the elefts of the rock, forms a striking contrast with the rich and varied follage of the trees and shrubs which cover the bottom of the valley, and spread on every side, in all the wild luxuriance of nature.

Crossing this valley by a ruined conveway, you come to the Dolhi gate of the city, and winding up the opposite strep, after passing five smaller gateways, enter the once populous city of Mandro.

Leaving unnotized the fabulous story of the parus-pathur (or philosopher's store) and the use said to have been made of it in building this calebrated city, Mandoo may be considered to owe its origin as a place of impurtance to Hoshung Shaw; this prince, after reigning thirty years, died A. D. 1433, and Malwab ceased to be a separate kingdom about the year 1567. The raise of palaces, mosques, and tonds, indicate the former prosperity of this (now desolute) city, and the numerous tanks, wells, and reservoirs for water, show that every attention was paid to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

The ruin of this city must be attributed to the downfall of the family, to the care of whose princes it was chiefly indebted for its splendoor and prosperity; and although from its fertile soil, salubrious climute, and great natural strength, Mandoo seemed safe from those vicinitudes to which other cities in so unsettled a country might be subject, yet, notwithstanding these advantages, it has become a wilderness, and offers a striking but melancholy example of the instability of wealth and power in countries, where, from the absence of all law, any change of the government subjects the people to every species of oppression and plunder to satisfy the rapacity of its agents. But a few short years have clapsed since Mandoo vied in riches and splendour with the proudest cities of India: but with the overthrow of the monarchs, to whose fostering care it owed its rise, the whole has vanished, and nothing remains to mark its former prosperity; or even its existence, but the rains of its palaces.

" The spider holds the veil in the pa-

lace of Car ar, the nul stands centinel on the watch-tower of Afrasails."

The city weres to have been built entirely of stone, and the walls of many houses are still standing. I traversed the deserted streets, and explored my way over hanps of ruins, uninterrupted by the appearance of any human being: the few wandering Etheels who occusionally occupy some of the ruins taving fled or secreted themselves at my approach.

The Jumma Musjid and the tomb of Hoshung Shaw, first attract the attention of the visitor, and for this reason, as well as being in a less refinous state than the other public buildings, are most worthy of notice. The Jumma Musjid is about two miles from the entrance to the city by the Delhi gate; it is a quadrangle onclosing an open court lifty-two yards square, surrounded by colourades of lafty pillars of fine free-stone, which support a handsome dome roof; in the western face are eleven niches or recesses inlaid with the finest black murble; this mosque is built entirely of brown freestime, and is well adapted for a place of public worship. The general style and finishing of the whole, evlocing considerable skill in the architect who planned and executed it: merilegious hands have been aiding the great destroyer, time, in his work, and the pavement of the court is nearly all carried off; the appearance of the marble in the niches also indicates that nothing but the difficulty of removing it has prevented its sharing the same fate.

The tomb of Hosburg Shaw is to the west, and joining the Jumma Musjid; it is forty-four fact square, on the inside lined with white marble, with which material the top of the done is also covered; the building is free from all taudry decemtion or ornament, and from its size, and the witty [?], though chaste materials of which it is composed, is a sepulctive worthy of a powerful monarch.

The tomb contains six graves; two marble slabs belonging to the centre grave, said to have bad inscriptions, have been carried away, and these tablets placed to commemorate the most powerful and celebrated of the Kings of Malwah, are probably destined to ornament the palace of some Hindoo Majah, or ruler of the province.

The tornh itself is at present in a tolerable state of preservation; but the desire of the great to obtain portions of the marble, and the idle fully of the little who visit Mandon, will, in all probability, soon render it a heap of ruins.

There are many other buildings systemed through this mighty min well worthy of notice, but any attempt to describe them, even in the most imperfect manner, would occupy too much space. Here the antiquarian will find much to interest him; the painter an endless variety of subjects for the exercise of his pencil; and the admirer of the beauties of nature, in the wild and romantic scenery with which it abounds, will feel himself amply regaid for the trouble of visiting Mandoo.

ARMENIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

(Concluded from page 362.)

XII. This inscription is found in the village of Haghpad, on the church of the True Cross; purporting that this church was built in the year 440 (991) by the kings of Armenia, Sempad and Koorken.

XIII. Is in the vestibule of the same church, and mas thus: "In the Armenian year 634 (1185)-1, I, Mariam, daughter of King Koorken, have built this stone house, with great hopes, on the tomb of my father, my sisters Roossookana, Mariam, Thamar, and myself, during the time of the Archbishop Barregh (Basil), and finished it under him. I pray those who enter this edifice and pray before the holy cross, to mention in their prayers, ourselves and our royal ancestors, and all our family, who are interred in this place and under the capola.

XIV. Is in a chapel of the same church: "By the will of God this holy church was built at the expense of Khatoon, daughter of Hassan, of the race of the Tessomians. She was brought to the town of Kashen for the purpose of being married to Zakharé. Lord of Kagha, Tawaha, Kartman, Deroonaghan, and other provinces. Her brothers Seackherian and Sewata had come here, and having died in Christ, they have been buried under this dome. But Khatoon built this church to the memory of their souls; she has deposited here a piece of the true cross in a golden vase, and also presented a copy of the gospels richly bound, many silver cups for the service, and a vinevard at Khatoonashen. I, the abbot

Hovhannes, and all my brothers of Haghpal have promised forty masses a-year for the salvation of her soul. Those who shall after us destroy this foundation, will be judged by God; and those who shall fulfil it will be blessed by Christ. Amen."

XV. This inscription ascribes the building of this church to Hamazusp, during the reign of the Shahanshah Zakharé, in the Armenian year 706 (1257).

XVI. Is on a steeple of one of the churches in the same place: "In the year 694 (1945), this apleodid temple of God, who will recall to life the worshippers of the Lord God, was built with seven altars, by the lord Hamzasp, to whom Christ be merciful, and to whose soul he may give a boly place, as well as to Johannes, his nephew, and the others who have sacrificed their efforts to this object, and who have finished this edifice with much zeal, during the last times of the dominion of the Tarturs.

XVII. Is on the back of a stone crucifix near the north gate of the church of the holy cross; purporting that father Johannes had creeted it by order of the master of the church, the Atabek Mir Sbassalar baron Satoon, for the henefit of his soul, in the year 722 (1273).

XVIII. Is on a stone cross in the middle of the vestibule of this church, and tells us that the cross was placed there in the year 453 (1064), in the time of the great Patriarch Simon, by Atoon, superintendant of the church.

XIX. This inscription is on a very large cross in the burying-ground at Haghpoil: "By the gift of God, and in the time of the Archbishop Hamazasp, we, Agoph and Markar have crected this cross, invoking Saint Sarkis (Sergius), that he may be mediator for our souls, and for those of Mekhitar of Kopagretso, father Barsegh, and the deceased of our family. Those who shall adore this cross in the name of Christ, will not forget to pray for us; and if they do remember us, they will be blessed by the Lord. The year 704 (1253)."

XX. Is on a tomb, running thus:

"I, Honawar, son of Meghan, lord of lords, have gone out of this life before my time, and left my parents in great mourning. May those who tend this remember and pray for me. The year 472(1023)."

XXI. Is also on a tomb: "Christ, be merciful to Watshé in the time of thy second appearance. The year 650 (1201)."

XXII. Is on a tomb of the lord Badzadz. " The year 729 (1280). When Satoon reigned in this country, I, Badzadz, son of Liberid, and my spouse, Toota, of the illustrious race of the Mameghoneaus, have added to the church of the holy cross at Haghpad the little finger of St. Gregory, the Enlightener, which we inherited from our uncestors, and which we certify to be real. Following in this the desire of the bishop and the clergy, we have bequeathed it to this boly church with other donations. The father, Johannes, and the brothers, have regulated that mass shall be said for us in all the churches at the day of crucifixion, and the Saturday and Sunday following. We have also given a house and a vineyard for the use of the community. Those who will fulfil these arrangements, will be blessed by the Lord."

XXIII. The following are the names of Armenian patriarchs, archimmbrites, kings, queens, and lords that are found

on the tombs at Haghand: "Father Gregory; Father Gregory, the beother; King Gorighe; King Abbas; the Amir Gregory : King Abbas; King Gorighe : Gawtel: Tavigh: Poortookhan; Wassack; Sempail, son of Ookana; Hamzė; David; Koord-Amir; Khosrowigh; Sempad; Sewata; Senek'herim; Khameras; Hassan. This is the tomb of Matoon; Philippos, bishop of Arnghetzi; the nephew of Zakharé and Jwane, the bishop Johannes; Mariam, daughter of Gorighé; the founder of the vestibule. Queen Thamar; Roossookan; Pawrinn; Mekhaeku, sister of Zakharé and Jwané; Nama; Sasana : Noosti : Roossookan."

There are many other tombs, which, however, are either in ruins, or the inscriptions are efficied.

XXIV. " This is the proper monument of the learned dean."

XXV. Is on the tomb of the Archimandrite David Kopeyretzo.

XXVI. Is on a fallen cross in a valley, two hours east of Haghpad, near the river, as follows: " In the year 535 (1086), I, father Sarkis, bishop of the church of Haghpad, have built this mill for the free use of every body, and have planted this garden with all kinds of fruit trees, in honour of the holy cross, and the holy house at Haghpad. Those who shall take these estates from Haghpad, or shall in any way be the cause of their destruction. and those of my successors, who shall neglect to keep the buildings in repair, will be separated from God, and become the cursed sons of darkness, and the worms that shall graw them will never sleep."

XXVII. Is on the reverse of this cross, to the following effect: " In the year 538 (1080), I, Sarkis, Archbishop of Hughpud, raised this sign of the Lord, as an armour for the faithful, and a protection for our Kings Ghorgie, Sempad, David, and their descendants.

WHITE ELEPHANT OF AVA AND SIAM.

AYA. Tue residence of the White Elephant is contiguous to the royal palace, with which it is connected by a long open galhery, supported by numerous rows of pilhara. At the further end of this gallery a lofty contain of black sulvet, richly embroad with gold, concents the unimal from the eyes of the vulgar. Before this curtain the presents intended to be offered to him, consisting of gold and silver muslins, broad-cloths, otter of roses, rose-water, Benares brocades, tea, &c. &c. were displayed on carpets. After we had been made to wait a short time, as is usual at use andiences of the Barmese princes, the curtain was drawn up, and discovered the august besat, of a small size, the colour of sand, and very innecestly playing with his trunk, unconscious of the glory by which he was surrounded, the Buymake at the same time bowing their beads to the ground. The dwelling of the White Elephant is a lofty hall, richly gilt from top to buttom, both in and oppoide, and supported by sixty-four pillars, thirtysix of which are also richly gift. His two fore-feet were fastaned by a thick silver chain to one of these pillars, his hind legs being secured by ropes. His bedding consisted of a thick straw mattrass covered with the finest blue cloth, over which was sprend another of softer materials, covered with crimson silk. The animal bas a regular bousehold, consisting of a woonglice, or chief-minister; moonduk, or secretary of state; seregiee, or inferior secretary; nakaun, or obtainer of intelligence; and other inferior ministers, who were all present to receive un. Besides these, he has other officers who transact the business of several estates that he possesses in various parts of the country, and an establishment of a thou and men, inchiding guards, servants, and other attendents. His trappings are of extreme magnificence, being all of gold, and the richest gold cloth, thickly studded with large diamonds, pearls, sopphires, rubies, and other precious somes. His betel box, spitting pot, and bangles, and the vessels out of which he ents and drinks, are likewise of gold, and inlaid with numerous precious stones. On the curtain being

drawn up, we were desired to insitate the Europese in their prostrations, compliance, however, was, not invisted on, White Elephant appeared to me to be a diseased animal, whose colour had been changed by a species of leprosy.

These honours are said to be paul to the White Elephant on account of an animal of this description being the last stage of many millions of transmigrations through which a soul passes prerious to entering Neithaum, or Paradiue; or, according to the Burmene doctrine, previous to her being absorbed into the divine essence, or rather altogether musifhilated. One of the King's titles is Lord of the White, Red, and Mottled Elephants; and I am informed the same distinction is shown to those of the first menflowed colours by the Slamese. An eleplant termed red was kept in a verandali of the White Elephant's residence, but I could perceive in his colour little differing from that of any other. The King was in the labit of poying his respects to the White Elephant every morning, and of attending when be was taken to the river to be washed, and paid him the same honours as he received from his household.-Weekly Messenger.

StaM.

(Extract of a Latter.)

In 1892 I was in Siam, and had there an apportunity of sweing two white elephants. They were in a stable within the inner inclosure of the King's palace; and in the centre of the stable was a platform alsout six inches from the ground, surrounded by a chain, on which they were standing. They were ornamented with small, red velvet houseth, and gilt chain. which latter passed under their talls. To each of them ten attendants were assigned, who approached them with the usual external marks of respect which are used in the presence of the King, but who, on other occasions, seemed to treat them with very little ceremony, and even with cruelty; for while we were looking at them, one of them happening to steal a bunch of plantains, his keeper thrust a good into the lower and most tender part of his fast, 30 as to bring the blood, by way of punishment for the wickedness of which he had been guilty.

The colour of these animals is not white, but cream-coloured, and in the opinion of medical men, and some eminent naturalists who have had opportunities of examining them, is produced by a leprous disease; and what is a confirmation of this opinion is, that almost all elephants of a black colour love about the ears and other parts of the body several spots of a cream colour, which are known to be the efforts of the disease in question. Among others who were of this opinion, I may cite the late Dr. Finlayson, than whom, perhaps, few men bave been more esteemed by the Indian community for their scientific acquirements.

As I have reason to believe that the respeet which is paid to these animals is not of the nature of religious worship, it is perhaps necessary that I should state of what nuture it is. The Siamese are Buddhists, and persons of this sect, it is well known, are believers in the transmigration of souls. The white elephant is supposed to be the body prepared for the reception of the soul of some great prince who has departed this life, and on this account the honours paid to it are the same as those paid to living majesty. These marks of respect, which chiefly consist in prostrations, appear to European eyes so much like those which are paid to the Supreme Being, that it is no wander they have been construed into wurship, and described accordingly. The names, too, given to these animals in him, would tend to confirm this spinion, for they are such as these, "the pure King," "the excellent King," &c. If to all this we add the Ignorance of the language of the country, and that the generality of the relators have been commanders of ships, and have communicated with them through the medium of the Portuguese jargon spoken there by the untive Christians, it is no wonder if mistakes have arisen on the subject. In my particular instance the intercourse was conducted through the medians of the Malayan language, by persons able masters both of it and the Siamese.

In the same stable with one of the white clephatta were two milk-white monkeys, which were regarded with almost the same reneration as the elephants themselves. It is to be remarked that this letter referently to the white elephants in Siano, and that the information here given on the authorit was principally obtained from the high priest of a temple founded by the prob king.

In conclusion it may not be amiss to state, that the two elephants which I have spoken of were found in the forests of Kam peng and Pi-chai, part of the immense tract of jungle between the Simmese and Burman empires, and that the King of Siam thought himself particularly fortunate in possessing three of them at one time; an hottour never possessed by any of his predecessora!—[Beng. Hurk.

NOTICE OF THE COUNTRIES OF KANDUZ AND BADAKHSHAN.

Ogs knowledge of the countries which He impediately to the north of the Hinda Koh is singularly defective. Pinkerton justly calls the geography of independent Tartary a diagrace to modern science; and little has been done since his publication, to retrieve its character. The travels of Mr. Moorcroft will probably contribute to effice this represent in an eminent degree; and the Russians, it appears, have on their part undertaken to extend their acquaintance and influence in the countries in que clou; it is to be expected, therefore, that they will be soon more inomately known than they have hitherto been.

The inquiries of Mr. Moorcroft have Ariatic Journ .- No. 108.

been prosecuted in the eastern portion of this terro incognita, in Ludakh and Little Thibet; and have accordingly been bounded to the west by the Belur Tag, or Beloor Taugh, the cloudy mountains, the lofty range, running off from the Hindu Koh nearly due north, and separating eastern from western Turkistan. On the same side, but more to the north, the Russinns have long since penetrated; and their merchants carry on an extensive interesurse with Yarkand. It is only of late that they have made approaches along the west of the Belor Tag into great Bucharia, having crossed the School to Khokand, under Mr. Nazaroff, in 1913 and 14, and subsequently advanced to Sunar-

Vot., XVIII. 4 G

cand. An account of the former expedition, and a brief notice of the latter; occur in the last number of the Quarterly Review (No. 53, July 1822); but it must be confessed, that the analysis thus exhibited is far from satisfactory; and it. would appear from the Review, that Nasaroll's opportunities of observation were much restricted by the jealousy of the outives, that he was not very competent to communicate extensively with them, and that his information was either misunderstood or not very authentic. Thus he states, that the Sulten of Khokand is named Valliami, and that although yet a young, he has been a successful conqueror, and has extended his authority. over the countries about the sources of the Silion or Orns, to the Belor Tag on the west, and the Hinda Koh un the south-The name of the Amir of Khakand, however, according to native information, is Amir, Beg ; his bereditary title is Wali Nigmi, Lord of Bounties, a common oriental spithet, converted by the Russian envoy into an individual appellation; and although he has made some predatory indursions in his neighbourhood, and carried off captives and cattle from Bokhara, he has not even reduced that state to subjection, much less has he extended his sovereignty to the south and west, as stated by Nazaroll. The countries to which his dominion has been thus gratultously transferred, are so little familiar to us, that even a brief and unsatisfactory notice of them, gathered chiefly from oral communication with some natives of Bokhars and Bodokhahan, may not be unaccuptable to our readers.

The tract which is bunneded on the east by the Belur Tag and Keratagin, on the north by the Pamar mountains, and on the south by the Hindu Koh, is completely separated on these three sides from the neighbouring region, except by difficult passes through the natural barrier; on the west side it is open, and continuous with the plains of Balkh and its dependencies. Its greatest length from sort to west is about 400 folles; and greatest breadth from north to south about 250. It is, however, of an irregular form, according to the directions of the different mountainous chains between and amongst which it lies.

The region thus situated appears to have been designated collectively by Asiatic

geographen vs Tokharestan. As a dependenty of Bulkh it was included withly the kingdom of Khoreseo, and as part of the Migral soverviguty it was regarded as a portion of Turkistan. Originally it was part of the Batteian empire, and the traces of this character spill found there afford a curious appelous of traditional tenacity. Marcy Pulo, who is perhaps the last, and althout the only Environm by whom these countries have been personally visited, states that Badahbahan is governed by princes in heroditary succession, who are all descended from Alexander by the daughter of Darlus. The author of the Tarkirch Heft Aklim observes, that the last independent prince of Budakhshar, Sultan Mohammed, who was killed by Abou Said, the great grandent of Pinnir, was a Jinual descendant of Seconder Fills kus; and Lieux Meenroey has remarked? that the king of Derwar chion descent from Alexander the Great; and his pretendone are admirted by his neighbours. (Elphinsone, 628.)

Tokharestan, after being partly beld by the descendants of Janghez Khan, was finally subdued by the posterity of Timur. Is has subsequently shared the fate of the other possessions of the same race, and is now parcelled out amongst a number of petry princes and wandering tribes, who all, honever, profess, it is said, obedience to two princes, whose avvereignty accordingly separates the tract into two main portions; the casteronost of which is liadaklohan, and the more western our Kadghau, the Kuttaguns of Elphinstone's map. According to the last advices, however, there appeared a probability of the whole tract becoming united under bonmaster, as in 1820 Shah Murad; the son! of the Emir of Kandur, astellied Badakhshan, as well as other districts in that vicinity. Whether he has ever since hald the countries then subjugated has not been ascertained. We may consider the divisions separately, as they subsisted independently for a considerable period, and possibly are not yet combined by any very durable connexion.

Analghon is subdivided into two partiess, the southernmest of which is Kansine, and the most northerly Khatian or Khatian; the latter of which farmerly gave its name to the whole country. At present the capital is Kandur, the residence of the Emit-

Haider, himself a military adventurer, whose sovereignty, was the releared of his enterprise and valour. A The wity mande on the Aksera river, a stream which rises: in the Beloor Tag, and ribut nearly deewest. Refore it reaches the capital it receives the Bangi, a river from the south. At a abort distance beyond Kandus, at the town of Aksers, it is joined by the Church which rises in the Hindu Koh, and running northwards, separates Kondue from Dera Yusef, and Khalum, on the wests the united rivers then join the Sibon at Khohad, a short distance to the west of Akacra. These streams render Kanduz, notwithstanding it is a mountainout and rogged truct, eminently fertile, butnet and

. The chief places dependent on Kandste are the following: Talikun, a town and district, of which the first boasts somehistorical autiquity; it lies to the cast of the capital. South of this is a considerable division called Inderals, one of Stah Murad's conquests from the state of Cabul. On the north-cost of the capital is Ashkamash, the city which probably Marco Polo designates by Season or Echason. Marsden, indeed, conjectures the Kishmahad of Elphinstone to be the place so called; but the slightest investigation of the line of route and time of travelling should have shown the inaccuracy of such att identification: Kishmabad lying very far out of Marco Polo's track, whilst Ashkamash is precisely in it. The place, in fact, must have been either this city or Abarra, which is in the same direction, and was formerly the capital of the province. An extensive division of Kanduz, north of the Aksara river, is called Arhoug, or Hearet Imam.

The morthern portion of Kadglam, called Khotlan, lies on the north of the Sibon, and besides the chief city of the same name has the following places: Baljiwah, Kurghan Tiga, Khavaleng, and Siyad. The range of mountains which separates Khotlan from Hisar gives rise on its eastern fact to the Surkhab river, and on its western to the Waksha or Kafir Niban river; they both fall into the Sibon. Khotlan has been always famous for its breed of horses, and formerly exported them in considerable numbers. According to the author of the Neshk al Inhar, the race had not its equal in all the world.

The mountains abound with walnut and pistachia irees.

The country of Bodakbshan extends nearly 150 miles from south to purth, from Jerem to Derwas; and about twice that distance from east to west; but its breadth is irregular. It is a mountainous country, and the mountains contain many mines of rubies and the lapis lexuli. The chief ruby mines are near Jerem; they are dug out of the ground. The mines are dug usually about 20 cubits-their depth never exceeds 100 cubits; they are worked once a year only, at fixed seasons appointed by the king, and by persons whom he sends for that purpose, and places under a strict guard. The produce of the mines is still, as was the case in Marco Polo's day, the property of the king. The more valuable stones he retains, whilst the ordinary sorts are sold to the merchants of Yarkund, Tashcand, and Chin. Badakhshan ruby is of the sort called Balass, or Balay, the rose-rest ruby, The lapis luzuli is found in the mountains near Habab. The miners are let down a chaum in a cage by an iron chain; when at the proper depth they cut the pieces of rock, with which they fill a basket; and being drawn up, sort the stones.

The cipital of Badakhahan is Fysshad, placed by Lient. Macartney (Elphinstone's Caubul, Appendix) in latitude 26° 10°, and longitude 69° 10° cast. It is the residence of the king, Mirzs Abdal Chaful Shah, the son of Molatomed Shah. He has a force of matchlock men, and a guard of Turcumans, who wear iron armour.

Other principal cities are Chatens, governed by Shah Kator, who besides his own revenues levies the Jeatych, or refigious tributes, from the Sahposh kaftes; Jerem, governed by Kerkali; and Derwar, which is a strongly fortified town upon the frontier.

The country is well peopled, and has numerous villages, besides many migratory hordes (Usbek and Kipchak Tartars), who dwell in tents; a hardy race, who live chiefly on horseflesh, and who, traversing the desarts for many thousand fursukhs, commit depredations on the countries of Rus and Chin. The horse of Badakhshan are described as hardy and tire-footed. According to Marco Polo, a short time previous to his visit, the pos-

terity of Bucephalus were to be found in the country.

Many parts of Balakishan, but particularly in the neighbourhood of Fyzabad, abound with delicious fruits. The fallow-

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ing are the most plantiful: peachen, apricets, apples, pears, post-granates, plants, grapts, figs, incloses of many kinds, almoude, walants, and pistoches.—[Oriental Magazines.

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ACCOUNT OF THE BURIATS.

(Extract of a Letter from Siberia.)

Minging, N. L. 310, 6," E. L. 106'. August 2, 1821.-The Buriat tribes live a nounadic life; their tents are widely scattered, seldom more than eight or ten together, generally fewer, often two and three. In summer we towel on horseback, go from tent to tent, aleen in them at alght; we are always kimily received and hosnitably entertained. Many can read; to them we give the scriptures and tracis. We cannot collect congregations, and for the same reason are in a great measure prevented from establishing achools; but in the course of some time we hope to attain to a certain extent both these desirable objects. We have availed ourselves of the times when the lambs (or private) assemble for worship at their temples. They have three annual festivals, besides smaller monthly ones; the chief fishival continues a whole month, the first of their years (nearly answering to our February), which they call the white month. Last white month we visited six different temples in succession, dwelling among the laneas at each a few days, and reasoning with them out of the scriptures. The attention of some was roused.

The langes are so numerous as to form one-sixth or eighth part of the population, but the greater part of them being on a level with the common people is point of wealth, and receiving no emplument from their others, work with their own hands, hire themselves as day labourers, &c. &c.

Their boly land is Titlet, and the Dalai Lama, who resides in that country, their god; and all their religious books, which are almost innumerable, are written in the Titletan language and character. All the banks of course can read the books perfectly—but, with the exception of a few great lamas, understand not one word of them; consequently they are grossly ignorant of the tenets of their own superstition. They, however, acknowledge one Supreme

Being (not the Dulai Lame, who is only a kind of immortal deified map), and they worship besides a confutude of inferior gods, with the pictures of which their temples are illied. These pictures they received originally from China, as well as many of their books, &c., but now they paint them beautifully themselves, and print their own books. We have seen the larms cutting their wooden blocks, which they do very nearly; they work in leon, and bress, and silver; cast their own bells, religious enps, &c.; they, moreover, mise wheat, rye, &c., and shoot wild bessta; they use bows and arrows, and also firearms. I have you to determine their rattle in the scale of civilization.

Perhaps a characteristic assecdote will give you a clower idea of their manners, than I could convey by many general remarks. Some time ago, a lama, a poor man, engaged to bring us a quantity of fire-wood, and, according to the custom lare, received the money, thirty or forty rubles (shillings), beforehand. He did not fetch it at the time appointed, and we then learned that he was a very idle fellow, and that instead of guing to the woods to cut our trees, he had spent the money, and was now riding about from tent to sent, staying a night or two at each pince, or as long as he could get too to drink and bread to est, for at home he had neither, because he did not close to work; and being a lams; he was sure of getting ten, which is balf their food, so long as his horse could carry him; for it is an article of religion, that whenever a lama comes to a tent, itea must be set before him. We were advised by a high tume to take the priest's borse and saddle, and keep them till be fulfilled his ougagement with us, being the most likely means to compet him. We did so: the poor animal was reduced to skin and bone; for it had been carrying in master

been grazing. We have the horse and anddle still; but hear peching of the lama. Another Burist la our meighbourhood, histing that we had got the home, wished to buy him of us : he wanted such a horse, because he had an old father, who he expected would soon die; and as it is their custom upon such an occasion to kill the deceased person's riding horse, and bury him beside his owner, he thought he might save his father's horse, which was a good one, and make this one do, which he expected to get for about fifteen shillings. We, however, did not dispose of him, expecting his owner to appear; but if he does not come to fulfil his bargein and claim his property, we can easily sell the animal to per Buriet workmen, who will kill and eat him.

This is a delightful country, containing every variety of aspect, well wooded and watered, very like Scotland, but in general the soil is poorer; the bottomy and mineralogy of the country most interesting, and very little known. The scenes around the Baikal in our neighbourhood, some of the most wanterful the world presents to the eye of the astonished hebolder. If you have access to Brewster's Encyclopædia (the Edinburgh), read the article Haikal. Our winter lasts half the year. The snow falls at the setting in of the winter, and from that time the weather is settled, the aky unalouded, the air generally calm, one continued keen front, which lasts till April. The spring comes in with storms of wind, snow, min, &c., then follows a but summer, , at least two months of it; the other months - are temperate; the thermometer at its highest seldem exceeds 25° or 25° of Resumur in the thade (nearly 80° to 85° of Rahrenheit) ; in winter it falls to 25 below the freezing point (equal to 450 of Fahrenheis when mercury freezes). We are here at no manaing elevation above the level of the sea; the barometer stands in my room (about 30 foot above the level of the river), generally at 28 inches : this may be nearly the average height; its range is little more then an inch. The Solinga is a very rapid -river; here it is 60 sasheem (490 feet) above the level of the Baikal, in a course of little more than 100 miles. It rises 6 or 800 miles to the south-west, and relinerives many tributary streams in its course. In channel is very unequal in breadth, heing interspersed with islands every few

miles, formed by its current, branching out in various directions along the contioned valley through which it flows.

The extreme cold cannot be paid to cenerate any diseases by Ita indirect effects. Exposure to its direct effects, even for a short time, is death; but all being aware of the danger, it is only in the case of accident that life is thus lost. No one would think of stirring out in 30 degrees of frost, without proper fur clothing, any more than you would think of walking on foot through the Ganges. The freezing of the nose, checks, curs, hands and feet, sometimes happens, but by the timely application of snow all bad consequences are prevented; but the neglect of this precaution would cost the limb. Weak eyes are very common among the Buriats, and sometimes total blindness, which comes on in the course of a few months from the first officetion, occasioned chiefly by the glare of the snow and the smake of their tents: for to keep their tents sufficiently warm they confine the smoke. The European constitution seems to withstand the climate as well as the native.

There is no trade carried on with India; but there is with China constantly. We are not, however, allowed to penetrate further into the Chinese empire than the houndary town where the merchants reside, and where the whole trade between Russia and China is transacted. We are on the very anothern borders of the Russian empire, and all the tribes to the north of the boundary line, between the two empires, are in complete and peaceable subjection to the mild away of "Alexander the Great."

The population of this part of the world is comparatively thin; our Buriats have room enough, and therefore do not need to change their residence as their brethren the Calmucks do. A Buriat cluster of texts is removed twice a year; but this is morely for the sake of a more sheltered sput to winner in, and a more convenient one for grazing their flocks and berds in summer: these consist of goats, sheep, cows, borses, and camela.

The Mongolian, as well as the Manjur, is a written language; it, however, is less cultivated, and the Buriats speak a dialect somewhat different from the pure written Mongolian; the characters are the same in Mongolian and Manjur; but the languages are totally distinct. The Tungui-

sinus is a dialect of the Manjur, but the tribe is entirely illiterate; what chiefly determined our fixing upon this station was, that here the people speak the language more panely than on the north side of the Baikal, and that many of them can read and write; they have no schools; sometimes parents teach their children, but more commonly lams (who are not permitted to marry) are the teachers. There are many Russians in these parts of Si. beria, who treat the natives with contempt, because they are not Christians; it cannot be expected, therefore, that these Christions should be the objects of the Siberian's affection. A good many Burian, howover, for the take of loaves and fahes, have been baptized, and wear a cross about their necks, and learn to despise their unbapthed brothren.

We have just heard that the Prince of the Chorin Buriats, who live further to the north-cast, and some of his nobles, wish to enter the Greek church by submitting to the rite Just mentioned, and have written in that effect to Prince Galitzin, the minister of religion for the empire. we should strongly deprecate, for reasons which you may easily understand: but the same past which brought your letter, brought another from Dr. Patterson, who is now in Persia, in which is the following, to un the most animating paragraph :--" Prince Galitzin has had much conversation with the Governor-General of Siberia about you, and they have every disposition to serve you. The Prince of the Chorin-Buriats has written to Prince Galitzin, expressing his wish, and that of some of

his leading people, to be haptired; but they have advised him not to be in a hurry -to wait till they receive instruction in the Christian religion, &c. " We rejoice in the prudent counsel that has been given in this important case, but it is just what we should expect from the characters of both the great personages mentioned, and concerning whose humble and consistent profession of true Christianity I could give you very pleasing proof. Should these tribes, like some others subject to Russia, become at once professedly Christian, I should have much reason to fearthat our work was ended before it was begun; for in that case, we should propably not be suffered to teach them my thing contrary to the faith and worship of the Greek church, which bears a much stronger family likeness to her sister of Rome, then those who have not seen her have any idea of.

I would fain flatter myself that, before . this letter arrives, my friend has made the acquaintance of a gentleman in Calcutta. who has been at this very mission boose, and has crossed the Russian empire from the entern an to Astrucun, and can give a world of information. The individual I allude to be Capt. Peter Gordon, of the ship (or brig) Brothers, who, three years ago, made a voyage from Calcutta to Okotsk, and travelled overland to Irkutak. He came here to visit Brother Stallybrass, with whom he had carried on a most interesting correspondence from the time of his arrival at Okotsk. He spent here five or six wreks, and again went to Irkutsk, and from theure to Astrachan.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE MR. H. W. VOYSEY,

The death of H. W. Voysey, surgeon, is no tens a loss to those connected with him by consunguinity or esteem, than to all who are friends to the advancement of science in the East, the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the coffective reputation of the Bridsh character in India. Mr. Voysey, at the time of his death, held the situation of Assistant Surgeon in his Majusty's service; be was educated for the medical profession with the greatest care, and went through his preparatory studies both in the schools of Lundon and Edinburgh. On his joining the army he serv-

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ed some short time on the Continent, in the campaign that was so glariously terminated by the victory of Waterino. He accompanied the troops to Paris, and in an active, though brief residence in that capital, familiarized himself with every thing that was worthy of observation, there. His command of the French language, and acquaintance with its fixerature, promoted, though not created by this visit, were scarcely inferior to his extensive knowledge of the marris of his around the configure.

Amongst the subsidiary studies of his is

professional education, Mr. Voysey's early attention was especially directed to mineralogy and geology. He studied these schness under Professor Jamieson, and enjoyed the advantage of a practical course of instruction under the celebrated geolo. gist Macullock, in one of his visits to the west coast of Scotland and the Western Isles. These opportunities were most profitably employed, and his recognition of mineral substances by their external characteristics was as accurate as it was prompt. As he was also a sound chemist, be could readily bring his opinions, founded on exterior appearance, to the test of analysis, and in his analytical inquiries ho was equally ingralous and correct.

These qualifications brought bin to India. In the course of his military service he accompanied his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was induced by a gentleman, high in the civil service, to come to Bengal, under anticipations, we fear, never more than imperfeetly realized, and now sally disappointed. The scientific and literary attainments of Mr. Voysey secured him friends In Culcutta, willing and able to promote his views: but his belonging to the King's service, and to a corps not in the country, rendered it difficult for the supreme authority to employ his talents advantageously to the public or himself. After some time, however, he was attached to the survey under the late Colonel Lambton, as Surgeon and Mineralogist, and those who are ocquainted with his side equint career well know that he did not hold elther situation in vain.

Besides his professional and mineralogical acquirements, Mr. Voysey was well grounded in natural history. It was during his stay in Calcutta that the French naturalists, Messra, Diard and Du Vencel, pupils of Baron Cuvier, arrived at the pretidency, and Mr. Voysey's know-Jedge of their language, as well as similarly of tastes, united him with them in all their early researches, equally to his own and their advantage. He had also a good knowledge of botany, and with these various qualifications, his aptitude of compresention, and energy of application, the field opened to his observation by his attachment to the survey could not fail to yield an abundant harvest. We understable his has left ample proofs of this in the variety and extent of his notes and journals,

Mr. Voysey joined the survey in the end of 1818. By the middle of 1819 he was fully occupied, not only with geological collections and reports, and a map which he had then commenced, but with. the operations of the survey, the scientific importance of which roused all his characteristic ardour and pliability. He soon qualified himself to give effectual assistaure to Col. Lambton as a surveyor, and was in consequence often sent out to take detached points and particular stations of the measurements : a duty which we may be certain, from the well known precision of the Colonel, and the vast consequence of accuracy to the great work in which he was engaged, would not have been entrusted to Mr. Voysey's charge had not the most implicit confidence in his cure and competency been entertained by his employer. After a short time, indeed, Mr. Voysey was Colonel Lambton's only assistant, Capt. Everest being obliged to go to the Cape for his health, and the Colonel was so well antistied with his aid, that at the close of 1821 be endearoused to obtain the sanction of Government to his official appointment as assistant to the survey: unfortunately for the interests of science, and the ultimate fate of the candidate, that exaction could not be obtained.

In prospention of this claim, and furnished with the strongest recommendations from his superior, Mr. Voyacy visited. Colcuts in the end of 1829. He was also charged with the ulterior object of a preparatory journey through Malwa and Goondwann, in order to lay down the line most eligible for the progress of the trigonumetrical survey from Nagpore to Agra, He accordingly marched ucross the country in that direction in the beginning of last year, carefully noticing as he proceeded all objects of rational juterest, for his intellect was of too comprehensive a character for his attention to be restricted to the little sphere of technical research, and it was impossible for him to be the mere geologist or surveyor. He had, indeed, added to his arquirements a very correct acquaintance, with Hindonstanes, some thowledge of Samerit, a familiar insight into the characters and habits of the natives of India, and considerables I conversancy with their history and superstitions; his observations on his march were consequently numerous and valuable. Some of these respecting the languages of the Gound tribes were communicated to the Asiotic Society. We understand his has continued the prosecution of this inquiry, and that the result is enlecthed to throw considerable light on the listury of these races. Amongst other important facts is appears that the Gounda of Ellichpore, and the Lurka Koles of Sambhulpore speak the same longuage, and are therefore in all likelihood the same people, notwithstanting the immense extent of country by which they are divided.

The labours and acquirements of Mr. Voysey were accompanied by the utter absence of assumption, and a very unnecentary mistrust of his own powers. One disadvantage attending this part of his character was his reluctance to appear as un author, and the consequent restriction of his observations to his journal; his private correspondence, or his official reports. It was after considerable hesitation, we understand, that his account of the idlamond mines of southern India was communicated to the Asiatle Society; and his description of the slones used la constructing the Tal at Agra was originally intended for the information of a friend; both directracts, written in a brief but highly intelligent manner, and of great local interest, are to be published, we believe, In the volume of the Asiatic Researches now in the press. Mr. Voysey, however, had prepared materials for a much more extensive work, and it was his design to have given a map and description of the geology of the extensive charicts in the Decken, and along the Godavery and Norbudda, through which he travelled. How far the public may now expect to ser the completion of to desirable a work, we are not now prepared to state, but it may be hoped that the materials are in a condition which may admit of their being arranged for publication. For the following sixth of part of his runts, convering as it does a lively picture of his character. we are indebted to his correspondence with a felend.

"In the beginning of 1830 I had been on a five months' excursion, or rather perilour royage along the hanks and through the forests hordering on the Godovery, having explored the criebrated pass of that river near the Rajabasurairy frontiers, through the Papkoonda hills, where it is comrached from a mile and a half to a furlong in breakth by precipitous mountains 2,000 feet light. Here in the month of March I saw strongs of root and delicious water running down the hills, the villages at the feet of which were not visited by the sun until near ten, and were again in abide a little after three. I say villages, if such they can be called, consisting of but two or there hats; the inhabitants were not, however, less proud, claiming independence equally of the Nimm and the Company. I crowed into Goundwans, and seconded a very difficult peak called the Sagriva Perwatters (the latt of Sugrisa, the supposed residence of Hanumers, and dedicated to him, for not a hill in these parts but has its god and tradition. On this peak he sat and recruited the may of Rame, and certainly be chose an excellent place, the monkins being very abundant. Of a hundred people who accompanied me, only eight reached the summit, and those only a long time after me. I returned, followed the river, vicited the hot springs in the middle of the Goda! very, the sacred pageda of Buddrachellum, the hot spring of Bougah, and the uncired male of Mangapet, said to be those of the Rakshman, or cell demona; they may amount parhaps to a thousand; some have alaba of sandamie nearly twenty feet square, fixed on upright stones," in the interior of the area, and buriell, are surcoplant, containing bones, want of time, of means, and an attack of fever, prerented me from opening may of there; but in one which lad been opened, the sarcophagus of sandstone was not above three feet in length. Did the Jaims ever bury their dead or their bones after burning ! WLALLE B- HIS

"The antiquity of these remains is very great, beyond all tradition; and the forest of lafty trees and the covering of lichests on all sides, do not siles no to entertain for a moment the toulon that they are the burial places of Musualmans. I should have mentioned that they are aureupaled by circles of stanes of their many and four feet in dismeter. The Gonards burn their dead, and moreover, these tunies are spread all over Tellingans. I returned to Hydrabasin the middle of April, with a very severy intermittent fever. As the moon approach-

est the full Leccovered, but had a relapse the next lunation. I was forced, through fear, to prepare specimens and a report of jey geological map, containing a summary of all that I lad done, notwithstanding my fever; and as soon as. I had finished and dispatched it, I went out again to the banks of the river. I remained out until September, making considerable additions to the geological map, witnessing the unido in which the famous Hyderabad steel in manufactured, &c., and returned in the middle of the mouth. I had not been a week at home before a relapse of fever occurred, which enfeebled me completely; nevertheless, as a party was going out under a sub-assistant to those interesting mountains, the Nulle Malli, situated south of the Kistna, I hoped the best, and set out to join them. On my way, forgetting, in my with to compace horometrical and trigmometrical beights, that I had been ill, I ascended an old hill station of Colonel Lombton's on his meridicanal-me, and although I gained a very satisfactory result. I was again attacked by my complaint. As soon as I was able I travelled towards Madras for the benefit of the sea air; but when I came in sight of those beautiful mountains, when I reflected that I was only forty miles from the pageda of Perwattam, I left my baggage and deterusined at all risks to visit it. I wan the third European who had ever been there. The Sangasi who performed the service of the temple recollected Col. Mackennie,* All inquiries respecting the antiquity of

the pagoda were fruitless. However, with a grave face he said, "it is true we know not how old it is, there, however, pointing to a chausedi, ' is the house which Paranu Rama built for himself when he come here to worship the Mahadeo; it must, therefore, have been built before that Asutar.' Mackenzie's description in the fifth volume is pretty correct; the brasa pillar, or Dwaja Shambha, is exactly as he left it. The superb causeways, three in number, leading to this temple front different points of the compans, one of which is between thirty and forty miles in length, up and down the sides of enormous precipices, give very grand ideas of the population and riches of the Hindus before the conquest. These mountains are the matrix of the diamond; this I have accertained almost beyond doubt; but they are not granite, but of clay-slate and sandstone."

The disappointment of his hopes with regard to the survey, and the precarious tenor of his actual situation, latterly induced Mr. Voysey to propose a temporary return to England. He was on his way to Calcutta with this view, when he was attacked by a jungle fever on his march along the new road from Nagpore. He was taken ill at Colimpal, a little to the west of Jehanabad, about the 14th instant; on the 16th he appears to have reached Captain Wilson's tents at Nootan Gange, and he proceeded for Calcutta on the evening of the 15th. The malady had however become so violent, that he expired in his palankeen before the hearers arrived at Sulkia Ghat, at two o'clock on the 19th ishami - Cat. Con. Cox.

. " An arrown of the papols of Perwatten was published by the line Out, Marketters in the finite enlastic of the Asiatic Resturction,

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE ASHANTEES. " 11 -11

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal,

Sur: The recent melagoholy catatrophe of Sir Charles Macarthy and. hir gallant comrades, has excited the public attention in no common degree towards the system adopted by our Government for the amelioration of Africa. The daily press informs us that Sir Charles Turner has been appointed as the new Governor of Sierra. Leone, Cape Const, &c., and that a

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large quantity of presents has been already emburked for the purpose of securing the attachment of the Ashantoe monarch, the moment that " illutrions personage" may think proper to abandon his hostile operations. It is worth devoting a few pages of your journal to the questions which mainrally arise out of these two facts. Unfortunately, the general body of the

Northead Street, with the

Vor. XVIII.

public has, until very lately, been left hi a state of great ignorance and delusion respecting the nuture, character, and effect of our exertions and establishments on the western coast of Africa. The reports of the African Institution, Mr. Bowdich's Narrative, and scattered unauthentic paragraphs in the newspapers, have constituted the chief sources of our information. The first of these have been drawn up in a spirit of most unquestionable and praiseworthy humauity, but being directed to a special purpose, are somewhat deficient in that stern observance of impartiality which is indispensable to the proper circulation of accurate knowledge. The volume of Mr. Bowdich, though written with good feeling, is now discovered to be signally destitute of fairness and fidelity. Newspaper anecdotts are rarely worth notice, and on the subject of our African transactions, abound with discoloured and controdictory statements. Within a few weeks, however, and since the defeat of Sir Charles Macarthy, our ignorance has been enlightened by the publication of Mr. Dupuis, a gentleman of much intelligence, and sufficiently acquainted, from a long residence and confidential missions, with the whole character of our African relations. His journal is more especially devoted to the subject of our connection and rupture with the Ashantees, and as it appears that the question is still to be made matter of discussion, I shall take the liberty of giving you some account of the volume. In doing this, it will be my chief care to dwell only on those parts which belong to the Ashantee affair.

It was in 1817 that Mr. Dupois, who had resided many years as a public fauntionary in Morocco, offered his services to the Government as resident consul at Coomassy, the chief town of Ashantee. His proposition was accepted, and the appointment took place immediately afterwards. The instructions given in the volume are

full and explicit. It was impressed upon him that all objects of a commeteral nature were to be made secondary to those of establishing mutual confidence as the basis of mutual interest. "Your particular care should be to satisfy the minds of the King and his ministers, that our professions of friendship and good will are sincere, before you allow it to be understood that the intention is to pursue our inquiries, and to extend the trade beyoud the boundaries of his dominions."- "The doties of a British consul at Coomassy must necessarily be of a peculiar usture. He must, therefore, for a time be almost wholly mided by circumstances as they prise. bearing, however, always in mind, as the general role of his conduct, his duty and allegimee to his savereign and country, the promotion of the Christian religion, and the interest of British commerce." The instructions pointed out several other objects as important for the consideration of Mr. Dupuis, but their general effect is to leave him a sort of ambassador rather than consol, and lovest him with large and discretionary powers. They recognize, also, in the fullest manner, the abilities and knowledge of Mr. Dupuis. These are important particulars, because they give a cast of authority to that gentleman's statements, and at the same time demonstrate the atter ignorance of their framers respecting the character of those persons who were then exercising the functions of Government at Cape Coast. Mr. Dupuis arrived at that place about twelve months after being appointed to his mission, and was immediately circumscribed in all his movements by the oppositions and intrigues of the British resident authorities. For upwards of a year he was compelled to fight against all sorts of vexations, obstacles, and cahals, which were thrown in his way by the Governor and Council. How for these disappositusents and difficulties may have soured the temper of

Mr. Dupins, and given a partial turn to his narrative, we will not pretend to guess; but at any rate that narrative is extensively borne out by docu-

ments and facts.

We ought to state, that by the provisions of the trenty, as they actually existed, or as they were commonly understood, the trade between Ashantee and Cape Const was carried on almost exclusively by the members of the Conneil. This gave rise to very serious complaints " without the castle walls," and " the treaty was unreservedly condemned as the cause of the public grievance. The mission which gave existence to the treaty was represented to have been conceived in mercantile enterprize and intrigue; the expense of which was cust upon the Government, while the profit was almost exclusively resped by the few leading servants of the African Committee." The truth ap-pears to have been, that the King of Ashantee was perruaded to trade with the company in preference to the inferior traders, and that some misrepresentation of the articles of the treaty was made by Mr. Bowdich. The natives (Pantees) of Cape Coast were greatly displeased, and in the course of a short time were excited to a state of disaffection towards the Company, and of hatred against the Ashantees.

About this period the Ashantees were engaged in a war with the Gaman people, and some disputes prose between the former and the Company. A message was sent to the Governor, demanding redress, " on the faith of the treaty," for some outrage committed at Commenda upon two men in office, and complaining of the foolish reports circulated by the Fantees of Cape Coast. " This," says Mr. Dupnis, " was substantially the message which was laid hold of as a palliative argument for having bidden defiance to the king, in language which that monarch deemed insulting, and a farewell adien to the treaty of Mr. Bowdich : for Mr. Smith (the Governor), without listening to the main argument, or attending to the justice of the king's complaint, interrupted the man, by desiring him to return to his master, and acquaint him that he might come down "in furty days, or in twenty, or as soon

as he thought proper."

Upon this conduct of the Governor, Mr. Dupuis expresses himself with great severity. He charges him with a desire to break off all friendly intercourse with the Ashantees, and to furnish some pretext for hostilities. He charges him, moreover, with having falsified, by means of the castle interpreter, the King's message, and of having artfully contrived to create a general belief that the King of Ashuntee was about to declare war against the colony. Mr. Dupuis, himself, was made the dupe of this prejudice, and detained at Cape Coast. The King, curaged at the message he had received, and believing it a deception on the part of his messenger, dispatched another to the castle, " desiring simply to know whether the Governor had actually sent him up a defiance, or if Acers Dehe had deceived him?" this inquiry a hostile answer was returned, and the messenger abruptly dismissed. The Ashuntee Court was extremely desirous of instant war; but the King himself wished to ablde by the treaty. A new messenger was dispatched with the treaty, and with instructions to leave it at the castle if all satisfaction were refused. At this interview, the mission of Mr. Dupuis was made known, and the messenger consented to retain the treaty until he might receive fresh Instructions from the King, as to his proceedings, A special ambussador was sent to Cape Coast, who, in a grand audience, delivered a long speech, enumerating all the causes of offence alleged by his sovereign against the Company, and concluding: "That in consequence of the provocation that had been given to the King by the town of Cape Coost, he, as ambassador, was authorized to demand, from the inhabitants, a fine of 1,600 ounces of gold, and, as regarded the conduct of the Governor, he was desired to make the same demand of 1,000 ounces from him; making, collectively, 3,200 ounces (.CIE,800 correnev), and unless these payments were complied with, he was instructed to say the King would grant no peace, nor would be desist until he had taken ample satisfaction."

The provocations stated by the unlasgador were certainly of a serious nature, and far more important than most of those which are considered good grounds of was amongst civilized states. Mr. Dupuis tells us that De Grauf, the Company's interpreter, suppressed some passages in the speech, and misrepresented others. His own inquiries led him to believe that the King had no hostile intention against the Company, whilst he greatly doubted the good faith of the Governor and Conneil, and he resolved, at all hazards, to proceed at once to Coomassy, or to quit the coast,

It is impossible not to censure, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Governor and Council throughout the whole of their transactions with the Ashantoe monarch. In the first place, there was not a little had faith manifested by Mr. Bowdich and his associates, in the affair of the treaty. If Mr. Dupuis is to be credited, the copy which they circulated and sent home to England was materially different from the original. Next, they encouraged and sanctioned the Funters of Cape Coast in their insults against the Ashantees; they refused all satisfaction to the king for outrages committed on his officers, and treated his complaints with the utmost contumely; they authorized de Grunf, the interproter, to misrepresent the message from the king, and used these misresentations as the apology for their misconduct; they defied the king to possible difficulty in the way of Mr. there was no reason in the world why Dupuis, who had been specially com- he should have prevented the Fantees

and endeavour to gain their friendship and good will. Indeed, the whole business seems to be exactly such as might be expected from a knot of petty ignorant traders, placed by accident in a situation of trust and authority; but utterly incapable of discharging that trust with ability, or of using that authority with temperance.

Matters had now reached a crisis where the Governor and Council found themselves at fault. They saw that the king and his ministers were greatly exasperated, onil that a new and very different course of proceeding was necessary. They acceded to Mr. Dupuis' proposition, therefore, and expressed a willingness to adopt a more conciliatory plan. The instructions of that gentleman from England were of the most plennry kind; yet the Council thought fit to press upon him a volume of miditional suggestions, At length he was allowed to depart for the capital of Ashantee. It is no part of the purpose of this notice to speak of Mr. Dumis' personal adventures; and I shall skip over all his descriptions of the country, and the habits of the people. He arrived at Coomassy, and was received in the most frank and hospitable manner by the King, who, together with his ministers and officers, took an eath of inviolable friendship and fidelity to the King of England. There was, however, a condition for this oath, eir, the obtaining satisfaction for the injuries and insults be had experienced. Instead of the 3,200 concesof gold he demanded, the town and castle of Cape Coast offered no more than 100. No one can suppose that the Governor, as a British functionary, could admit such a claim; but there might have been something equalilatory in the terms of the refusal. Mr. Smith, after all, was only a tender, and perhaps the king was not much in the wrong in asking for a tradesmanlike commence hostilities, and threw every compensation. On the other hand, missioned to treat with the Ashantees, from rendering some satisfactory raply

to the royal demand. The answer from Cape Coast had a sensible influence over the king's pacific wishes towards England, and he began to yield to the importanities of his ministers and captains to declare war against the Fantees. Yet, for a long time he withstood their advice and prayers, relying upon the faith of the trenty, and willing to be guided by the suggestions of Mr. Dopuis. But the desire of vengemee had become too strong in the breasts of the Ashantees to be easily quelled; and after a succession of provoking discussions, controversies, and defiances, the Ashantees commenced bostilities against the Fanters, who were supported by the money and arms of the colonists, lt is not are wish to consure the British officers for their conduct after hostilitien commenced; but it is perfectly clear, from the statements of Mr. Dopuis, that those hostilities might have been avoided. To that gentleannu the public is greatly indebted; and it is to be hoped that his volume may be made the foundation of some better regulations of the Cape Coast establishment, and that the necessity of another compaign against the Ashantoes may be immediately obvisted.

The lamentable issue of the late cantipalga has struck deeply upon the hearts of all who were interested in the improvement and civilization of Africa. It has given rise to a great many harsh criticisms on the conduct of the African lastitution, and led many to doubt

the usefulness of their benevolent labonrs. But il, in the case of Caric Coast, the weakness and imprudence of a few misguided persons have plunged us into a war, contemptible in appearance, but very sangulary in reality, we must turn for compensation to the gratifying prospect which is presented at Sierra Leone. It is not very easy to point out a more thriving colony, or one more likely to be permunently serviceable to the great cause of civilization and humanity. "In the course of a few years, new towns have been built, places of worship and public schools have every where risen up, gloomy and unwholesome forests have disappeared, and luxuriant fields of grain occupy their place. Regent's Town, Gloncester, Leopold, Charlotte, and Bathuest, are all in a flourishing condition, and their inhabitants are making a rapid progress in religious and social improvement, har because

A parliamentary investigation will, no doubt, take place into the causes of our present war with the Ashantees, and such an inquiry is necessary, not only as an act of justice to the Governor and Council of Cape Coast but likewise as an act of justice to that numerous and respectable body which has exerted itself so streamously and perseveringly in behalf of humonity and Africa, and the character of whose labours has been so greatly compromised by the line of conduct, out of which the Ashantee war and its disastrons incidents have optung. - C.

Ashmenet they referred Review of Books.

Official President Sections

the publication of the First Part of the services of some of those early "this work, and we hall with no small military characters whose achievements degree of satisfaction the uppearance laid the foundation of British power of a second volume, in which the cdi- in the East. This ourision has been for has furnished a most ample record fremedied in the volume now before of a further portion of the brilliant us. It commences with valuable meservices of the Indian army, moirs of the great Lord Clive and

marged on his whirm, you rome The East-India Military Calendar, On the former occasion we gra-Vol. H. London, 1824. pressed our regret that the editor had Is our sixteenth volume we noticed not included in the plan of his work his cotemporaries, Generale Lawrence, Coote, Cailland, Sec., which are followed by those of their successors, Brig. General Carnac, Major Adams, and Colonel Champion:

Our limits will not permit us to review at length the various services with which this volume abounds, we must content ourselves, therefore, with a reference to some of the principal,

Major Torriano is the first living officer whose military cureer adorns this volume, and with this memoir appears the masterly defence of Onore, written from journals of the siege communicated to the editor. Of this document we shall observe, that it ought to be read by every military man. A more gallant and able defence is not to be found ourrated in any work: the fidelity, courage, and sufferings of the garrison; the heroic conduct of their commandant during the siego; as well as the treachery of an insidious enemy pending the cessation of arms for seven months which followed, are simply and forcibly narrated. The detail is accompanied by a beautifully engraved plan showing the manner in which the fort was commanded from every quarter by the enumy's batteries.

In this part of the work is also introduced a valuable historical document in defence of the ladian army in 1788. The editor with reference to this paper observes:

In 1768, the spirit of party rouning very high, both previous to and during the trial of that truly excellent character Warrent Flastings, every art was exernel, and the most glaring and shameful falsehoods circulated, to vilify and blacken the clusracter of all under his government, but particularly levelled at the reputation of the East-India Company's army. In consequence dereof, when Major Torristo left India he was the heaver of a spatement signed by himself, as senior officer, with the other officers then at Bombay, had survived the late service under Beig-Gen. Mathews, contradicting the dishonourable misrepresentations in the Annual Regions, &c. This document was dethenred by him to the Court of Directors,

and to Mr. Edmund Bucke, the latter expressing much regret that he had no busily latroduced this offerare matter into the publication in question, of which he was the editor, and that he should em-brace the arrivet apportunity of contra-dicting those slanders which he assured that officer originated solely from letters written in India. It would be unuseesary at the present time to publish this statement to the world bud it not been very unfairly declared, in a work of much celebrity, the Encyclopaedia Britanples, Unt the vindication of the effects did them little service, and that the unjurity of the statements against them were rather strongthened and demonstrated by the attempt to refute them. As, havever, me shall here record both the adsrepress nations, and the answers to them, the public will be enabled to form an amblassed opinion ou the subject."

This document is further referred to in the memoir of Lieut. Colonel Robert Gordon, the last European officer, save one, surviving of the detachment that captured Annantapoor in 1783. To the statement of Colonel Cordon's services is attached a list of the officers taken prisoners belonging to Brig. Gen. Mathewa' army above the Ghants, who were confined in prisons in Bednore and Chittledroog, distinguishing those who were poisoned by order of Tippoo Sultaun, and those who died in captivity.

Most of the mentoirs introduced are highly deserving of notice; they are invaluable as containing historical facts, respecting which, what little was before known to the public would in the course of time have been completely forgotten but for this timely record.

In reference to his labours and the achievements of the Indian army, the editor observes in his preface, " that he has endeavoured to place on record services as brilliant, zepl as ardent, firmness, attachment, and devotion as conspicuous, as could be performed by any soldiers in the world."—To the gratitude of the Indian army he is most fully entitled.

The services of the Inte Generals Goddard, Popham, Harriey, Sir Barry Close, and Burn; Sir Henry Oakes,

Beatson, A. Brown, Sir Robert Blair, Dyce, Burrell, and Thomas, with many others, have a conspicuous place in this volume.

Throughout the work a great abundance of notes, and some of a very valuable character are introduced.

We must not omit to notice that in this volume appears, for the first time before the public, a correct account of the cause of General Mendown column not co-operating with that under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis at Seringapatam on the 6th February 1792. This is also a valuable military and historical report; and so may be classed the accounts introduced of the sieges of Mangalore and Delhi, as well as of the retreat of the late Brig-General Monson's detachment in 1804.

In pages 183-7, two letters of advice to a cadet, as to his conduct on the passage to, and during his residence in India, are given. These letters appear to be from the pen of a veteran officer; we must premise, however, that as we never approve of duels, we object of course to the first paragraph. The following is an extract;

In the sariety of society to which a military man is introduced, it is scarcely possible to escape through life without some dispute. If you led yourself insulted, do not depend on your own judgment, but apply to some friend on whose discretion you can rely, and follow implicitly his advice. If the lie direct should be green to you, or a blow, do not return either, but do not feet an inwant, with the advice of a friend, to seek subdiction, or accept of any apology in case of a blow, but a stick being placed, by the person who struck you, or your hands, in the presence of your brether officers, to return the insuit if you choose so to do. The wisdom and prudence of seconds often prevent, duels, but should you once reach the field, never make an apology there unless you may wish to do so, having previously recrived your adversary's fire.

The next point for consideration is your intercourse with the natives. Always preserve your temper, treat them with the national midness; and, above all things, naver made your hand to them. If in a civil gapacity, they will as easily schain redress from the 14% as an inhabitant of

this country. If military, there is not one among them, except the very lowest, who does not chariller thinself of a higher casto than yourself: judge what such a man's feelings must be on receiving personal chariteement. There have been instances of their appring out of the ranks, and, regardless of all comequences, institute immediate death on the person who struck them. Treat them with mild here, with firtuness, and with judice, and they will follow you to the month of a cannon, or to the top of the less defended breach; and above all, never interfere with their religion. At the same nume be on your guard against deceit, and a disposition to pillering aroung the servants.

De extremely punctual in the hour of attendance on purale duties, and scrupulously exact as to the uniformity of your own dress there. Without such attention how can you reboke a poor soldier for steplect?

Although you will never lose sight of your attachment to your untive country, or of loyalty to its sovereign, you will now recollect that you have also other masters to whom you have swarn allegiance. Enter not rashly into associations for redress of alleged injuries, but re-member your cath, and that whatever injuries you may conceive you suffer from the Government abroad, those who feed, pay, and clothe you, are resident in this country, and until in appeal has reached them, and their decision been received, you cannot have noy plea for resisting their authority, and even then should their decision not answer your wishes, you have the option to resign their service; but never, in any instance whatever, have you the option to bear arms against them or your country.

Throughout the work the editor has most warmly advocated the interests of the Indian army, and we consider his efforts to entitle him to very high commendation from every individual connected with Indian affairs. To use his own language (page by of preface), "he has brought forward a variety of ideas on subjects connected with the Indian army, and affairs of the Honourable East-India Company. He trusts they will be received as respectfol suggestions, and that if any point has been particularly enforced, it will, be attributed to zenl and not to presumption."

This appeal cannot but be well re-

that this valuable work receives the unanimous support of the Indian army, and of every friend of the East-India Company.

In reference to the Indian Government the editor has observed, p. 419, that "whether in its civil, judicial, or military systems, it is certainly not excelled by any on the face of the earth; and to poize which, at any future period, upon the parent government, would only be to accelerate the downfall of this imperium in imperio. However, for the sake of India alone, it is to be hoped that no such transfer of authority will take place. The people of England, who sit quietly at home, are too prope to speculative alterations in fabrics which equally wise ancestors have established, and which experience has proved to be most conducive to our happiness and political security."

An Account of the American Baptlit Mission to the Burmon Empire. In a Series of Letters addressed to a Gentleman in Landon. By ANN H. Jumes. London, 1823,

Turs volume was published about a year ago, and so little interest was then felt in regard to any thing relating to the Burman empire, that it was noticed only in a very confined circle. We are now, however, engaged in hostilities with that nation, and the British public are beginning to reflect that they know little or nothing about it; all, therefore, who take any interest in Indian allairs, or in Indian subjects generally, are looking out for indurnation.

Our countrymen, and we may say Europeans in general, have had but fow opportunities of acquiring any extensive knowledge respecting this distant empire, for European resipleuta leise neser been numerous even et Rangoon (the principal sea-port town), and state embassies are obrimaly but ill adapted to examine clusely into national classicter, or to

institute researches of a geographical or statistical nature. The several embassies that have been sent to the court of Ava by the Bengal Government have done all, in the way of general inquiry, that could reasonably have been expected from them; but the insight they have given as into the ordinary habits of the people is necessarily very slight. For details of this description we must apply, therefore, to other sources, and Mrs. Judson's work is the only publication we know of that furnishes in any shape the intelligence we want; we say is any shape, for, as a work communicating general information, it has much disappointed us. The writer appears to be a sensible woman, as well as a pions Christian; but by too exclusively restricting her observations to the history of the mission in which her bushand and herself were engaged, she has failed in one very important object of a missionary's duty, for the has omitted to throw sufficient light upon the character of the slogular and almost unknown people amonist whom she had been sojourning.

In 1812 the Rev. A. Jadjon, engoged in a mission to the Barman catpire, under the direction of the Anicrican Board of Baptist Mesions, and was accompanied by his wife, the author of the volume which is now before us. It was not, however, until the middle of the following year that they arrived at Rangoon, the scene of their future labours. On reaching this port they found that every thing, hausaly speaking, was to be effected by their own massisted exertions, for there was no European at that time in Rangoon; and they were so utterly destitute of all knowledge of the Burman language, that signs were for a long time the only medium of conversation.

To obtain a competent knowledge of a most difficult language was many festly the first thing to be attrapted; Mr. Judson, therefore, immediately applied himself to this pur nit with

Africk John Williams

the most persevering assiduity, assisted by a Burman tencher. With all his labour, however, and with the advantage also of residing in a country where no other language was spoken, the space of three years chapsed before he could venture to publish a translation of any portion of the sacred volume, or to distribute tracts on the doctrines and precepts of Christianity: it is almost needless to state, that public exhortation was necessarily postponed to a yet later period (1819).

The difficulties he had to encounter in the exercise of his ministerial duties were very great, for although foreigners are allowed to exercise the forms of their respective creeds, it is most strictly prohibited to the subjects of the empire to profess any other religion than the national faith. The Burmese, moreover, are a most hanghty nation, and are imbued by their Budhist tenets with a metaphysical atyln of reasoning. A small congrega-tion, however, of converts and inquirers was gradually obtained. Much curiosity appears to have been excited by the distribution of the tracts. Individuals of rank and character came from a distance to converse with the new teacher, and Mr. Judson's intellectual powers, which do not appear to have been of a superior order, were often severely tried by the subtle reasoning of many able men, by whom he was urged to controversy. Nevertheless he had the truth on his side, and his exertions were blessed in one remarkable instance by the conversion of a tencher, or priest, a man of considerable weight, both from his talents and character.

The infant church which he had thus formed, was continually threatened with persecution, and in apparent danger of being utterly annihilated. Mr. Judson, therefore, in the year 1820, adopted a course which certainly appears to us to have been very injudicious, and which proved in the result entirely unsuccessful; he Anatic Journ.—No. 108.

proceeded to Ava to petition the King to sanction his intilisterial labours in opposition to the national faith. On returning to Rangoon with the news of his rejected plea, he immediately perceived, as might naturally have been expected, a considerable diminution in the number of his hearers. The fruits of his former exertions were manifested, however, at the same time; there were some who continued firm, and who seemed prepared to undergo the fiery trial which possibly awaited them.

The precarious state of Mrs. Judson's health obliged her to return to her native country about the latter end of 1821, leaving her husband to prosecute his labours, which were continued in a quiet course, and with gradual success, until the autumn of 1822, when the volume closes with the last extract from his journal. Subsequent intelligence has, however, been received from him, dated the beginning of 1823, just after his return from a second visit to Ava, whither he had accompanied a gentleman of the name of Price, who had been munmoned to Court on account of his medical fame. We have been much disappointed in not finding Mr. Judson's name amongst those European and American residents who so murrowly escaped death on the late capture of Rangoon by the British arms: we shall be greatly rejoiced on being assured of his safety.

The translation of the New Testament, of which, we are happy to say, that the greater portion is effected, occupied every leisure moment of Mr. Judson's time during the whole period from his first arrival at Rangoon to the date of the last accounts from him. The several portions, as fast as he completed them, were forwarded to Serampore, and printed in the Burmese character at the Baptist Mission press. This is probably the most valuable fruit of Mr. Juitson's labours; and although the translation may as yet be very defective, at all events a ground-work has been laid, and such errors as at present exist may be corrected in successive editions.

.. We shall now endeavour to glean from the work a few brief notices descrintive of the customs and character of the Harmese. Just would wait

Education appears to be very generally distributed amongst the male portion of the natives, it being no slight disgrard to be unable to read and write. The females, however, are abrout totally neglected. There is a class of inferior priests denominated teachers, whose office it is to communicate instruction to every branch of education, as well as in the principles of the national faith.

- Budhism is the religion of the Burniese, but by no means in an undivided form. There are various sects of atheists and semi-atheists. Mr. Judada appears to have been most succeasing umongst the latter; the following is an account of a curious controversy he had with one of them: it is extracted from his journal :

May Nick, Lord's Day - Encountered another new character, one Moung Long, from the neighbourhood of Shway doing, from the neighbourhood of Shway deeing, a disciple of the great Toung-dwen teacher, the acknowledged head of all the semi-attents in the country. Like the rest of the sect. Moung Long is, in reality, a complete sceptic, scarrely believing his great extense. They say he is always quarrelling with his wife, on some metaphysical point. For instance: if she says, The rice is ready; he will reply, 'Rice! What is rice?' Is it matter, or quart? Is it an idea; or is it moternty?' Perhaps the will say, 'It is matter,' and he will seply, 'Well, wife, and what is matter? Are you sure there is such a thing in ex-Are you sure there is such a thing in exbrence, or are you merely subject to a delusion of the senses?"

When he first came in, I thought him as ordinary man. He has only one good eye; but I soon discovered, that that one eye has as 'great a quantity of being' as half a dozen common eyes. In his manners, he is just the reverse of Moung That ee-all manity and bumility, and respect. He professed to be an inquirer after the truth; and I accordingly opened to him some parts of the gospel. He listened with great seriousness; and, when I ceased speaking, remained so thought-ful, and apparently impressed with the trudi; that I began to hope he would come to some good, and therefore invited him to ask some question relative to what he had

Isalon to the Burmon Empire. (Decnead). "Your servant, said be, bus not
readt to induite of your localstop. In your
forthing's sacred speech, however, there
are one or two world which your servant
does not understand. Your turdship seys,
that in the beginning God treated ope
man and one woulded. I do not understand (I beg your tordship seys,
that if the your tordship spardon) whist
a man is, and why ho is called a man.
Mr eyes were now opened, in an instant,
to his real choracter; and I had the hoppiness to be chabled, for about resemiminutes, to lay blow after how upon his
sceptical head, with such affect, that he
kept falling and falling, and though he kept falling and falling, and though he undo several desperate efforts to get up, be found himself at last prostrate on the ground, unable to air. Moung Shway-groog, who had been an attentive listeney. group, who had been an attentive listener, was extremely delighted to see his energy so well published; for this Moung Long had sorely barassed him in time had. The poor man was not, however, in the least energy at his discominure; but, lot the true spirit of his school, said, that though he had heard much of me, the reality far exceeded the report. Afterwards be joined, on in worship, and listened with great attention, as did also kis wife. attention, as did also his wife, and wooder

The semi-atheistical sects appear to have been gaining ground of late years, but the bulk of the natives of the Burman empire are still strict Budhists, and believe that the soul of soun, after passing through an almost infinite number of transmigrations, is finally ennihilated.

The influence these various creeds have had upon the native injudits very remarkable. They have given a metaphysical character to the reasoning powers worthy of the school of Hume. Our European philosophers would be greatly humbled by finding their bonsted sagneity equalfed, if not surpassed, by the shrewd scentics of Burmah. It does not appear, however, that the public discourses of the Burmese teachers abound much in metaphysical niceties. Mr. J. gives the following description of a scripton he had an opportunity of hearing.

The people being now convened, one, appointed for the purpose, called three times for silence and attention, "Rach person they took the flowers and leaves which had been previously distributed; soid placing them between his fingers, called them to his head, and in that respectful posture remained motionless, notil the service was closed. This ceremony we of course declined. When all things were properly adjusted, the preacher closed his exercise, which consisted in repeating a portion from the Burman sacrod writings. His abject was the conversion of the two prime disciples of Gaudama, and their subsequent promotion and glary. His oratory I found to be entirely different from all that we call oratory. At first he segmed dull and monotonous; but presently his soft melligithent tones won their way into the heart, and inlied the outlinto that state of calminess and serunity, which, to a Burman mind, somewhat resombles the hoasted perfection of their saints of old. His discourse continued about half an hour; and at the close, the whole assembly burst out into a short prayer, after which, all rose and retired. This man exhibit twice every evening, in different perfects in the place. As for the priests, they preach on special occusions only, when they are drawn from their seclusion and inactivity, by the solicitations of their adherents.

The country appears to have been in a very ill-governed state during the whole time of Mr. Judson's stay in the country. The poverty of the balk of the population is represented as extreme, and robberies and murders were dontinually happening. Whenover outlaws were apprehended, they were executed in the most barbarons mannere Wenhall here make an extract from the journal of Mr. Hough, another missionary, who visited Rangoon during Mr. Judson's stay at that place. James was .- For some time past, it has been discovered that a gang of persons have been digging under some of the pagodns, to possess themselves of whatever treasures are deposited beneath them, and a firm days since, four persons were apprebended in the act. They were condemned to death. One of the servants came in this afternoon, and informed me he had been to see them executed.

Brother Judson and myself immediately hastened to the place. It was a most shocking scene! Four Brothermans were fastened to a high fence, first by the hair of the head and neck, their arms were then extended horizontally, as far as they could be stretched without dislocation, and a cordited tight around them; their thighs and legawere then tied in their natural position; they were ripped open from the lowest to the highest extremity of the stomach, and their vitals and part of their bowels were banging out; large gashes were cut in a demoward direction on their rides and thighs, so as to have the ribs and the dright

THE PERSON WHEN

bones, one, who, I suppose yet more guilty that the rest, had an iron installment thrust side-long through the breast, and part of his vitals poshed out in the opposite direction. Thus, with the moder, join fallen, their eyes open and fixed, maked, excepting a small cloth round the middle,

they bung dead. Fabriday 7th - This afternoon Two heard that seven men were carried to the place of execution. We went to witness the affecting scene, 'On our arrival there, we heard the report of a gon, and looking about, we saw a man tied to a tree, and six others sitting on the ground, with their hands tied behind them. Observing the painted upon his storanch, shoot three inches in diameter, for a mark to about at, for he was to die in this way. At that moment, there was another discharge of a musker; but the shot again missed; a third and fourth time ho was fired at but without effect. At every shot there was a loud peal of laughter from the surrounding speciators. He was then loosed from the tree, and a messenger sent to the gorari nor, who returned with a requiere, I His younger brother, who was one of the seven, was then tied to the tree. The first struck him in the beart, and he instantly expired; at the same incornt, the remaining five, each at one blow, were be-headed. We went close to them, and new their trunks, and their heads, and their blood. We saw a man put his foot on one of the trunks, and press it with as little feeling as one would read upon a beast. Their bodies were then dragged along on the ground a shart distance, and their heads taken up by the hair and removed. The two brothers, when coning, at the same time, to be pardoned if brother was therefore sparred, while the fate of the other was more lamentable. The superstitions Burinan suppose, from the circumstance of the request of the two brothers, and the escape of the elder one, that some charm prevented his death; The crimes of these poor creatures were va-rious. One had been digging under a pagoda, another had stabled a wanten, but had not killed her; the others, as nearly as we can learn, were rubbers.

The following is a curious account of the funeral of a priest.

Several months since, a neighbouring priest died, or returned, for the Burmans think it undegnified to say that is presented; his body was immediately scapped up la tar and war; beles were performed through the feet, and some distance up the legs, into which one end of a hollow ham.

hoo was immerced; and the other fixed in the ground; the body was then presied and squeezes!, so that its finish were forced down through the legs, and conveyed off by means of the bamboon; in this state of preservation the body has been kept. For some days past, preparations basis been making to burn this mored vehic, and to-day it has passed off in fumigation! We all went to see it, and returned sorry that we had spent our time to so little prothe On four whoels was erected a kind of stage, or tower, about to elve or fifteen feet high, ornamented with paintings of different colours and figures, and small mirrors. On the top of this was conatricted a kind of balcony, in which was sinusted the coffin, decorated with small please of glass, of different lines, and the corpse, half of which was visible above the edge of the coffin, entirely covered with gold leaf. Around the tower and buleoby were fixed several bambon poles, covered with red cloth, displaying red dags at their cuch, and small nenbrobles, glittering with spangles; among which was one larger than the others, covered with gold leaf, slading the corpse from the sun. Around the upper part of the bolcony was suspended a curtain of white grow, about a cubit in width, the lower edge of which was bung round with small pieces of isinglars; above the whole was learned a lafty quadrangular paramid, gra-. duating into a spire, constructed in a light manner of split bamboo, covered with meall figures cut out of white rioth, and waying to and fro for some distance in the sir. The whole, from the ground to the top of the spire, might menure fifty feet. This curious structure, with some dring priests upon it, was drawn half a antile by ground and loos, delighted with -the sport, and in the midst of a large concontract shouting and joyour spectators. On their arrival at the place of hurning, ropes were attended to the bird and of the , car, and a whitesical dam convert, by adverse pulling, was for some time maintained, one party seemingly indicating a reflictancy to have the precious corpse burned. At length the foremest party prevailed, and the body must be reduced to miles! Amirbs this there were loud shoutings, clapping of hands, the sound

of dramit, of tinkling and wind instruments, and a most disgusting exhibition of famale dancing; but so weeping or wailing. The vehicle was then taken to pieces, the most valuable parts of which were preserved, and the body consumed.

Cabals and conspiracies are always active at the court of Ava, and the demise of a sovereign is invariably attended with bloodshed. The late king died in June 1819, and his death was immediately followed by the execution of several of his nearest relations. The event of his death was thus announced at Rangeon; the style of the proclamation is sufficiently indicative of the restless state of society.

June 22d -Out all the morning listening for news, uncertain whether a day or an hour will not plunge us into the greatest distress. The whole place is sitting in sullen silence, expecting an expatch boat pulls up to the share. An imperial mandate is produced. The crowds make way for the mered measungers, and follow them to the high court, where the anthorities of the place are assembled. "Listen ye-The immortal king [wearled it would soom with the fatigues of royalty] has gone up to amuse himself in the celestial regions. His grandson, the heir apparent, is seated on the throne, The young monarch enjoins on all to reunin quiet, and wait his imperial orders."

We must now conclude our hasty sketch for want of space. — Whatever may prove the event of the present war, we trust that numerous indirect advantages will accrue to the Burmese from the additional knowledge we shall doubtless obtain respecting them, and the increased intercourse that is likely to result. We shall always peruse with pleasure any work illustrative of their general character, manners, and religion.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASSAULT SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

a left our la specier selle une porte

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringtee, on Wednesday evening, the 5th Max: J. H. Harington, Esq., President, in the Chair. Mr. Laruletta, Mr. Ashlurmer, and Mr. Ross, were elected Members of the Society.

In mirestley a lo

The following articles from Bhote and Nepaul, were presented by Dr. Wallich, on the part of Lieut, Robinson, stached to the execut of the Resident at the latter

to Four small images of wood, circh, and

Two seals, of iron and woods!

. A stone die. I all line lives

A sling made of the hair of the yak, An iron spoon made at Lussa.

A bhoten potee, printed with wooden

A small specimen of gold cre from

Bootan sealing-wax in its crude state.

A small monutaite.

A number of prints, from wooden blocks, of the temples in the valley of Nepaul, excused by the natives of that country.

Mr. Puter Palmer presented to the Society a piece of marble from the ruins of Carthage, a food from Devendure, with an impression. Spears of different attidation Gonungoopee, also a wooden war club; another for festival days, necklaces of seeds and shells, bracelets of boars tusks, and other female ornaments, fixting lines and books, and just of a pipe for smooking, from the same place.

Mr. Gibbons presented the anatomical preparation of a young kid with seven legs, forwarded from Hami by Lieut.

Foster.

Mr. Gibbons also presented for the Museum a large shell, the murex tritons of Linneus and triton variegatum of Lamark, which liad been used as a trumpet in one of the eastern islands.

Three untique coins were received from Mr. Archibald Robertson, Collector, as speciment of several of the same kind hately found under ground near the town

of Nusscerabad, in Khandeisb.

A communication was read from Lieut. F. Outram, Hombay Engineers, in which he states that perpetual motion is no longer maknown, and adds that he discovered it in November hast. The communication includes a drawing and description of the perpetually moving machine.

A dictionary of Sosiolk words, by Major Moor, was presented by the author.

A collection of Persian and Hindontance proverbs, translated into English, chiefly by the late Capt. Rochuck, was presented by H. H. Wilson, Esq., the Editor.

A descriptive account, with translations, of a collection of copies of inscriptions found on the inscription Aboo, forwarded to the Society through Major Jackson by Capt. Spears.

The situation of the Mountain Aboo, or classically Arbuda, is not described, but it may be inferred, from the tenor of the inscriptions found upon it, that it is not very for from Sarowy. This identifies it with the Aboo of Hamilton, who describes it as a dependency of the Sarowy

Halah's, but generally possessed by some rebellious relation. The putition he gives it ic lat out with No long. 787 25' R.7'56 miles W. by S. from Odeypoor. It was for a long period comprised within the kingdom of Gurerat, in the district of Chandrawati, or Chandraoti. It appears to have belonged subsequently to the Rawol of Dangerpur, and finally to the Hann of Sirowy, or more correctly Sirole. The inscriptions are very numerous, above two hundred; and some of them are of considerable length. They are of two classes. Saiva and Join, the chief and oblest temple on the mountain having been dedicated to Siva as Achalesware, as early apparently as the seventh century. Jain temples in the eleventh ecutury occur; but the most numerous and important remains are monuments belonging to the thirteenth century, when two brothers, Vastapala and Tejpala, cretted temples and images of the different Jain Tirthakaras or Deiffed Saints. These remains are often found in conjunction with the type of the Saiva religion, indicating, however, wint was probably a mere political alliance. From the thirteenth century the Sairn and Jain manuscrets predominate alternately until the present century. The imeriptions of the present house of Sirohi, of which there are many, are Saiva.

The inscriptions in question throw considerable light upon the verly history of several Rajpoot dynasties, the Paramaras, Guhilar, Chaltumanes, well known in Gurerat as the Pamer, Goil, and Chanhan tribes. They especially illustrate the Clunlukys history, or the succession of the ruling power of Guarrat, from the beginning of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century. The names and succession of the princes correspond very closely with the lians given by Abulfaci, and in the remarks presented by the Secretary and read by him at this meeting, some other carebaillentifications, with persons and events. mentioned by the Mohamedan historians, are pointed out. The number and value of the imeriptions on this mountain render it very remarkable that we should have been hitherto so little appealated with the spot. Its sanctity is the ortifers of a legend absurd enough, as it is said to have been a part of the Himplaya originally, where the Sage Vasishtha performed sacrifive, and by whom, on his removal to this part of India, it was transported to its present site. The legend is probably refemble to some imperfect tradition of the sage having once resided on the mountain. _ Cal. Gov. Gar.

ACRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTAL

The regular Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday intering, the 19th May, and although our thinly

attended, we are happy to have it in our power to minemach, that several very valuable communications were zend, and the subjects of which they trint discussed by the inembers present. We coofess we feel deeply interested in the welfare of an inl stitution, calculated to diffuse the blemings of European science over a department of art, which is acknowledged to build the first importance in all essentities, and must be particularly so in Hindonstan, where the great body of the inhahitants subsist wholly an vegetable produce. Not that we expect the mode of cultivating the land, practised from time immemorial by the natives, is to yield entirely to any modern system of husbandry introduced from the west: from the exertions of our agriculturists, we apprehend, this is not libely to happen, for if it were, it could tend only to defeat the objects they propose to themselves by their association. We should smile, indeed, were we to behold the "grave robur anari," and "inique pondere matri " of our mother country, plying on the puddy fields of Bengal, and turning up the " putre solum" of the Derenn, or the lighter lands of upper India. A new art might, in that case, be superadded to the old, and proployment found in the depostication of Alligators, Genri, and Ellinoceroses to drag the muchina; while . the " noble animal," at the top of the list, whose business it is to direct it, would make a very sorry figure in comparison, and scarcely thank his scientific condiutor for the change. But we turn from this imaginary view of the subject to a very different one, and have great pleasure in observing, that the first paper presented to the tuccting, furnished a most satisfactory illustration of the real sims of the institution. This consisted of an extract of a letter from Mr. Cabil, of Tirhoot, communicated by Mr. Hallard, and recommending a drill plough, which had been lately applied with great success, by the former gentleman, to the cultivation of his indigo lands. This pleagh combines lightness with efficiency, and is peculiarly adapted to the native soils, as well as to the habits and capacities of the cultivator. Our readers may form an idea of its maperiority from the fact stated by Mr. C. that five oxen have performed more work in a given time with this plough, than thirty of equal strength, yaked to the common native implements. At the sug- that article, with a statement of the exgestion of Mr. Hallard, it was received, that a letter should be written to Mr. Cabil, requesting a model, together with an estimate of the expense of making the plough; and it was further resolved that in the event of the funds being shile to meet the expense, twelve or lifteen ploughs . should be made without delay, and distributed among the Ryotts, in parts of the country must favourable to their appli- of Constantia.

eation. An account of the manner of coffivering the vine at Bomboy, and some observations on native augus, were also presented by Mr. Ballard. The sell in which the vine grows is represented to he of a light sandy nature, which we may remark by the way, is the best suited for the plant to every quarter of the elobe.*

Some judicious directions are given in the paper for the management of the vine as regards pruning, the application of manure, &c. by which the fruit may not only be improved in flavor, but, a succession of it obtained for several months in a state of perfect maturity. From the similarity in general climate between Bombay and Calentra, it is to be hoped these directions may be rendered available among ourselves, and further attempts made for introducing to our desert tables so delicious a fruit as the grape. For our own part, we see no difficulty in the accomplishment of this object; and trust that some of our enterprising borticulturists will be induced to prosecute the subject, by experiment, The centre of Chawringbee, from the comparative dryness of the soil in that situation; is perhaps better adapted than any spot in the immediate auturbs of the town. When alluding to this subject, it has occurred to us, that the rains of some of the ancient cities of Hindocatan would form excellent situations for the culture of the vine, the extensive tumuli of broken bricks and rubbleh not only affording the advantage of soil, but also of fa-vourable exposure; as for example, Currah and Manickpore, above Allahalad, or and Manickpore, above Allahahad, or the celebrated Canon will higher on the Ganges. For natural localities, perhaps the Fort of Chunar and the sloping sides of the hills in Buodlecund and Reiva are better adapted than any other we are scquainted with.

It does not, in Behar, become necessary to the success of a vineyard, that such aites should be chosen, as the vine flourishes well at Patna, Digga, Arrah, Chuppra, and Tirhoot; but in Bengal, where the soil seems for the most part to be alluvial, these situations are indispensable for the purpose of drawing that superabundance of monture which is inimical to its growth and bearing.

The communication on native augur contains remarks on the manufacture of pense of cultivating the care in different

[.] In Italy, Africa, and in this country, the rites is found to flourish beer, and its fruit so attain the highest perferming to soils, whose built is is tand-stone debris. We trave rise explanation of this to the philasophocal agriculturbs, and will content unrudges with referring such of will readers so have been at the Cape, to an uninfesting. example of the fact in the cetelerated wine form to the or other than

districts of Bengal. European capital and enterprize not being applied to this branch of agricultural labour, much yes remains to be done; with the assistance of these, there is no doubt that sugars of the first quality might be made in various parts of the country. We have, ourselves, seen samples procured from the basis here, which, in point of grain and sweetness, surpassed any specimen of West-India produce ever met with in England, and were entirely free from the colouring matter and peculiar teste, depending on the residual molasses. This was brought from the district of Benares. In Burdwan also, to which place the communication before the Society chiefly referred, a very superior sugar is manufactured, considering the simple and rude manner in which the natives conduct the process, it is only surprising they succeed in obtaining any chrystallimble result from it. We are confident that this article is capable of being greatly improved by better management in the cultivation and manufacture, and considering how importent every thing connected with it must be at the present juncture, from the agita-tation of the great question of East and West-India produce at home, it may be considered a most appropriate subject of impairy to the Society.

Specimens of twisted rope, prepared from a large species of grass, were presented by the President, together with a few stems of the grass itself. Dr. Wallich exhibited several small pots used for the protection of the coffee plant, in the first stage of its growth, and an instrument invented by a friend of his own for facilitating the renewal of the contents of the pots when it is deemed necessary to transfer the young

shoot to the open bed.

Some objections having been stated to the hour of meeting, as being too early, and on that account inconvenient for many of the members, it was resolved, that in future, the Society should maerable at 9 in place of 8 o'clock .- Scattman in the hou.

AGRICULTURAL SOCURT OF SUMATRA.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society of Sumatra took place on the evening of 31st March 1824, at the Government House, Bencoolen. The Honourable Sir. S. Raddes in the Chair.

Present, the principal European inhabi-

tauta of the settlement.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated in a luminous address from the Preodent, after which the Secretary, Dr. Tytler, proceeded to read different papers and reports that had been forwarded for the notice of the Society as follows:

A copy of the correspondence, laid by the Hon, the President before the Society, and proceedings which have taken place with a view to the establishment of a convaluecent hummalow, with a botanic and experimental garden in the elevated part of the country in the interior of Bescoolens 1st. A representation from Dr. Tytler,

Chief Surgeon, recommending the ladvantage that would arise from such an ex-

tablishmene.

2d. Orders issned by the Lieutenant Governor, authorizing a road to be open ed to the interior, and appointing Dr. Tytler and several gentlemen as a committee to select and report on a proper site for the bungalow and establishment, and to superintend the formation of the road and construction of the inmediaw at Pula Gutto, in the event of that site being fixed

3d. Diary of the journey performed to the Musi country by Dr. Tytler, containing observations on the site of the proposed bungalow, and on the country generally. These rangels were highly favourable to the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate, and detailed the selection of a healthy spot, upon the verdom bank of the spacious Musi river, formerly named Tanjong Tingee, but now Bukit Raffles, or " Mount Raffles," in commemoration of the Hon, the Lieuteman Governor's his mane consideration for the inhabitants of Sumatru.

4th. Report of the Committee on the road to Pulo Gutto, with estimates of the

expense, &c.

The members of the Committee also submitted, for the Information of the Society, that subsequently to the above report they land, in person, proceeded to Palo Gutto, but that they were much disappointed in the forparable report made to them of the facility of a new route, said to have been lately discovered in a direction north from the Gunong-Benko, or Spear Loof, and that they have since come to the conclusion, that the road by which Dr. Tytler returned it the only one likely to answer.

An interesting paper, descriptive of the geological face of the country in the district of Laye was also read, and contained the rectification of a mistake regarding the supposed existence of chalk in that quarter, none of that mineral being discoverable in

the vicinity of Laye.

Dr. Tytler submitted to the Society an interesting discretation on the geographical knowledge acquired by Prolemy and the socients, regarding the islands of the Eastern Archipolago, accompanied by a map of Sumatra, Java, and other islands, in illustration thereof. The object of this paper is to correct the erroneous notions which have been entertained regarding the fit positions laid down by Prolemy in India Extra Gaugem, and to show that the Auren Chemoneus of that author is to be found in the gold countries of Sumatra, said not in the Malay Peninsula, as has been sup-

posed, and that the Ophir of Scripture, whither the fleets of Solomon traded for gold, must have been in the sums quarter, and not a country of Africa, as hav been lately conjectured: further, timt the Queen of Shebs was a Princess of Java, and that the Hipparus of the ancients is the modern Jappara; and that as to Taprolame it is not to be considered that the accious alluded to either Ceylan; Samatra, or Java, teparately; but that that name was applied goperally by them, according to the rague notions they cotormined of the three islands, and must be considered as referring to them generally, and not to any one in particular. The character of Adi Saka, the legislator of the Javanove, was also alluded to in this paper, and shown to be connected with the soyagu of Hippurus, performed by Plocamus in the days of the Emperor Claudine; a variety of circumstances being adduced to prove that the accounts of Adi Saka comprehend a corrupted history of the principal events which recurred during the incorpation of the Saviour, and that the voyage of Placemas led to the introduction of Oristimity into Java, and the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, during the first century of our era.

The acknowledgments of the meeting were voted to Dr. Tytler for the crindition and research displayed by him in this able and comprehensive illustration of ancient geography; and the Society decrains the subject possibility interesting in regard to the history of the Emetern Islands, and of Sumaira in particular, resolved that the anne, with the permission of Dr. Tytler, be printed in their transactions. Additional regulations were submitted by the President for the Orphan Schools, which were adopted and concurred in by the meeting-

The progress of the schools to the northseard was reported; and the intention of the Rev. Mr. Burton, to make an incursion into the Butta country, recorded in the Society's minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Ward submitted specimens and proofs from the lithographic press recently received from Europe, which appeared very satisfactory.

The same greatemen likewise stated his intention of proceeding to Nattal and Tuppanooly, with the view of aiding the more general management of the schools; and to provide for the establishment of an Batta press, in which books in the Batta language may be printed at the Bencoolen Missionary press.

A variety of minerals, collected by Dr. Tytler during his journey to Pulo Gutto, as also several other interesting objects in natural history, particularly a quantity of Tabasheer found in Baraboo in the vicinity of Pulo Gutto, were delivered to the meeting.

. Specimens of minerals from the interior

of Saloonub, and the vicinity of Saloomah, were presented by Mr. Prograve.

A quantity of potatoes, the predicts of the Meal country, is the vicinity of Pale Guito, were admitted by the President, which equal the finest killing potatoes of Europe ; with potatoes of this description the maskets of European across speciment and thinks result from the sense speciment of hinks result from the sense speciment of hinks result from the sense against the allowing the last month exerced speciment of the Radiesia base been transferred from the Radiesia base been transferred from the Radiesia base been transferred from the forests into the garden of the Government, where this extremely curious and interesting plant appears to regards with facility.

The tail of a new species of tiger, known by the name of Reman Dubaneness, was presented by Dr. Tytier; and a young living animal of the same species exhibited by the President. The habits of this animal, which has been discovered through the exection of Sir S. Railles, are peculiar, and though growing to a large size, it is understood to attend trees and its seizn its pary from them, sleeping across the forker angle formed by the branches, whence it derives its local name.

Specimens, that had been imported from Moca-Moca, were produced of the segulation needs of the stagmaria Venicuplus of Doctor Jack, a celebrated variable tes, whence the manufactories of Japan and China are supplied with that important article.

A muster of autmons were presented by Mr. Flogle, the produce of his plantation, and taken from a large consentent of spices about to be sent by him to Europe on the Mariner, the size and quantity of which were highly approved of.

A long of collee of very appearor grain was laid on the inble by Radin Katroom, a native chief, from his plantation near Pematung Ballum.

The 1st number of the Singapore Claunicle was submitted by the President to the Society, and it was readiled that the Sumarran Agricultural Society do subscribe for six copies of that interesting publication. The Hon, the President was at the same time requested by the Society to superintend the printing of the pext valume of the proceedings of the Society in England, where it is to be expected that the object can be attained at a much less expense than at Fort Marlborough.

A chart of the district of Croee, by Raden Chukra, a native chief, was afford ed to the Society, and furnished a powerful proof of the desire possessed by the native chiefs to make themselves useful, and to attend to the suggestions and instructions of the European authority.

There were also submitted for the consideration of the Society, statistical ascounts of Crose, Manna, Saloomah, and the other out stations, by Mesers. Garling, Prosgrave, Barrers, &c. 1077

An interesting account of the Poggy Islands, by Mr. J. Christie.

Papers' regarding the pative laws and usages recognized by the Pangeran's Court,

by Mr. Pringrave.

A guamon employed by the Javanese for regulating their calculations of the seasons, was laid before the Society by the Hou. the President: This Instrument, which tends to throw comiderable light upon the scientifice acquirements of the inhabitants of Java, it is understood, was procured in Java, by Dr. Horsfield, subsequent to the surrender of that ishard to the Dutch. Several other subjects also accupied the attention of the meeting, particularly that of the judicial administration of the country, which having long engaged the notice of the public authorities and inhabitants of Bencoolen, the Hon, the President embraced that opportunity of discussing the sume a and it was unanimously resolved, that Sir S. Raffles be requested to frame such regulations on that subject, as appear to him the best fitted for the state of society and circumstances of the seulement, and to indust them to the higher authorities

Mr. Prisgrave was unanimously oppolated to act provisionally as President of the Agricultural Society until the arrival of Mr. Prince. The meeting then adjourned. - India Ganette.

MILITARY SERVINARY AT ST. HELENA.

General Order by the Governor and Caustil. As the efficiency of the artiflery branch of the service depends in no small degree open the science and knowledge of those attached to it, the Hon. Court of Directors have been pleased to extend the advantages of their excellent seminary at Addiscombe to callets appointed to their artiflery at St. Helena. These young gentlemen, how-ever, before joining their corps have only time to acquire instruction to a certain extent; it is frut the first part of education, the principles and elements, that they can be expected to obtain during the short period of their attendance at that seminary.

An institution for their further advancement is therefore much wanted. It is only by directing their minds to application and alody after they have arrived at this island, that these germs can be preserved and brought to maturity, a taste for truding and information acquired, habits of idleness avoided, and the happiness, unfulness and respectability of these young officers effectually promoted.

By the formation of such an institution another very great advantage would be attained-the instruction of the non-commissioned officers, and of such privates as from their good qualities might deserve a Adatic Journ. - No. 108.

preference, would unquestionably be a very important objects they would learn the theoretical parts of their professionts their moral labits and their education; would keep progress together. They would be an 'example to their commules; their own absciries would be more repreted, and a general emplation would be

Under these impressions the Governor and Council have resolved that a sensionry be formed, to be denominated the Military Institution. Its general direction to be vested in the Licenseant-Colonel communding the Artillery, and to be under the immediate superintendance of the Surveyor.

Lieut. James Pritchard is appointed Instructor to the Institution, for which he will be recommended for a salary to the

Hon. Court of Directors,

It is to be a smading rule that all cadels who join the corps of artillery shall attend the Institution, the advantages of which will be open, not only to the officers and cadeta of artillery, but also to the youth of any part of the service who may wish to avail themselves of such a benefit.

Such non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of cither corps whose gootle qualities may entitle them to a preference, shall also be admitted to participate in the same benefit.

A competent knowledge of arithmetic must be considered as an indispensable qualification for the admission of a catelli-

Two days in the week will be approprinted to the duties of the Institution. vis. Tuesdays for the theoretical parts, and Fridays for the practical. The studies under the farmer head will comprise valgar and decimal fractions, Euclid's Elements, geometry, trigonometry, legarithms, Hutton's Mathematics (as far as grantery), projectiles, comic nertions, fartification, hand surveying, and beights and distances.

Fridaye will be set apart for instruction in the uses of the various instruments necessary to reduce the theory man practice, taking brights and distances, tracing outlines of fortifications, and making trithe Islaml, calculating ranges for the diffevent descriptions of ordnance; the manner of calculating the length and preparing fuses, ascermining the strength of gunpowder, and every other branch of practical artiflery, including the duties of the laboratory. After some progress in these purmits, attention will be directed to the method of reconnoitring a country, and representing its features without the use of instruments.

The study of the French language, a cultivation of general reading and drawing, will also be objects of attention at this Institution.

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Its husiness will be conducted at the quarters of Lieut Col. Kinnaird, at Ladder Hill, but until a noise permanent orrangement con be adopted, the theoretical studies will be carried on in town at the office of the Sniveyor.

The Institution will open on the first

Tuesday next month,

By order of the Governor and Council, Crias, Beare, Dep. Sec. St. Holena, 18th Sept. 1823.

ENGLISH OVIEM.

Mesers, Cowley and Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, have cultivated poppies for opium with such success as to induce the belief that this branch of agriculture is of national importance and worthy of support. In 1831 they produced 60 pounds of solid opium, equal to the best Turkey, from rather less than four acres and a half. seed was sown in February, come up in March, and the gathering commenced in the latter and of July, when the pupples had lost the petals and were covered with a blaish white bloom. By horizontal incisions oplum was procured from them daily, until the produce would no longer bear the expense; 97 pounds one ounce were obtained for £31.11s. 2 d., which, when properly evaporated, yielded 60 pounds of dried oplum. The poppies stood till they became yellow, about the middle of August; they were then pulled and laid in rows on the land, and when dry, seeds were got from them amounting to thirteen cut, which was expected to yield 714 gallons of oil. The oil cake was used with great advantage in feeding cuttle. From the capsule from which the seed is obtained, an extract may be got by cold water, eight grains of which are equal to one of opium, an acre producing 50 pounds of it, and the poppy straw, when laid in the yard in a compact heap, makes excellent manure. The quantity of opium consumed in this country is about 50,000 pounds, which could be easily mised in many parts where there is dry land and a superfluous population. On the moderate calculation of ten pounds per acre, 5,000 acres would be sofficient, which would employ about 30,000 people, such as are not calculated for common agricultural labour, and at a time when there is scarcely any other labour for them, ein between hay time and harrest.

COPENHAGEN SOCIETY OF SCIENCES.

The class of history of the Copenhagen Society of Sciences have proposed a prize, to be adjudged June 1st, 1825, to the writer who shall most amply illustrate the history of the Greek empire of Trebisond, from 1204 to 1461. It is but imperfectly known, and a successful labour in it will be perused with a considerable degree of

interest. After the taking of Constantinople by the Latina, a number of the Greeks retreated into Asia Minor, and established an empire at Trabisand, which lasted 250 years. Documents must be resorted to in the annals of the Byzantine historians, in voyages and travels, and even in the Turkish histories. The crusaling expeditions, which long kept that part of the world in agitation and alarm, will be deserving of the candidates' industrious research.

NEW REPRACTING TELESCOPE.

The great refracting telescope made by Professor Franchofer for the observators of the Prussian university at Darpat, is now placed to St. Sariour's church at Monlet. This immense Instrument exceeds, both in length and diameter, the great reflecting telescope of Herschel. Its length is 160 Paris Inches, and its diameter ten Inches.

DITENAL VARIATIONS OF THE NEEDLE.

M. Arago has communicated a result to which the observations of M. Freyeines previously conducted, on the diarnal variations of the posedle; are, that at the same time in which it declines towards the mat in the boreal hemisphere; it declines towards the west to the austral. In the part of Payta adjacent to the magnetic equator, but to the south of the nerrestrial equator, this variation is similar to that of the northern hemisphere; but so trifling that it does not exceed twenty records; a fact which gives reason to infer that in general this variation is much under the magnetic equator.

CAPL PRAKELIN'S NEW EXPEDITION.

We understand from the best authority, that Captain Franklin will set out on his next expedition the first week in Petenary; and that the zonte which the expedition is take on the present occasion will be different from the former, as it is to land at New York, and proceed from thence to the northward across the country in cances.

SMALL-FOR, MEASURS, &C.

It is a remarkable circumstance, but not generally known, that notifier the small-pox mearles, hooping-cough, nor scarlet fever, has ever been known either in New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, or the Sandwich Islands,

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The value of the cotton manufactures exported during the 22 years of the late war, from 1793 to 1815, amounted to 208 millions sterling, at the official value. The raw material, at four millions per annual amounts to 38 millions sterling. The net annual receipts from foreign countries for profits and wages was therefore 120 mil-

lions, or about 51 millions per annum. But the whole value of all the British manufactures exported during that period was 548 millions, which, after deducting for the raw material 148 million, will leave 400 millions added to the prable espital of the untion, at the rate of more than eighteen millions per annum, by amount received for the wages and profits of the British productive labour. In the eight years since the return of power, from 1315 to 1822, the cotton manufactures #1ported are upwards of 1771 millions, at their official value; and deducting five millions per annum for the raw material, leaves 1374 millions, being about 174 millions per annum, which being added to the export of the 22 years proceding, will make upwards of 2574 millions contributed since the commencement of the late war, by enture manufactures alone, to the taxable capital of the nation. But in the last eight years the whole amount of experted British manufactures and produce is SSE millions; and deducting the raw materials at the increased rate of 74 millions per annum, will leave 272 millions, being about 34 millions per annum; which being added to the produce of profit and wages for 22 years of the war, as before men-timed (400 millions), will make 672 mil-lions received in the last 30 years, since 1793, being upwards of 221 millions per annum for wages and profits produced by Heltlah industry, and received from other nations. During the war, the sum added to the national debt by loans was 569 millions, which it thus appears was exceeded upwards of 100 millions, by the amount received from foreign countries for the ingenuity of the English arrisan, and industry of the English labourer.

Cition Yara.—Cotton yara has been span of the fineness of 330 hanks weighing only one pound. Each hank would measure \$30 yards, which multiplied by 350, will give 294,000 yards, or 167 miles and

a fraction.

EGYPTIAN MARCOPHAGUS.

We have examined the sarcoplagus, compared of purphyry, which has been lately brought to Paris. It would be diffirult to give un idea of the offert altogether produced by its colonal proportions, the richness of its beautiful material, and die perfection of its workmanning; the execution of this latter is of an delicate a description, as to bear to the eye some resemblance to lace. What time, what labour, and expense most have been requisite to compare such a work out of so hard a substance! Some impressions which we have noticed, amongst the innumerable hieroglyphics which cover it, would indicate that the individual to whose memory it was erretail, belonged to the sacerdotal onler. This splendid mansoleum has been

uniforhiedly that of a high priest. Its ampailicence should not be a source of astonishment, when we think of the exalted rank possessed by this racker amongst the historicky of the people inhabiting the banks of the Niles 11 we compare the sarcoplagus of Memphis with the two monuments of the same description discovered by the Italians, Belsoni and Drougti, the comparison will be in farour of the former. The antique, found about three years since, by Dronetti, is granite, and is consequently to be included in the rank of those of the same substance which are scuttered in such abundance through the grottes of the chain of Lybian mountains. That discovered by Helzoni is but a fragment; it is quite uncovered, and is composed of alabaster, a soft stone, which yields to the chief of the artist with more facility thin marble. The style of the workmanship is extremely coatse, as is in general all that of Thebes, where it has been found. It was in good time that Thobes descended from its mak of metropolis. More than 2,000 years before our era, the Planuchs transferred the sent of their government to Memphis, for the purpose of watching more narrowly the powerful monarchies established byon the borders of the Euphrates, whose rivalry they feared, and therefore the antiquities of There's belong for the greater part to the early period of the history of Egypt, when the arts were still in their infancy; and, for this reason, the style is almost invariably inferior to that of the antiquities of Memphis. It is Frenchmen who have discovered, in the burial place of the latter city, the sarcophagus which is now in Paris; and this circumstance ought to increase, in our estimation, the importance of this valuable antique. - Charier Français.

DISCOVERY OF GALVANDIL.

The discovery of the effects of electricity on animals took place at the time from something like an accident. The wife of Galvani, at that time professor of anatomy in the University of Bologua, being in a declining state of health, employed as a restorative, according to the custom of the country, a scop made of frogs. A number of these animals, ready skinned for the purpose of conking, were lying, with that comfortable negligence common to both French and Italians, which allows them without repugnance to do every thing in every place that is at the moment most convenient, in the professor's laboratory, near an electrical machine, it being probably the intention of the lady to rook them there. While the machine was in action, an attendant happened to touch, with the point of the scalpel, the crural nerve of one of the frogs that was not far from the prime conductor, when the limbs were instantly thrown into strong convulsions. This vaperiment was performed in the absence of the professor, but it was noticed by the lady, who was much struck by the appearance, and communicated it to her hisband. He repeated the experiment, varied it in different ways, and perceived that the convulsions only took place when a spark was drawn from the prime conductor, while the nerve was at the same time touched with a substance which was a conductor of electricity.—Elegade Galeani.

PUPULATION OF SHEREE,

The actual population of Greece, accopling to the most exact calculations, and taking a middle estimate between the different valuations which have been made, amount to four millions. Half live on terra firma; a million in the Morea and Negropoot; and a million in the isles, This population, it is true, is composed of Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews, and Franks; but it may be with certainty calculated that the true Greeks compose three-quarters of it; and in adding to them those who live in Asia, European Turkey, Russia, and Germany, the total population of the Greeks may still, without exaggeration, be rated at four millions. The population of ancient Greece was not more Builderotm."

VAN BEKMAN'S LAND,

Hobart Town, April 16, 1824. —We have the satisfaction to state, that a party of gentiemen returned last week from an excursion to the Great Lake, to the northwest of Hobart Town about officery indies; and from one of them we learn, that the country the party passed through was very beautiful, particularly St. Platrick's Plains, which lie about seven miles to the southeast of the great lake, and consists of an extensive tract of fine country, seven or eight thousand acres of clear land, calculated to feed a considerable stock, and well watered by the river Shannon, which runs usurly through the centre of the plains.

The party experienced little or no difficulty in the conveyance of a boot to the lake, by which they were enabled to take on occurate survey of this immense ex-punse of water, which, in appearance, much resembled the entrance of the river Downent. Five bours were occupied in taking the beat (rowing four ours) from the north shore of the lake into a buy to the most southern extremity. The number of peninsulas which run into the lake, with the deep bays consequently formed, make the circumference about seventy-five miles, its bength about twenty miles, and brought ton miles. In the lake are five islands, mostly covered with a species of cedar (the foliage of which much resembles the Hunn pine), and a vast num-ber of beautiful shrubs. The party landed on some of the islands. Although the lake exhibits so great a surface of water, the party were much alsoppointed in finding its greatest depth not exceeding three fathoms, and generally not deeper than three feet; appearances, however, existed, of the water, at times being considerably higher. Few or no birds were seen; one platypus paradoxus was discovered near the bont whilst under weigh, but it could not be caught. The only river observed running from the lake, was the Shaupon, to the south. The land around in generally good, and displays a very picture-spreappearance; and on the whole the country is described capable of feeding extensive herds and flocks on a variety of plains.

GOLD MINES IN RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburgh dated October 13, 1524, state that 200 poods, or 8,000 pounds of gold, were expected from the gold mines in the Government of Ural, part of which belongs to the crown, but the greater part to private persons. It is said that the latter in part lave ceased working their copper and iron mines, because the washing for gold is so productive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Controversial Tracts on Christianity and Mahamamalantian, by the late Rev. H. Martyn, B. D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and some of the most eminera Writers of Persia; Translated and Explained. By the Rev. S. Lee, A.M., of Cambridge. Sec. £1.5s.

The London Commercial Dictionary, and Sen-port Gazetteer. By Wm. Anderson. A new edition.

Greece in 1823 and 1824; being a Series of Letters and other Documents on the Greek Revolution. By the Hon. Col. Leicester Stanbope. 810, 134. Letters to the Marquis of Hartings on the Indian Press, with an Appeal to Reason and the British Parliament on the Liberty of the Press in General. By a Friend to Good Government. Syn. 6s.

A New Map of Palestine, or the Holy Land, or the Land of Cannan; divided into Twelve Tribes.—Joshua, chap. xiii. to xix. Size 144 inches high by 114 inches broad. On tine drawing paper, full coloured sheet, carrow, rollers, and varnished, 42.

James Duncan's (late Ogle, Duncan, and Co.) Catalogue of Books, Part. II.

Containing a most extensive Collection in Thiology, English and Foreign; Oriental Manuscripts.

In the Press.

A Voice from India, in answer to the Reformers of England. By Capt. Seely, Author of the "Wonders of Elora." Svo.

Geographical Papers, by various hands, respecting New South Wales, collected by Mr. Field, late Chief Justice of that

white, the one-late are for married to other Lawrence where on these should be specific.

District The permitted in

FRENCH.

Résumé de l'Histoire de la Chine. Par M. De Senancour. Paris, 1824, 18ma.

Dimmers mer & Utilité de la Langue Arabe, proposed le 15 Juin 1523, sur promotions du Collège de Genère. Par Jean Humbert, Genere, 1823. Svo.

CERMAN,

Oestliche Resen, in deci Lesen. Orien-A Faluric of Forms. By Mr. D. L., tal Roses, collected at three epochs. By Richardson, of the Bengal Army. Frederick Ruckert. Leipsie, 1822, 840.

Asiatic Intelligence. proof of or the same

the state of the later of the l CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL

COUNTY COLUMN COMMANDANT.

For William, May 6, 1824.—The ditua-tion of Licut. Cols Commandant, bath in extent of command and pecualtry re-cepts, having undergone a material change by the orders of the Hon, the Court of Directors this day published to the array, and placed on an entire new footing from that which was contemplated by Govern-ment, when it was directed that certain Staff Appointments should be vacated on the attainment of that grade; the Right Hon, the Governor General in Council considers is equitable to revise the clause of General Orders 23d May 1823, above alluded to, and to resolve that it shall not come into operation with Lieut. Cols. Commandant until they shall be entitled to the off-reckening dividend of their respective corpu.

GENERAL STAFT.

OF REAL PROPERTY.

Fort William, May 27, 1824 .- The following allowances are fixed for a Colonel, when employed on the General Staff of the Army, exclusive of regimental

Staff allowance per meusem.,. St. Rs. 2,200 For camp equipage and carriage

when in cantomment 300 Additional camp equipage when in the field 500

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

May 14. Hon. Rich. F. Moore, to be Second Assistant to Resident in Malwa and Rajpootamh.

Lient, the Han, Wm. Stapleton to be an Extra Assistant to ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

ORDERS. Fort William, April 29, 1824.—5th vice Trist retired; 11th Sept. 1829. 14th Regt. N.L. Brev.Capt. and Lieut.

R. Armstrong to be Capt, of a Company, vice Bidwell struck off; 11th July 1828.

—Ens. J. A. Fairhead to be Licut., vice Armstrong promoted; 11th Sept. 1823.

Lieut. Gen. Robert Phillips, transferred to senior list; to rank from 29th April

1823, vice Hussey deceased. Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.,

transferred to senior list; to take rank from 4th Sept. 1823, vice Morris deceased. Influetry, Lieut. Col. Com. G. Carpen-ter to rank from 29th April 1823, vice Phillips transferred to senior list; Lieut. Col. Com. J. N. Smith to rank from 11th July 1823, for augmentation; Lieut. Col. Com. T. M. Weguelin to rank from 20th July 1823, vice Marshall deceased; Lieut. Col. Com. U. Yule, C. B., to rank from 4th Sept. 1823, vice Blair transferred to scalar list; Lieut. Col., H. Bowen to rank from 29th April 1623, vice Carpenter promoted; Lieux. Col. J. S. Harriot to rank from 11th July 1823, for augmentation; Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker to rank from 20th July 1823, vice Weguelin promoted; Lient Col. G. Sargent to mak from 18th Aug. 1899, vice Cumberlege deceased ; Lieut.Cal. II. Hodgson to rank from 4th Sept. 1823, vice Yule promoted.

10th Regt. N. I. Maj. T. Newton, Capt. W. Bertram, and Lieut. C. Douglas to rank from 29th April 1921, vice Powen promoted; Capt. P. Dialgeon to rank from 6th June 1525, vice Duasmure cashiered.

14th Regt. Capt.R. Hornby to rank from 16th Aug. 1822, vice Hidwell struck-off.

31st Hegt. Major B. Roope, and Capt. T. Hepworth to rank from 11th July 1823, vice Harriot promoted.

3d Rost, Major J. Nesbitt, and Capt. J. Eckford, to mak from 90th July 1829, rice Walker promoted.

32d Regt. Major N. Bucke, and Capt. C. Andrews to rank from 18th Aug. 1823.

rice Surgest promoted.

19th Regt. Maj. C. Ryan and Capt. I. Campbell to rank from 4th Sept, 1823, vice. Hodgson promoted; and Lieut, W. Innes from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Campbell promotes.

Brev. Capt. R. Pringle, 6th regt, N.L. to have charge and superintendence of Mug Levy raised in southern part of dis-

trict of Chittagong.

May 6 .- The following postings in the Ordnance Commissariet Department sanctioned, vi., Commissiry Lieux, C. G. Dixon to Ajmere; Dep. Com. Lieut, Cartweight to Campore; and Dep. Com. Lieut. Roberts to Chimar.

Lieun J. D. Dyke, 4th L.C., to be Adj. of Governor General's Body Guard, vice Wormil appointed Dep. Paymester at

Cawnpore.

Mesors, J. Woose and Arthur Wheatley admitted Cadets of Cavalry, and promoted

to Cornets.

Mesara, R. E. Lynch, R. F. Macvitic, J. Iveson, J. Beresford, Arch. Park, G. W. A. Neres, and E. H. Mainwaring, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Head-Quarters, May 3. - Lieut J. Pollard removed from 2d to 1st bot. 26th N. L. and Lieut. F. Moore from latter to former

May E .- Lieut, R. Garret, 1st hat. 19th N. I., appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to corps, vice Hawkins proceeded to Eurape.

Lieut. Dougan to act as Interp. and Quart. Mest, to 4th L. C. during absence of Lieut, Dyke.

Fort William, May 13,-12th Regt. N.J. Ens. R. H. Miles to be Lieut, from 2d April 1894, in succession to Dew deceased.

16th Rest. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A.L. Swanson to be Gapt of a Company from 10th Sept. 1821, in succession to Lester deceased; Ens. J. Campbell to be Limit. rice Swanston promoted, with rank from 27th Oct. 1823, in succession to Macdonald deceased .- Lieut, F. Hewitz to rank from 11th Sept. 1823, in succession to Swanston promoted.

Capt. F. Sackville, 28th regt. N. I. to be Agent for army clothing 1st Division,

vice Fagun resigned.

Mr. R. D. Brooke admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to Cornet.

Mr. C. S. Maling admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. John Mensies admitted an Assist.

Caraley. Lieut. Col.W. D. H. Knut to

be Lieut, Col. Com, of a brigade from 12th Dec. 1623, in aucression to Fawcett decensed: Major F. J. Thus, Johnston to be Lieut. Col. from same date, in succession

to Knoa prometad.

Infantry, Licut. Col. J. Paton, decessed, to be Lieut Col, of a regt, from 30th lan. 1834, in succession to Dewar deceased : Lieux Col. W. G. Maxwell, C.B., to be Lieut, Cot. Com. of a regt. from 15th Feb. 1894, in succession to Paton deceased; Major W. C. L. Bird to be Livet Col. from same date, in succession to Maxwell promoted, and transferred to Invalid estab., from same date: Major W. Brookes to be Lieut, Col. from same date, in succession to Bird invalided.

2d Rogi. N.J. Cant. J. C. Grant to be Major; Lient, and Brev. Copt. E. Lawrence to be Capt. of a company, and East. W. Stewart to be Lieut, from 45th Feb. 1824, in succession to Bird promoted.

9th Rout, Capt. H. W. Wilkimson to be Major : Lieut, and Brev. Capt. J. Rind to he Capt, of a company; and Eise S. Williams to be Lieut, from 15th Pel, 1824, in succession to Brookes promoted.

Infantry, Licut. Col. R. H. Cunliffe to rank from 30th Jan. 1824, in succession

to Paton promoted

let Regt. N. I. Major E. Simons, Capts C. Richard, W. Lane, and Livet. P. Goldney to rank from 30th Jan. 1924, in succession to Cardiffe promoted.

1084 Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. C. Faithful to be Capt of a company from 15th Feb. 1824, in succession to Fell de-ceased; Ens. H. N. Worsley to be Light. vice Faithful promoted, with runk from 21st Feb. 1824, in succession to Armstrong killed in action; and Licat, H. M. Graves to mak from 13th Feb. 1824, in succession to Faithful promoted.

34th Rogt, Ens. F. Macrae to be Lieut. from 27th April 1824, in succession to

Moodie deceased,

Hend-Quarters, May 8 .- Lieux, Comper to officiate as Adj. to a detechment formed for Field Sorvice in Meywar.

Corners J. Whore, and A. Wheateley (lately admitted), appointed to the duty with 1st L.C. at Sultampore, Benarei.

Ensigns H. H. Lynch, R. F. Macvitic, J. Iveson, and E. R. Mainwaring (lately admitted), appointed to do duty with 2d but, 10th regt., Harrackpore.

Emigns J. Beresford, A. Park, and G. W. A. Nures (lately admitted), appointed to do duty with the box. 31st regt., Tiarrack pore.

May 10 .- Asalu. Sarg. J. Nicoli posted

to 2d bat, 34th N.I. at Dinapore.

May 11 .- Hrev. Capt. A. Dickson, 20th N. L., to be Adj. to Dacca Prov. Bat., vice Dickenson permitted to resign that situa-

May 14. - Assist, Surg. J. Menzies to de

duty with division of H.M. 45th regt., in garrison of Fort William.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Fort-Wilson, May 20, 1824. — The Right Hou, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following: promotions, consequent on the New Organitation of the Army; data of commissions, 1st May 1824.

Artillery Resiment.

Lieut. Cols. J. D. Sherwood, A. Mac Leod, c.a., G. Pennington, R. Hatzler, c.a., and C. Brown to be Lieut. Cols. Commandant. —Majors H. Stark, H. Faithful, C. Parker, G. Swinor, G. Pollock, and Alex. Lindsoy, to be Lieut. Cols. —Brev. Majors and Capts. W. S. Whish and J. Rodber, and Capts. W. H. L. Frith, S. Shaw, W. Battine, and W. M'Quhae, to be Majors.—2d Lieuts. J. Alexander, E. C. T. B. Hitghes, H. Clark, E. F. Day, H. Hunchey, W. Anderson, J. Torton, F. Brind, J. L. Mowatt, C. H. Wiggins, T. P. Ackers, P. B. Burtton, H. B. Dulzell, E. Blake, J. R. Greene, J. R. Revell, and J. T. Lane, to be 1st-Lieuts.

Corpu of Engineers

Lieut. Col. Chas. Mount to be Lieut. Col. Commandant.—Brev. Lieut. Col. and Maj. T. Robertson to be Lieux. Col.—Enugus T. Prinsep, J. Thomson, J. Martge, E. Sanders, J. A. Crommelin, J. Tindal, J. T. Boileau, W. Lickson, and F. Abbott, to be ist-Lieuts.

N. H. Supernum, Major T. Wood, c.n., and Supernum, Capt. Gastio, to be brought on estab, when vacancies occur.

delplace Charley.

Limit Cols. J. Nuthall. M. Fitzgerald, R. Houston, c.n., and R. Clarke, c.n., to be Lieut.Cols. Commandant.—Major G. H. Gall, J. Toants, G. Becher, and R. Stirling, to be Lieut.Cols.

lat Regi. Brev. Copt. and Lieut. J. Franklin to be Capt. of a troop.—Cornets J. A. Scott, P. O'Hanloo, and J. P.

Bradford, to be Lieuts.

2d Rogs. Bree, Capt. and Lieut. H. F.
Salter to be Capt. of a troop.—Cornets.

G. St. P. Lawrence, C. D. Dawkins,

and P. Schalch, to be Lieuts.

3d Rogt. Brev.Capt. and Lieut. J. Angelo to be Capt. of a troop.—Cornets R.
P. Pennefather, H. Drummond, and C.
D. Blair to be Lieuts.

4th Regt. Lieut, W. Mactier to be Capt. of a troop.—Cornets C. O'Hara, G. C. S. Master, and N. D. Barton to be Lieuts.

5th Regt. Bres. Capt. and Lieut. R. Hawkes to be Capt. of a troop.—Cornets W. Alexander, F. B. Rocke, and E. M. Blair to be Lieuts.

6th Regt. Lieut. L. H. Smith to be:

Copt. of a troop.—Cornets W. Parker, F. Coventry, and A. M. Key, to be Licuts. 7th Hegs. Licut. R. A. Stedman to be

7th Hegg. Licot. R. A. Stedman to be Capt. of a treep.—Cornets E. B. Backhouse, B. T. Phillips, and C. Newberry, to be Licats.

Pope to be Capt, of a troop.—Corneto C. H. White, P. Tweedale, and E. C. Archbold to be Lieuts.

Infantry.

Lieut.Cols. G. Macmorine, J. Greenstreet, D. MacLeod, c.a., J. O'Halloran, c.a., B. Stevesson, C. Fagan, G.
Richards, P. Linicjohn, J. Sianpland,
c.a., W. Casement, c.a., J. Garner,
M. White, W. Croxton, J. R. Lumley,
W. Comyn, J. Rose, J. M. Johnson, G.
M. Pophum, c.a., C. Baldock, J. Nicol, E. Wilson, Sir T. Ramssy, bart,
H. Dare, J. A. P. MacGregor, W. Richarls, A. Duncan, T. Whitehead, T.
Penson, R. J. Latter, R. Pation, c.a.,
W. H. Perkins, J. J. Alldin, W. Lamb,
D. M'Pherson, and W. Innes, c.a., to
be Lieut.Cols. Commandant.
Majors J. Truscott, R. C. Garalago.

be Lieut Cols. Commandant.
Majors J. Truscott, R. C. Garnlam,
J. J. F. Leith, H. Huthwaite, W. C.
Faithfull, J. Delamain, G. Knight, T.
Wilson, F. V. Raper, W. N. Fountaine,
J. Alexander, A. Stewart, R. A. C. Watson, H. S. Pepper, W. R. Gilbert, T.
P. Smith, J. Robertson, W. Baker, C.
T. Higgins, S. Fraser, G. V. Baines, P.
Phipps, P. T. Camyn, C. J. Doveton,
J. Leys, A. T. Watson, W. Ball, W. H.
Wood, J. George, J. Clark, G. T.
D'Agoilar, G. Warden, W. Short, W.
Moxon, and J. Blackney, to be Lieut Cols.

European Regiment.

Capt. J. Auriol to be Major, vice Wood prom.—Brev. Capts. and Liests. J. Irwin, H. P. Carleton, and J. Harrison, to be Capts, of comps.—Ens. R. Crofton to be Lient.

Native Infantry.

1st Regs. Capt. H. T. Tapp to be Major, vice Stewart prom. Brev. Capts. and Licents. H. F. Caley, T. Cully, and J. Halles, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. H. Smith to be Licent.

Ed Regt. Bay. Capts. and Lieuts. J. Charter and A. F. P. McLeod to be Capts. of comps.

Set Regt. Capt. J. Smith to be Major, vice Pepper promoted.—Bray. Capts. and Lieuts. W. Passmore, E. C. Saeyd, and A. F. Dingwall, to be Capts. of comps. —Ens. D. C. Kailler to be Lieut.

sth Regt. Capts, R. C. Andree and A. Oliver to be Majors, vice Faithfull and Clarke promoted.—Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. C. Christle, A. Wight, S. Moody, and J. Dunlop, to be Capts. of comps.—Ens. A. Arabin and Hon. H. Gordon to be Lieuts.

5th Ragt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. R.

Benson and W. C. Denby to be Capta of

6th Regt. Capt. W. W. Davis to be Major, vice France promoted. - Brev. Capta, and Licute. W. Cubitt, G. F. Hollund, and R. Pringle, to be Capta of compa.-Ens. A. L. Barwell to be Lieut

714 Regt. Capt. R. Martin to be Major, vice Comyn promotest.-Brev. Capts, and Lieuts. D. Pringle, G. Tomkyns, and R. Gardner, in be Capts, of comps.—Em. F. St. J. Sturt to be Lieut.

act Regt. Brev. Capts. and Liceus. H. J. Bland and J. M. A. Lucas to be Capts.

of compa

(MA Hegt. Capt. J. Ward to be Major, vice Fountaine promoted .- Brey. Capta. and Licuts, J. Graham, J. L. Day, and W. W. Ford, to be Capts, of compa-Ens. H. Toth! to be Lieut.

10th Regt. Capt. E. Wyatt to be Major, vice Raper promoted - Hrev. Capts, and Lieuts. W. Bowe, J. A. Currie, and J. Somerville, to be Capts of compt. - Eus.

C. S. Barberie to be Lieut.

11th Regt. Capts. J. Dun and H. Ni-Short promoted. - Brev. Capts. and Licuts. A. H. Wood, J. R. Colnett, C. Kierreinder, and J. Wilson, to be Capita of compa-

1214 Reg. Capt. J. L. Gale to be Major, vice Knight promoted, - Brev Capts, and Licuts. J. Read and L. Hence, and Liont J. Hell, to be Capts, of comps -Enc. J. S. Hodgson to be Lieur,

the Rept. Capes, A. Owen and C. H. Balnes to be Majors, vice Phipps and D'Aguslar promoted.—Brev. Capts, and Lieuts, D. Bruce, R. Fernie, J. Todd, and H. R. Murray, to be Capta, of compa-- Phys. G. Burford and W. M. Tritton to

the Limits.

1 th Regt. Capt. A. Galloway to be Mafor, vice Ball promoted. Hires, Capts, and Licuts. C. Pearce, H. C. Sandys, and C. T. G. Weston, to be Capis. of compa. Ens. H. Fitz-Simons to be Lieut,

15th Regti Capt. C. H. Lloyd to be Major, vice Gilbert promoted. - Brev. Capta, and Lients, J. F. Hyde, H. F. Wroughton, and J. Brown, to be Capts, of comps. - Ens. W. R. Corfield to be Lieut

16th Royt, Capt. J. Hay to be Major, vice Moxon promoted .- Brev. Copts. and Lieuts. R. Agnew and W. C. Oriel, and Licut. A. F. Richmond, to be Capts. of compr. - Fus. T. W. Bolton to be Lieut. 17th flegt. Capt. H. W. Baldock to be Major, vice Blackney promoted. Brev.

Capts. and Lieuts, J. Stuart, T. Moncompa. - Rus. H. Moore to be Lieut.

18th Regt. Capt. C. R. Kenneth to be Major, sice Baines premoted. — Brev. and Lieuts. J. Craigie, F. H. comps.

Sandys, and T. A. Mein, to be Capti. of compa, - Ens. F. C. Milner to be Lieut.

19th Regt. Capts. G. P. Baker and H. Weston to be Majora, vice Alexander and Dovoton promotest. - Bree, Capta, and Lieuts, F. Birtledge, J. Cowdate, G. W. Moseley, and A. Orr, to be Capita of cranpa. Ems. H. P. Broderip and W. Clifford to be Lieuts.

20th Regt. Licuts. J. Sowerby and T.

Hashan to be Capta, of compa-

21st Regt. Capt. W. Swinton to be Mujor, vice Haker promoted,-Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. Dwyer, H. Sibbald, and J. O. Clarkson, to be Capta, of compa,-Ems. T. Dalvell to be Licut.

22st Regt. Capts. W. L. Watson and F. C. Browne to be Majors, vice R. A. C. Watson and Higgins promoted .- Dres. Capts. and Lieuts. A. Jeffreys, Ser R. Colqu-boun, bart. J. Bourdien, and R. M. Mullin, to be Capts of comps. - Ens. Fowle and H. Lyell to by Lieuts.

25d Regt. Brev. Capt. and Livuts, T Noting and J. Houndon, to be Capta-

compet,

21th Regt. Brev. Capts, and Lieuts. B. Blake and J. Juliuson to be Capie. of

emble-

25th Regt. Capts. J. Todd and W. H. Kemm to be Majors, vice Smith and George promoted. — Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. H. Caldwell, J. D. Parsons, D. Masson, and A. Smith, to be Capts. of comps. - Ens. R. Codrington and F. Trimmer to be Lieuts.

26th Regt. Capta E. Day and W. Dunlop to be Majors, vice Wilson and Watson premoted.-Brev. Capts, and Lieuts. H. C. Barnard, E. B. Pryte, J. R. Worniem, and J. W. Douglas, to be Capts. of comps. - Ens. D. Ross and S. Stapleton to be Llean.

27th Rogs. Capts. J. Canning and M. Thomas to be Majors, vice Truscott and Warden promoted. - Brev. Capts. and Lieuts, N. Wollson, W. H. Hayes, J. Hoggan, and W. Tipmer, to be Capta of compa. - Eas. F. Hunter and H. A. Buscawan to be Lieux.

28th Rest. Capts, F. Sankville and H. Wrottenley to be Majorn, vice Leith and Leys promoted. Brev. Capts, and Lleup. T. Dickenson, G. R. Pomberton, C. Bryant, and H. Dick to be Capts, of compa,-Ens. W. Freeth and D. Banfield to be Lieuts.

25th Regt. Capt. W. Wilson to be Major, vice Delamain promoted. - Brav. Capta, and Lieuts, H. C. M. Con, W. Bademeti, and C. E. Davis to be Capts. of compa-Ens. G. A. Mre to be Liept.

20th Regt. Bres, Capra, and Ligan, J. Campbell and J. F. Berguer to be Capin. of compa-

31st Rogt. Brev. Copts, and Light. R. Stewart and F. Crossley to be Captagof W. Springer, W. ANDRES DE SERVICE

Marsh, Thomas, The

24d Rept. Beng Cames, and Ligaria, G. Jankins and J. Daries to be Capta of COMPANIE

and Root, Capt. J. A. Shadwell to be Major, sice Garnham promoted - Brev, Capta, and Idears, P. Grant, A. Harrey, and R. Poster, to be Capts, of compa.-Ens. J. Himbon to be Lieut.

Mich Real Capt. J. H. Care to be Major, vice Hadrwaite proracted - Bree. Capts, and Lieuts, H. Wilson, J. Smith, and N. Penny, to be Capta of compa.-Kins, E. Jackson to be Licut.

PORMATION OF THE INVASERY INTO REGI-MESTS OF UNE DATEAUDY BACK.

European Regiments.

Brown, C. Wilson, G. A. C. Scott, F. Beary, J. Marthie, F. Or-chard, H. P. Carleon, —Lients (B.C.) D. Ruidell, (B.C.) W. Daridson, W. H. Howard, W. G. Beauchamp, G. Warten, C. Wilson, G. A. C. Stewart, A. C. Scott, F. Beary, J. Matthie, —Ensign

C. Jardon.
2d Regl. Maj. J. Auriol. - Capo. T.
Wetson, G. Bolton, W. Burronglis, J. Irwin, J. Harrison, — Licuta (B.C.) J. Marshall, H. W. Bennett, J. A. Taumpson, D. Birrell, J. S. Pitti, J. R. Ripley, W. Shestreed, T. Lysangie, E. Ruehworth, R. Croftson, — Ens. H. Candy.

Natice Infantry.

let but. lat Regt. (now 2d Regt.) Maj. Ert Simons - Capta, G. Englebart, D. Dowle, S. Maltby, C. R. U. Lane, T. Culley Llean, J. J. Tilletson, W. Murray, G. W. J. Hickman, J. Oliver, A. C. Benson, H. W. Farrington, W. Hickey, J. Cooper, H. Boiwell, H. Macdonald .- Ens. A. Boyle, IL Woodward.

2d tot, Let Regt. (now 1th Rogt.) Maj. H. T. Tupp .- Capts. C. Taylor, J. Holbrow, S. Speek, H. F. Caley, J. Heiles. - Livats. J. Nicholson, J. P. Hickonn, G. R. Wilton, A. Chitty, A. R. Macdowald, 'H. Doveton, C. J. Oblifeld, W. Y. Torckler, P. Goldney, H. Smith .-

Ensign G. Selter.

P. A. Weston. Copts. J. German, W. G. Mackenelle, Pl Jeromine, J. Donaldson, J. Charter. - Livent. (B.C.) P. Johnstoo, (B.C.) 5. Swayne, (B.C.) J. L. Jones, J. Jervis, H. J. Galle Cambridge, G. L. Vangenti, A. Spers, W. Mackintosh, J. Jervis, H. J. G.Il. Cathcart, F. Warwick; B; Bygewe.-Emigen J. Pentocke, M. W. Glimore.

the hat, for Begg. (now 22d Regt.) Maj. J. C. Grant Capin. J. Duncan, T. W. Branchest, T. J. Rabbern, E. Lawrence, A. F. P. MacLeod - Lieuts (B.C.) R. Chalmers, (B.C.) G. Ollphant, F. C. Robb, C. Hamilton, T. E. Sampson, J. S. Mostyn, G. Templer, W. Murray, R. E. Battley, W. Stewart. - Ensigns N. S. Nesbitt, G. Halbad.

Ariatic Journ.-No. 108,

Lat Sat. S.J Rogs. (now 6th Regt.) Mr.j. J. Scalitz, Capta, T. Taylor, W. De-clussan, W. P. Cooke, J. Eckfard, E. C. Sunyd, Lieux, (B.C.) J. G. Brum-moud, T. Birkett, A. Enquiserson, G. Cracklow, R. Stewart, J. Lottlow, J. Stevens, J. H. Clarkson, A. K. Agnew, W. Mar Georgia, — Ensign O. B. Tismana, G. G. Ross. C. G. Ross.

Sel bot. Del Rogt. (now 19th Regt.) Maj. J. Smith: - Capta G. Williamson, R. Rich, J. Taylor, W. Paumone, A., F. Drigwall,
— Licuts, G. Maver, J. W. Ingrum, A.
Wortham, J. Murray, J. D. Syers, J.
George, E. Wahefield, T. H. Nawhouse,
W. D. Stowart, D. C. Küller, — Ensign

H.W. J. Wilkipson.

Let her, 4th Rept. (now 7th Rept.) Maj. R. C. Andree.—Capts. W. R. C. Costley, J. D. Pratt, E. T. Bradley, C. Christie, S. Moody.—Licuts. (B. C.) G. Holmas, S. Walker, W. Buttanishaw, H. Tomplez, P. Carracte, J. P. Republic, P. C. Letters, J. L. Letters, J. Letters, J. L. Letters, J. L. Letters, J. L. Letters, J. Let Lampehe, J. L. Revell, J.K. McCausland, H. Hudleston, S. R. Bagshaire, A. Ara-tin.—Ensign W. H. R. Boland.

2d tot, 3th Rogs. (now 23d Rogs.) Maj. A. Oliver.—Capts. H. Cork, G. E. Field, G. Soodgrass, A. Wright, J. Dantop.— Lieuts. J. J. Hamilton, Jr. Moule, C. J. Crape, J. D. D. Bean, J. Fisher, J. Holmes, J. Platt, C. Chester, M. Schill, Hen, H. Gorden, —Ernign W. L. Hall.

1st bat, 5th Ragi. (now 11st, Regt.) Maj. W. G. Patrickson.—Capa. W. Lloyd, R. Brathleo, S. Haulton., D. G. Scott, R. Benson.—Lienta. (B.C.) R. Boyes. (B.C.) D. Hephiru, N. Siewart, J. Croudace, H. Patch, H. Fendall, B. J. Firming, J. R. Birrell, F. B. Todd, J. Maclest. Enaigns A. C. Donniscoun, J. Stephen.

Sal bat. Sin Hogi: (now 20th Hage) Maj. G. Cooper.—Capts. T. H. Paul, T. F. Hutchinson, A. Bannerman, W. Price, W. C. Denby.—Licots. (B.C.) C. Rogen, (B.C.) H. James, J. T. Kennedy, W. Briggs, G. Rhos, T. Sewell, W. Douglas, F. B. Corneld, E. E. Ludlow, T. Gear. Ensign J. H. Cmigie.

Let bet. 6th Regt. (now 3d Regt.) Maj. S. P. Hishep. Capta, H. Sinnock, T. Oliver, S. D. Riley, F. M. Chambers, G. P. Holland.-Liuuts (H.C.) R. Bayloon, T. E. Sandy, J. Martin, J. G. Burns, J. C. Tweedale, G. N. Prole, D. Downing, M. Richardson, J. Butler, J. Hannaly, Energy J. R. Bigge, W. Linte, A. Twoodale.

Od but. itch Regt (new 18th Rogt.) Maj. W. W. Davis, - Capta T. A. Cobbe, R. Ross, R. Blissen, W. Cubit, R. Pringle. -Lieure R. Kent. J. Holyoke, J. P. McMillan, J. Donnelly, W. Minto, J. Brooke, H. Cuming, C. Gale, E. J. Betts, A. L. Harwell .- Emigns F. W. Amon, G. C. C. Grey.

Lat Sur. 4th Rept. (new 13th Regt.) Maj. C. W. Hamilton.—Capts. C. Frye, H. O'Donel, E. Gwatkin, C. A. Muuro, G. 4 L Vol. XVIII.

Tomkins - Lieum (B.C.) S.L. Thornton, (B.C.) A. Davidson, R. B. Brittridge E. Bruere, G. H. Edwarder, G. Griffich, R. W. Bestson, J. P. Wade, J. Burney, G. Comeline .- Ena. J. Craigie, R. M. Murdo.

Sebal. 7th Regt. (now 10th Regt.) Maj. R. Martin, - Capts. T. Machdock, G. Sparlesay, A. Macdonald, D. Pringle, R. Gardner. - Lieuts. (B.C.) D. Thomas, H. Curter, R. Reicoat, J. Swetcolum, B. Wood, W. M. N. Sturt, H. W. Ebhart, W. Foley, J. Welchman, F. St. J. Smrt. - Emigna F.

W. Hardwick, R. M. Hunner.

1st ball. Bth Regt. (now 9th Regt.) Maj. E. H. Simpson. - Cupts, P. C. Gilman, M. C. Paul, J. Fague, J. L. Farle, H. J. Bland Lieuts (H. C.) J. D. Herbert, (H.C.) J. Manson, P. Gerard, C. Figld, G. A. Smith, J. Woodburn, W. Beckett, J. E. Landers, F. C. Reeves, H. Charlton, Endens F. D. Townshend, G. B. Mitchell.

2d bat. 8th Regt. (now 24th Regt.) Maj. W. D. Playfair. - Capts. St. J. Heard, C. E. Tarner, C. F. Wild, J. Robeson, J. M. A. Lucas - Lieuts (B. C.) R. Burney, (B.C.) M. Ramsay, L. S. Bird, W. H. Terraneau, J. T. Savary J. Griffin, A. T. A. Wilson, H. Blech, G. Wilson, A. S. Singer .- Ensigns G. E. Van Heythnysen,

J. G. Sharp.

Lat Sat. 2ch Rogt. (now 8th Hegt.) Maj. H.W. Wilkinson - Capta. H. D. Showers, W. Kenedy, J. Wilkie, J. Nind, J. L. Day. Lieuts (B.C.) G. Hicks, (B.C.) J. Hall, H. B. Henderson, G. F. F. Vincent, A. Hamsey, G. Farquharson, G. Gordon, G. R Talbot, C. H. Naylor, S. Williams. Ensigns C. J. F. Burnett, W. S. Monteath. 2d hat 9th Rest (now 21st Regt.) Maj. J. Wurd, - Capts. E. R. Broughton, T. S. Oliver, W. Guier, J. Graham, W. W. Ford. Library (H.C.) W. Simonds, N. Campbell, T. B. Malden, J. C. G. Gray, G. Palmer, J. P. Macdougall, C. Farnier, W. H. Pilbia, O. Lomer, H. Todd.-Ensigns J. Dynon, A. M. Skinner.

1st but, 10th Regt. (now 14th Regt.) Maj. T. Newton .- Capta. J. W. Littler, To W. Raban, P. Dadgeon, R. C. Faith. "full, J. A. Currie.-Lieuts. (B.C.) W. J. Galrdner, R. S. Brownrigg, J. W. Hall, R. Thorpe, C. Douglas, C. V. Wylde, R. Chotworle, W. Struthers, J. Buncombe, H. N. Worsley .- Ensigns C. H. Bolsra-

gon, F. Gradey.

2d bat. 10th Regt. (now 16th Regt.) Maj. E. Wyatt - Capts. J. Scott, W. Berfrum, H. E. Peach, W. Bowe, J. Somerville, - Lieuts J. McLaren, J. Haver, L. N. Hall, T. E. Mauning, M. Doomer, C. G. Maran, J. Burney, A. Macdonald, H. M. Graves, C. S. Barberie, - Ensign P. J. Dickey.

Mall J. Duni-Capta, S. Hawthorne, F. Irvine, R. Mackenzie, A. H. Wood, C. Kremander - Identil (H.C.) J. M. Sein, 7 A. Darie, A. Carnegie, C. T. Thomas, W.

As Tronp. Z. H. Thetan, G. E. Cary, J. Essay, H. McSay, H. Spine - English J. V. Pprhesi

1 2st hat. 12m (Regt. (now 17th Regt.) Mag. H. Nicholson, — Capts, H. L. Uicknon, J. W. Jopes, J. Oliver, J. R. Cologo, J. Wilson, - Licuts. (B.C.) J. Hicks, T. Michael, D. P. Wood, H. Mackenzie, C. Maclean, M. Blood, T. Cooke, R. J. H. Birch, J. C. Flowden, W. Hunter,

Ensign J. H. Wakefield. Jat but. 12th Heat. (now 12th Regt.) Maj. C. Ryan - Capts. A. McLood, L. Course, W. W. Moore, J. Campbell, L. Bruce,—Licute, T. Lamb, J. C. Mans-field, A. Wright, W. J. Thompson, A. Lermit, A. D. Gordon, F. Muilius, W.A. Ludlow, J. A. Farrer, R. H. Miles-

Ensigns P. Corner, J. S. Gifford. J. L. Gale, Capts B. Sissmore, P. Teulon, A. Lomes, J. Rend, J. Hell .- Licuts. W. H. Sleeman, J. Mansfield, J. Bunyon, E. R. Jardine, A. Fenton, F. Rowereft, T. Goldney, J. Corfield, W. Junes, J., S. Hodgson,-Ens. A. Barclay, H. Kirke.

lst bas. 18th Regt. (now 26th Hegt.) Maj. A. Owen,-Capts. A. Trotter, J. Elliot, P. Seymour, D. Bruce, J. Todd.—Licuts. (B.C.) Hodgoon, B. Purris, P. B. Kitton, C. Smith, E. Sutherland, W. Grant, J. R. Browne, G. M. S. Rolie, A. Wats, G. Burford. - Ens. W. Glen, W. Brownlow.

2d but. 13th Rept. (now 27th Rogt.) Maj. C. H. Raines—Capte. R. Asford, A. Roberts, C. Sarage, R. Fernie, H. R. Murray.—Lieuts. (B.C.) A. Gezarde, G. H. Johnstone, R. Golebrooke, H. Gordon, J. W. Dunbar, J. Nash, G. Huish, C. J. Huthwaite, J. B. D. Galma, W. M. Tritton.-Enugn J. H. Handscomb.

1st bat, 18th Regt. (now 28th Regt.) Maj. J. Sunpson.—Capts. W. Hiatte S. Swinboe, A. Steware, R. Armstrong, H. C. Sandyz, Lieuts (B.C.) J. T. Lowis, T. W. Incell, C. D.Wilkinson, J. Aitche son, J. F. May, J. W. J. Ouseley, R. W. Halhed, W. Rotherford, H. C. Boileau, J. A. Fairhead, - Energies J. Chesney, R. Smith.

24 bet 14th Regt, (now 29th Regt.) Maj. A. Galloway .- Capts. R. B. Jenkins, R. Haruby, D. D. Anderson, C. Pource, C. T. G. Weston - Lieuts (B.C.) J. A. Scholeli, C. H. Marley, J. Satchwell, T. M. Campbell, P. Buren, D. Simpson, A. Hadges, G. N. Irving, W. Wise, H.

Vita Simons. - Fasign J. Burcken. 1st but. 15th Regt. (now Soth Regt.) Maj. H. F. G. Cooper. - Capts, J. Garner, W. Pickersgill, J. E. Wallis, D. H. Hep-I. M. Graves, C. S. Barberie.—Ensign tinstall, H. F. Wroughton.—Liquo (B.C.)
J. Dickey.
G. H. Hutchins, W. H. Whinfield, J.
Le Ser. 116 Raga (now 15th Rogt.)
Blair, M. Nicholson, T. McSherry, J. W.
J. Dun.—Capta, S. Hawthorne, F. Siles, W. Payne, C. Masning, J. G. Gordon, W. H. Leacock. - Ensigns C.R. Eyre, A. Jockson.

2d bot, 15th Regt. (now Mai Rogt.)

Maj. C. H. Lloyd - Capts. H. Davidson, D. Crichum, A. Siroldhah, J. F. Hyde, J. Brown, Lieurs, (B.C.) J. Thompson, F. S. Wiggens, H. Ingle, J. S. H. Weston, G. H. Choke, J. M. Heptinstall, E. N. Fowmend, J. W. Rowe, A. L. Durie, W. R. Carfield. Enalgris R. Menzies, W. Saurin.

Lie but. 16th Regt. (now 82d Regt.) Maj. P. Stirling. Capts. J. W. Loder, L. R. Stacy, P. Thomas, A. L. Swanston, W. C. Oriel. - Lieuts, C. Coventry, W. F. Steer, J. Pyne, H. V. Glegg, J. Boilen, C. Haldane, E. F. Spencer, A. Lewis, J. W. Colquhoun, J. Campbell. -Ensign W. Mitchell.

2d but 16th Bret. (now Sod Regt.) Mid. J. Hay.—Cupts. W. Gowan, H. Hall, C. D. Alpiu, R. Agnew, A. F. Richmond,—Licuts. R. H. Erskine, G. Barker, T. B. P. Festing, A. Fuller, W. Vernou, J. W. J. Robertson, G. Irvine,

Vernou, J. W. J. Robertson, G. Irvine, A. E. McMurdo, F. Hewitt, T. W. Bolton, Ersign B. Röddell.

11 for, 17th Regt. (now 14th Regt.)

Maj. E. P. Water, —Capts. A. Montgonerie, M. C. Webber, W. Walkinstow, W. Mathew, T. Monteath, —Lieuts. (B.C.)

F. Hodgson, G. Grose, W. H. Marshall, C. W. Cowley, J. W. Smith, W. Dalgell, J. Hay, J. Shell, J. Gresban, G. T. Marshall, —Lieuten T. Scaton.

Mil. - Lusign T. Scaton.

22 bat. 17th Regt. (now 95th Regt.)

Mil. R. W. Baldock. - Capts. C. H. Glover,
L. J. Gordon, S. Mercer, J. Staart, W. Hayley - Lieute R. How, P. W. Grant, G. H. Robinson, L.T. Croft, S. G. Wheler, W. G. Phillost, H. H. Arnaud, R. Au-

gelo, J. Gibb, H. Moore.—Ensign S. A. Lyons. Maj. P. L. Perre, Capts. W. Gage, W. B. Salmon, H. L. White, C. Godby, F. H. Sandys.—Taeuts. (B. C.) S. P. C. Humfrays, (B. C.) G. Chapman, W. Garden, J. A. Barstow, J. W. Patton, C. R. Bellew, W. S. Prole, T. L. Kennedy, H. B. Smith, F. Thomas.—Ensigns A. E. Campbell, G. E. Westmicott.

and but. leth Regt. (now 37th Regt). Maj. C. R. Kennen. - Capts. C. A. G. Wallington, F. Buckley, J. Herring, J. Craigis, P. A. Mein. - Licous. (B.C.) J. W. Prideanx, C. Griffiths, J. Panerson, J. T. Lane, H. Llovd, J. R. Troup, V. Shortland, W. C. Cartenna, B. Scott, F.

C Mulner - Ensign T. Box.

In but the Hopt (now 18th Regt.)
Maj. G. P. Baker, Capts, J. Aubert, J. Maj. G. P. Baker.—Capt.

Pierring, W. Ledlie, F. Ruddelge, G.W., ley, T. N. Jackson, W. Sterling, T. No-Blacker, —Lieuts, (B.C.) S. M. Horston, —Lieuts, (B.C.) T. Wardlaw, (B.C.) horgh, (D.C.) W. Hiddons, E. S. Haw, T. R. Macqueen, T. Ward, C. M. Wade, Kins, Wm. Bjewey, T. S. Hawkins, P. H. E. Pigot, C. Burrowes, W. Edip, C. Calpife, G. Burney, T. C. Wilton, J. Bracken, D. Williams, H. Haseley, —Chaptelin, H. W. Linser, — P. H. Scott, —Emigns W. François, K. Campbell, R.W. Linser, — P. H. Scott, — Emigns W. François, K. Campbell, R.W. Linser, — P. H. Scott, — Emigns W. François, K. Campbell, R.W. Linser, — P. H. Scott, — Emigns W. François, K. Campbell, R.W. Linser, — P. H. Scott, — P. M. Scott, — P. M

Grunt, E. Peningal, J. Crowslude, A. Orr. -Lieucil (B.C.) J. J. Cascment, W. H. Earle, H. Monke, R. B. Barron, H. T. El Kerr, H. P. Ridge, R. Garrett, J. Roxburgh, W. Palmer, W. Clifford, + Emilyo W. E. Hay.

Het but. 20th Regt. (now 25th Regt.) Ma W. Nots Capta, W. Vincent, V. D. L. Davies, W. C. Trueman, H. Burney. J. Sowerby - Lieuts. H. MacFangular, T. R. Feli, G. W. Bonham, W. Senior, G. Thomson, J. Hay, S. F. Hannah, S. Long, C. B Hall, R. Chiny. Emigns

J. Tierney, W. D. Kennedy, and H. W. 2d but. 20th Regt. (now 40th Regt.) Maj. Mucray .- Capts. C. R. Skardon, S. C. Crooke, W. H. Hewitt. M. A. Dunbury, T. Haslam - Licuts J. Alston, J. C. D. Macgrath, H. D. Con, S. Corbett, A. A. Williamson, W. H. Symes, R. R. Margrave, J. H. Vaurenen, G. D. Johnstone, W. G. Cooper. - Epsign C.F.

Heimagle.

Let but. 21st Regt. (now 41st Regt.) Maj. C. Peach. - Capts. G. Hunter, J. C. Odell, D. Williamson, G. Watson, H. Sibbald - Lieuts (B.C.) J. Sted, W. Hamsay, H. C. McKenly, T. Polwhele, J. Martin, W. H. Halford, E. Windle, J. Cumberlege, P. W. Birch, W. Tritton .-Ensigns J. W. V. Stephen, H. Alpe.

2d bitt. Flat Regt. (now 42d Ragt.) Maj. W. Swinton .- Capta. T. Fidden, H. Hoss, R. H. Wilkins, H. Dwyer, J. O. Cluckson, - Lieuts. A. McKittom, J.B. Neufville, H. C. Clerkson, J. Lipting, G. H. Jackson, J. Lesson, A. MacKean, J. Gibbs, R. Stewart, T. Dalyell .- Ensign W. B. Goold.

1st Sar. 22d Regt. (now 45d Regt.) - Maj. W. L. Watum, - Capita, T. C. Cawalade, H. G. Marwell, J. Tulloch, E. Jeffreys, J. Bourdieu - Licuts. (B. C.) S. Hart. W. R. L. Faithful, G. M. Home, J. Nash, W. G. Lennox, Hon, P. C. Sinclair, R. Balderston, J. Bartleman, J. Woodborn, H. Fowle.-Emigus J. Burnatt, J. M. Furnworth.

2d bat. 2hi Regt. (now Hill Regt.) Maj. E. C. Brownes - Capts: T. Ja Anquetil, O. Subba, R. Newton, Sr R. Columboun, Bart., R. McMullin. - Lieure, W. H. Wake, T. Des Veens, M. Hoghes, R. B. Peraberian, H. Browne, S. Farle, R. Campbell, H. Mackintosh, A. Webster, H. Lyell.—Energies P. Dixon, W. W. Hlyth.

I lit bot. 23d Regt. (now-45th Roge.) Maj. J. Fergusson. - Copts. T. Gongle, T. Wors-

24 har 238 Rest (new 46th liegt, Maj I H. Knyver, T. H. Sont. 25 the 25 the 25 the Copy of the Lord W. Broke, A. Boyle. Maj. H. Weston. - Capit. T. Talmer, F. J. Johnston, A. Hursburgh, J. Brandon.

Water A Came To The Tall of the

- Limits. (B.C.) J. H. Waldron, W. B. Girdlescone, H. L. Barnett, M. Grigg, W. Frasse, F. T. Richardson, J. Jones.

W. Friser, F. T. Richardson, J. Jones, C. Guhrie, J. C. Tudor, J. Richardson, J. C. Emign. W. T. Savary, F. Bennett.

181 but. 24th Regt. (now 27th Regt.)

Maj. W. C. Baddeley, — Capts. E. B. Craigia,
T. Dundag, R. W. Pogado, F. W. Frith,
B. Bake, — Licots. (B.C.) T. Bolton, A.

Goldie, F. Jenkirs, I. S. Whitladd, H.
T. Raban, H. C. Williams, F. Deare,
N. J. Cumberlege, C. Troop, J. Macdonald, — Emigos T. J. Racke, G. C. Armston,

L. C. Maccherson, strong, E. C. Macpherson,

2d but 24th Regt. (now 48th Regt.) MbJ. G. D. Heathcote.—Capts. J. Crifgie, H. M. Wheeler, R. A. Thomas, W. Hough, J. Johnston.-Lieuts, W. Sage, J. Beifford, D. Sheriff, T. Fisher, R. Raban, F. C. Smith, E. Brace, C. H. S. Freeman, A. Charlton, A. T. Lloyd.—Emigns G. Hyron, C. Boulton.

1st but. 25th Rogt. (now 49th Regt.)
Maj. J. Tod. - Capts. J. Wilkie, J. C. R.
Parke, J. R. Knight, H. Caldwell, D.
Mason, - Lieus. (B.C.) R. H. Phillipps, J. Mackintosh, G. F. Agar, R. C. Macdonald, G. T. S. Sandby, J. G. Mac Groger, J. White, J. F. Douglas, J. Wellie, R. Codrington.—Ensign J. W. Michell,

2d bet. 25th Regt. (now 50th Regt.) Maj. W. H. Kenim.—Capts, J. Drysdale, G. Boyd, R. Blackall, J. Parsons, A. Smith.—Lieura, Y. L. Palmer, W. W. Rees, H. R. Impey, R. C. Johnson, H. J. White, J. Graham, C. J. Lewes, J. Saundera, D. Balderston, F. Trimmer.—Practical R. Hemoton Ensign J. H. Hampion.

Lisego J. H. Hampion.

Int bat. Yelk Regt. (now 51st Regt.)

Maj. E. Day.—Capts, G. Hawes, J. Trolawny, T. Frobisher, H. C. Barnard, J.

J. R. Wornsin.—Lieux. (B.C.) J. Price,
G. S. Blundell, J. T. Somerville, H.
Brown, T. Roberts, G. A. Carrie, J.

Finnis, J. Potlard, C. Griffin, D. Ross.

—Endom C. Baselov, C. Chaptes.

Emily J. Pinaro, C. Cheapa,

—Endgris C. Baseley, C. Cheapa,

—Endgris C. Baseley, C. Cheapa,

Maj. W. Dunlop, —Cours. D. Presgrave,

G. Kingstam, F. G. Lister, E. B. Pryce,

D. Andarionesis. J. W. Doughs, - Lieux, F. Auberjonois, J. G. McBeam, J. Macon, A. Gruns, J. Hewett, G. W. M. Gore, H. Lock, T. P. Ettis, P. M. Sore, S. Stapleton, - Eca. T. H. Shaldlam.

Lif bot. 27th Regt. (now 53d Regt.) Maj. J. Caming.—Copts. H. F. Danty, W. Reding, H. A. Montgomerie, N. Wallace, J. Hoggan, Lieuta, W. E. S. Leadbeater, W. Barnett, W. Hegsham, W. D. Conwey, A. Mercer, C. H. Wintour, J. D. Douglas, C. Campbell, O. W. Spate, F. Hunter, Ensigna L. C. P. Marier, Physical Physics 11, 1215 Brown, II. Vetch.

2d bar, 27th Regt. (naw 5th Regt.) Maj. M. Thomas.—Capte. T. Young, W. Cunninghan, G. A. Veich, W. H. Haves, W. Turner. - Lhate J. Kerr, C. Penrose, C. F. Urgabart, W. Ewart, A. J. Apstrutter, H. R. Osborn, A. A. L. Cari, W. E. Bentsen, R. F. Burnett, H. A. Bosawen, Ensign B. Stewart.

Le but Usth Regt. (sow 53th Regt.) Maj. F. Sockville - Capts R. T. Seyer, S. Watson, R. Home, T. Dickensen, G. Bryant, - Lieuts. (B. C.) J. H. Simmouda, W. P. Welland, F. J. Simpson. J. Scott, A. H. Jellieve, P. J. Flem-ing, Hon. W. Standeton, E. Squibb, A. Clarke, W. Freeth.—Ensign R. Nelson, E. Meude.

2d bot. 28th Regt. (now 50th Regt.) aj. H. Wrottesley. - Capts. W. S. Maj. H. Wrottesley. - Capts, W. S. Webb, A. Hardy, G. Young, G. R. Peurberson, H. Dick,—Liquis, O. Phillips, A.; Garstin, G. B. B. Hetaler, D. Thompson, H. W. Bellew, J. Dude, D. L. Richardson, A. J. Frazer, W. Pool, D. Bautfield. Eusign C. Graham.

Ist but. 19th Rest. (now 57th Regt.)/ Maj. J. Swinton - Capts. E. Barton, H. Morrieson, J. Vysc. W. Muster, W. Badenach.—Lieuts. (B.C.) A. Symer, (B.C.) E. Herring, (B.C.) J. S. Marshell, G., C. Halmyd, N. Jones, H. V. Cary, R. E. J. Kerr, A. T. Davies, W. Mc D. Hopper, W. A. Smith - Ensigns G. M. Shorer, E. Darwell.

2d but. 29th Root. (now 58th Regt.) Maj. W. Wilson.—Capta. J. Hunter, T. M. Black, J. Frushard, H. C. M. Cox, C. E. Davis - Lieuts, (H.C.) T. Wil. liams, T. Welchman, W. Turner, W. Sargent, A. C. Baillie, J. Paton, E. M. Orr, E. A. Cumberlege, W. G. J. Robe, G. A. Mee.—Ensigns J. C. Lannadaine, H. Hunter.

In but. 30th Regt. (now 50th Regt.) / Maj. J. Pester. - Capts. E. Browne, W. Mackie, E. Fitzgerald, G. Moore, J. Campbell.-Lieute. (B, C.) B. Wooley. (B.C.) A. V. hite, G. Webster, J. E. Wats 1 ann, J. W. H. Turner, R. Wilcox, G. Kinlock, J. R. Talbot, P. Grant, E. J. Watson, —Ens. F. Winter, W. Anderson,

2d bat. 30th Regt. (now 60th Regt.) 16 Maj. C. Bower. — Capts. S. Land. J. Home, H. Norton, P. H. Dewastly J. F. Berguer,-Lieum (B.C.) A. Dickson, (B.C.) J. Gouldhawke, C. B. McKenly, C. Fitzgemid, J. R. Ouseler, E. Morshead, W. Whitaker, T.E. A. Nupleton, C. H. Colbe, F. V. McGrath, - Ensigns G. Cox, W. Riddell

lat but. Six Regt. (now 61st Regt.) Maj. C. Marcio, - Capta, J. A. Hodgeou, G. P. Wymer, W. Gregory, T. Hepworth, A. R. Stewart, — Licuts. (B.C.) J. C. Wolstenspoon, (B.C.) B. Malchy, J. Tomlinsson, J. R. Stock, R. A. McNaghten, W. D. Forbes, W. Glasgow, J. C. Sago, R. Con Jenkins, G. Cumine. - Ensigns J. Bi. Robinson, P. L. Turner. A Lambourger of

2d but 31st Regt. (now 62d Regti) Maj. II. Roope,—Capts. E. B. Higgins, A. Dick, J. Watkins, H. Becker, T. A Triby which to W Awdist I will brind

Crossby — Lieuta (B.C.) B. Ashe, (B.C.) H. G. Nesh, E. Manhall, F. J. Bellew, G. E. Britton, R. R. Hughes, G. H. Cox, J. H. Smith, J. O. Udhan, W. M. Ramssy — Emign H. Beaty,

Tor but, Bad Regr. (now and Regr.) Majos. H. Todd.—Capts, A. Lockett, J. Anderson, J. Harris, T. Reynaldt, O. Jenkins.—Licots. (B.C.) R. B. Ferguson, (B.C.) J. B. Sanith, J. H. Mackinhay, E. E. Isane, R. C. McC. Pollock, R. Wroughton, Hon. W. Hamilton, W. Hoggan, R. Houghton, E. Clarke.—Ensigns W. C. Ormsby, W. Biddulph, W. F. Grant.

2d bat. Sint Regt. (now 64th Regt.)
M.J. N. Bucke.—Cape. J. Mallog. P.
Brewer, T. Robinson, C. Andrews, J.
Davlet.—Lieuts. (B.C.) W. Jover, (B.C.)
F. Mackemie, J. R. Aire, P. C. Anderson, W. Biguell, F. Candy, N. Lewis,
A. Wilson, K. F. Mackenzie, A. Knyvett.—Ens. F. Knyvett. C. B. Kennett.

Law bat. B3d Regt. (now 63th Regt.)
Maj. J. Delamaine.—Capte. F. Walker,
P. Wellscombe, J. Prarioo, G. W. A.
Lloyd, A. Hervey.—Licate. (B.C.) G.
J. B. Johnston, (B.C.) W. Bacot, R. W.
Wilson, H. T. Boyd, R. Taylor, G. D.
Rochuck, G. Fleming, C. Fowle, J. T.
Lawe, J. Whiteford.—Ensigns D'Arcy
Preston, G. Uryphart.

24 bat. 83d Regt. (now 66th Regt.)
Maj. J. A. Shadwell.—Capts. W. Skene,
P. M. Hay, W. James, P. Grant, R.
Fostor.—Licuis. (B.C.) J. Grant, H. A.
Newton, R. Delardin, H. Paul, M. G.
White, R. D. White, A. B. S. Kent, H.
Troup, J. Knyvett, J. Hindson.—Ern.
W. Smiter, J. S. Browne.

1st bat. 54th Regt. (now 67th Regt.)
Maj. A. Stoneham.—Capts. T. Barrow,
W. (A. Yates, H. F. Smith, W. Grant,
J. Smith.—Lieuts. (B.C.) A. Mc T. Mahou, (B.C.) R. S. Phillips, H. Lawrence,
L. Van Sandau, J. B. Fenton, G. Riff, J.
Frederick, T. Smith, A. M. L. McLean, F.
Marrae.—Ens. J. Ross, H. O. Frederick.

ad Asr. 1940 Rev. (now 68th Regt.)
Maj. J. H. Cave. Cane. F. Yaung, G.
B. Beil, G. Young, H. Wilson, N.
Peuny. Lieuts. (B. C.) Thompson, C.
Thorosby, C. Marshall, R. P. Fulcher, A.
G. Ward, G. H. White, G. H. M. Dulby, A.
Twendow, W. F. A. Seymont, E. Jackson. Ensign A. Barclay.

Fort William, May 20 - Mr. W. E. J. Hodgson admitted a Cidet of Artillery, and proposed to 2d-Light.

Me. W. L. L. Scott admitted a Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to rank of Cornet.

Missri, W. Murray, A. G. F. J. Younghusband, G. Millar, J. D. Nach, C. IR. Whitfield, H. Young, E. S. Lloyd, L. Houe, H. Boyd, G. Abbott, R. H. Taraball, H. T. Wheler, J. W. H. Jamieson, J. Powell, A. R. G. Swintor, P. Innes, and L. M. Kerr, admitted Cadeta of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Passign.

Tray 29.—Mears, H. Moffst and D. Wiggins admitted Codets of Cavaby, and promoted to rank of Cornet.

Messers, E. Egily, J. S. Davies, F. G. Nicolay, C. H. Lellerster, E. B. Spilsburg, T. F. Blots, and G. M. Filgrim, admitted Galuts of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Energy.

moted to rank of Ensign,

May 30. — Infantra. Lieut, Col. W.,
Thomas to be Lieut, Col. Command. from
2d May 1821, vice L. Thomas decased.
—Maj. H. E. G. Cooper to be Lieut, Col.
from same date, in encession to W.,
Thomas promotes!

30th Regt, N.I. Capt. J. Games to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. H. Hutchins to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. R. Eyre to be Licut. in succession to Cooper promoted.

N.B. By death of Maj.Gen. Thomas, Lieut Cols Command. G. Macmorine and J. Greenstreet succeed to benefits of Offi-Reckning Foun from 2d May 1824.

Hend-Quarters, May 15.—Assist Surg. G. Hunter doing duty with Rampooral Local Bat., posted to 2d bat. 14th N.I.

May 17.—Cornet H. D. Brooke to do duty with 1st L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares. Ena. C. S. Maling to do duty with 2d

bat. 10th regt, at Barrack pore.

May 18.—Lieut. T. L. Kennedy, 18th A N L, to be Adj. to Rungpere Local But., 1 vice Wallace who realgns appointment.

Assist Surg. B. Mar Leod, 4th lut. Art., 3 directed to join troops at Chittagong. May 19. - Surg. H. Paterson posted to 1

2d hat. 31st regt., at Berhampore.
Assist Surg. Carte to do duty with 2d a
bat. 13th regt. at Chittagong.

Assist, Surg. Halkerston directed to pro- 13 cood to Chittagong, and place, himself, a under orders of Lient, Col. Shapland.

May 22. - Lieut, B. Ashe to officiate an Interp. and Quart, to 62d regt, plate 2d, bat. 31st) during absence of Lieut, and Interp. Bellow.

Lieut, Gardon to act as Adj. to right wing of 30th regt. (little 1st bat, 1stb) is while separated from bead-quarters of regiment.

Lieur, Ward to officiate as Adj. to 67th regt. (late, 1st list, 5-th.) during absence of Lieur, Marshall.

Fort William, May 23. - Assist, Surg. Cameron (attached to Marine Registry Office) placed at the disposal of Commun.

Chief for temperary military service.

May 27.—Mr. E. D'A. Todd adjusted

Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to

2d-Liout.

Mr. W. W. Apperly admitted Codet of an a Cavalry, and promoted to Cornet, Messrs. H. Foquett, G. Gillman, W. J. Rind, H. C. Talbot, W. J. Cade, and J. W. Hicks, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Lient. W. C. Beauchamp, H.C. Europ, Regt., transferred to Pension estate,

Lieut Col. G. Swiney, regt. of Artillery, to be Principal Commissary of Ord-

nance, vice Faithfull resigned.

Maj. W. McQuhae, regt. of Artillery, to be Principal Dep. Commissary of Ord-

nance, vice Swines promoted to a Lieur. Colomeley.

Capt. S. Pariby, regt of Artillery, to be Agent for Gunpowder at Allahabad, vice Limitary promoted to a Lieut. Colonelcy.

Capt. R. B. Fulton, Assist, to Agent for Gun-carriages at Cossipore, to be Agent for Gun-carriages, &c. at Futty Ghur, vice Brown promoted to Lieut. Col. Commundant of a battalion.

Capt. J. Tennant, regt. of Artillery, to be Assist. Adj. Gen. of Artillery, vice

Pollock promoted.

Capt. I. Maling, 64th regt. N. I., to be Agent for Army clothing 2d division, vice Higgins promoted to a Lieut. Colonelcy.

Capt. J. Johnston, 46th regt. N.h. to be a Sub-Assist, to Hon. Company's Stud, in succession to Wyat, producted to a Majority.

Assist, Surg. H. Cavell to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Beerbhoom, vice Sullivan permitted to return to Military branch of Service.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawrie, M. D., to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Hajeshabye, vice Harrison permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Assist, Surg. H. Harris to perform Medical Doties of Civil Station of Docca,

rice G. Lamb promoted.

Capt, T. Watson, 2d regt. Europ. Inf., to be Fort Adjutant of Fort William, vice

Wilkinson promoted.

Licut, T. Birkett, 6th regt. N. I., to take charge of other of Barrack Master of 10th divison, as a temporary arrange-

Major Gen. Ser G. Martindell, K.C.B., re-appointed temporarily to General Stati of Presidency from 22 inst, in succession to Major Gen. Thomas deceased, until arrivat of a Maj. Gen. from England.

Col. Thos. Shuldhare, of Infantry, appointed to General Staff of Presidency from 3d last, to complete number autho-

rised by Hon. Court of Directors.

10 Hood-Quarters, May 24 .- Lieut. and Adj. T. Roberts to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 52d regt. (late 2d bat. 26th regt.) in room of Lieut Auberjonois absent on duty

May 26.—Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithfull, esd N.L. to be President of Annual Committee for Inspection of Stores recirved from Europe,

Capits. E. B. Crargie, 49th, and J.W. Leder, 52d N.1., to be Members of duto.

Lieut, C. Bracken to be Interp. and Quart Mest, to 45th regt, (late 1st but, 23d regt.) vice Noton killed in action. Lieut, W. Fraser, 45th regt., to act as Adj. to 45th regt., vice Gragg killed in

Lieut, MecSherry to act as Adj. to right wing of 30th regt. N.I., vice Lieut. Gur-don returned (sick) to Ducca.

May 25 .- Assist. Surg. Sullivan posted

to Sylhet Local Corps.

Fort William, May 27. - Amist. Surg. P. Stewart, M. D. (attached to Civil Station of Howra), placed at disposal of Com.-in-chirf.

May 31. - Mr. C. Vignolet and Mr. Temple appointed temporarily to do duty

as Awist-Surga, on establishment, Col. Thos. Shuldham, of Infantry (lately nominated to General Stuff), promoted to

rank of Brigother-General.

June 2-Mr. E. Oliver, Surgeon, appointed temporarily to do duty as Assist.

Surg, on establishment.

June 3.-Capt, R. W. Pogson, 47th N. I., to be a Brigade Major to supply existing vacancies, vice Watson appointed Fort Adj. of Fort William. Lieut E. A. Campbell, 3d L.C., to be

a Brigade Major, ditto, vice Baldock pro-

Int Regt. Europ. Inf. Eus. C. Jorden, to be Lieur, from 27th May 1824, in succession to Beauchamp transferred to Pen-

Capt. H. Hich, 19th regt. N.L., to be Fort Adjutant at Allahabad, vice Thomas

promoted.

The appointment of Assist. Surg. Cavell to Medical charge of Civil Station of Beerbhoom does not take effect.

Mesors, John Lang and C. W. Haig admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Engigns

Head Quarters, May 51.-Major Geo. Sir G. Martindell, K.C.B., appointed to command of Cawapace division of Army.

Cornets and Ensign (recently admitted) are appointed to do duty with Corpas folisws;—Cernets W. L. L. Scott, H. Moffat, D. Wiggerts, and W. W. Apperley, 1st Light Cavatry, at Sul-tanpare, Benares; Ensign W. Mirray, Europ. Regt., Dinapore; Ensigns A. G. F. J. Younghusband, H. Bord, C. B. Leicester, H. Foquett, and L. M. Kerr. 16th regt. N. L. Barrackpore; Ensigns G. Miller, K. Young, E. S. Lloyd, L. Hone, G. Abbott, and R. H. Turnbull, wing 26th regt., Barrackpore; Ensigns H. T. Wheler, J. W. H. Jamleson, J. Pawell, A. R. J. Swinton, P. Innes, and E. Kelly, 61st regt., Barrackpore; Ensigns J. D. Nash, J. S. Davies, F. G. Nicolay, E. B. Soldney, T. F. Bleis, and G. M. Pilgrins, wing old regt. Barrackpare and Ensigns C. H. Whitfield, G. Gillman,

W. J. Rind, H. C. Talbot, W. J. Cada, and J. W. Hicks, 68th regt., Barrack pure.

Lieur. Blundell to act as Adj., to let bat. 26th N.L (now 51st regt.], in room of Capt. Laster promoted and removed to 2d bat.

Europe Investide, Lieut. F. S. Wiggins, alst regt. N. I., to be Adj. and Quart. Mast., vice Weston promoted.

Hel Rangers. Lieut. E. Morshead, 60th regt. N.L., to be Adja vice Gasham promoted.

Patna Prov. Bat. Lieut. C. S. Barberie, 16th regt. N.L., to be Adj., vice Cralgie promoted.

Furruckshad Proc. Bat. Lieut, P. Latouche, 7th regt. N.L. to be Adj., vice

Smith promoted.

June 1 .- Assist. Surg. Stewart, M. D. appointed to Medical charge of Artillery details and detachment of H. M. 44th regt. under orders of embarkation for special pervice, and Assist, Surgeons Vignolet and Temple directed to place themselves under orders of Assist. Surg, Stewart.

Licut. C. G. Mucan to set as Adj. to 1st bat. 10th N. L. during absence of

Lieut, and Adj. M'Laren.

Eng. C. H. Whitfield to do duty with 54th regt. at Benares, instead of 68th at

Barrackpore.

Jane 3 .- Assist. Surg. Mercer, 2d hat. 23d N. I., to have Medical charge of detachment of that corps, also of 1st but. 33d N. L. and Station Staff of Dinapore. Lieut. T. Smith to act as Adj. to left

wing of 68th regt, during its separation

from Hend-Quarters.

Ens. G. M. Sherer, 57th regt, N.I., to do duly with 16th regt, at Barrackpore.

June 5 .- Brigado Maj. Pogson posted to Presidency division of Army, and Hrigade Maj. Campbell to Benares division. Ensign J. Lang (lately admitted) posted

to 47th regt. at Barrackpore. Ensign C. W. Haig (ditto) posted to

61st regt, at Barrackpore.

of For postings of Coloncie, Livat. Colonels Commandant, Aca see Supplementary Intelligence.

NEW PLANK BATTALIBAS.

A General Order issued by the Commander-in-Cluef, dated 12th July, appoints the undermentioned officers to the command of four flank battalions ordered to be raised by Government.

Let Granulier Bat. Major G. D. Heath-

cote, 48th N. I.

2d shitte, duto. Major E. B. Craigie,

ATH N.L. 11 Lat Light dirta, Major N. Bucke, 64th N.I. I Sd aleta data. Major Kemm, 50th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe .- May 6. Lieut. E. Marshall, 31st N.L., for health, -30. Lieut. Col. Cont. W. D. H; Knor, of Cavalry.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

Head-Quarters, May 9, 1824 .- Lieut. G. A. Amon, 11th Lt. Drugs, to be an Exten Aide-de-Camp to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut, O'Halloran, 44th regt., to act as Interp. to that Corps during its progress from Dinapore to Bugwangola.

Lieut. Gledstones to be Acting Adj.

and Lieut, O'Halleran to be Aciling Quart. Mast. to left wing of 54th regt. during its separation from Head-Quarters.

Asset, Surg. F. G. Walbran to have Medical charge of 4th Lt. Drags., vice Tod deceased.

May 17 .- Lieut, J. Cook, Royal Marines, to be Capt, by Brevet, from 1st July 1818.

May 20 .- Lieut, J. Kennelly ,87th foot, to be Capt. by Brevet, from 1st Jan. 1824.

May 21 - Lieut. J. Atherton, 47th foot, to be Capt. by Brevet, from 11th May 1824.

May 25 .- 11th Light Drugs, Lieut, B. P. Brown to be Capt. of a Troop without purchase, vice W. Smith deceased, 5th May 1824 .- Cornet R. Hare to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Brown promoted, 5th May 1831 .- Eas. W. Childers, from 41st regt, to be Cornet, vice Hare premoted, 5th May 1824.

May 27.-14th Fast. W. I. O'Hallamo, gent, to be Enrigh without purchase, vice La Roche resigned, 5th Dec.

1929.

May 31 .- Ath Light Dougs, Cornet M. C. D. St. Quinton to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Anderson deceased, 2d May 1824.

Lieut. H. M. Walnwright, 47th, to be Captain by Brevet, from 14th Jan., 1824_

Capt. M. Dongall, 18th regt. to be Aidede-Camp to His Exc. Sir Alex: Campbell. June S .- Licut. O'Helloran, 44th regt.

to act as Interp. to detachment proceeding on service under command of Maj. Carter.

The following Acting Staff Appointments to detachments under command of Capt. Butler, 59th regi., to have effect from 1st June, vis. Lieut. Long, 59th regt, to be Acting Adjutant; and Lieut. Hoctor, 59th regt, to be Acting Quarter Manter.

FURLOUGHS from H. M. FORCES.

To Europe. - May S. Lieut. Elton, 19th Drags, for health.-Lieut. Brown, 13th Drugs., on private affairs. - Lieut. Surgent, 69th regt., for one year, for bealth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEGGERRAUT-SUTTER.

Parce, May 20, 162 L-" Yestonlay morning one of the Missionsries, heating that three pilgrims outside the gote were entremely ill (and many there are who, being unable to pay the tax for admission,

die without the gates from starvation and illness) begged that a doolie might bearen to bring them into Poorce, and that aid might be afforded to their necessities. The messenger cent, returned with an account that one was already dead and the other two dring, and I have no doubt there are daily instances of the like distressing kind. We hims twice been gound the temple, but the stall by which it is surrounded is so high, that even on the elephant it was scoreely possible to see may thing beyond it. There is one wide street leading to it, or rather from it, to Juggernauth's nummer-house, where he was supposed to be born, and whither he goes for a visit annually, which which visit takes place at the Ruth Jattra. The street is a fine one, and the houses on citizer side respectable and next, and of the native towns through which I have passed, I here seen none to equal the town of Pooree; the chief and almost only beauty of which, however, consists in the regularity and width of the street, and the appearance of the houses composing it. On the 15th instant a satter took place about two miles from our bouse, but we did not bear of it until after it was over; the following arrange of it, however, has been given to us by a friend. The bushand was Narayun Chates, of the Malintee caste, between cinty and seventy years of age, a very repectable hundholder and proprietor of Kotteles (most Peopley), one of the largest estates in this district, and paid a revenue to Goterriment of nearly a lac of rupees per ennous. He had been labouring under a paralytic affection for the last two years, and finding it likely to prove fatal, he come about two or three months ago for the purpose of ending his days here, and thereby requiring the blessings which are promised to those who die within the limits of this sacred spot. He had two wises; one of them, aged about airty, followed him a short time afterwards, with the arrived determination of becoming a sursee. From all I bear, her resolution was altogether voluntary, and her conduct at the sacrifice was marked with fornitude and composure. She raine quickly from layr residence to the apot colled Surga Durwani, or Doner; that is " Heaven's gate," and instead of going round the butning body of her husband three links, as is usual, she shrapely there herself apon the burning body after having gone sound only once. The pit and two fires seen by Mr. . . . , are accounted for by the manner in which these rites are conducted at this place Instead of a funeral pile, as in Bengal, the footral fire is bere placed in a small pit, into which the body of the husband is first put, and the first lighted. The widow, after certain ceremonies, walks thrice round this flaming pit, and then throws herself into it. The boiles, however, are not allowed to be an-

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tirely communed in the pit, but are, after a certain period, while utill distinguishable, dragged out and consumed in two separate fire, on the brink of the pit The use of the jet instead of the pile is common throughout Oriesa, but the practice of removing the bodies is, I believe, peculiar to

The only reason I have heard assigned for the removal is, that the sou may be enabled to distinguish the ashes of his fither and mother, so as to preserve a small pertian of each, to be thrown into the Gaugen.

SHIPPING.

Arrands in the River.

June 7. Earl of Balancess, Cameron, from London.—10. Sir David Scott, Tween, and La Belle dillance, Rolfe, from London,-16. Connings Head, from Loudon. -July 7. Henry Forcher, from Landon.-14. Sherburne, from South America.

Departures from Calcutta. June 7. Ser Edward Physe, Geory, for London — 6. Rengal Merchant, Carrick, for Chinagong, —10. City of Edinburgh, Wiscman, for Rangdon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BURTUE.

April 27: The lady of R. Barlow, Esq. of a daughter.

May 7. At Meerut, the lady of T. Jacksun, Esq. surgeon H. M. s 14th regt., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. J. Sinchier, of a men.

11. Mrs. L. M. D'Landugerade, of a MADE.

18. At Sangue, the lady of Capt. II. Ross, 21st N L, of a sun.

21. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. A. Fuller, Runapore L. I. Hat; of a daughter.

22. Met J. Senart, of a son. 25. At Mymunsing, Mrs. M. Gordon,

of a daughter, 27. Al Chinaurah, Mrs. J. Nicholas, of

30. The lady of Wos. Davis, Esq. of 5

- Mrs. C. U. Smith, of a doughter.

- At Futtyghur, the lady of Capt. J. Ac-Hodgeon, of a daughter.

31. At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. Hickey, of a son.

June 1. At Neemutch, the lady of Capt, G. W. Moseley, 4th Local Horse, of a son and heir.

2. At Mornfferpore, the lady of Thomas T. Dashwood, Eup of a daughter,

5. The lady of A. Pereira, Euq., of 9. Mrs. Gabb, relict of the lase Capt.

Gabb, 04th N.I., of a daughter.

10. Mrs. J. Patton, of Harripore, of a san.

12. The lady of T. Pakenham, Esq. Civil Service, of a son,

13. In Chowringhee, the lady of S. France, Enq. Civil Bervice, of a son-

is. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. T. F. Hutchimon, commanding Nujee Corps, of

19. The lody of J. J. Hogg, Esq. of a daughter.

20. The lady of G Mackillon, Esq. of a 50h.

21. Mrs. F. Boeralt, of a son.

- As Sealdah, Mrs. R. Fleming, of a son.

22. The lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. Civil Service, of a sun.

22. Mrs. Robert Manly, of a son.

At Dacca, the lady of Capt. H. L. White, Brigade Major at Chittagong, of

25. At Dom Dum, the lady of Licut. Vagrenan, of Artillery, of a daughter. July 5. The lady of M. Gisborne, Esq.

of a son. 7. At Dom Dum, the lady of Capt. Parity, of Artillery, of a son.

8, Mrs. F. Crane, of a daughter.

- At Chuwringhee, the lady of C. Stuart, firm of Davidson and Co., of a son. 10. Mrs. H. Clark, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Murch 23. At the Cape of Good Hope, E. P. Smith, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss H. F. Bayley, daughter of Charles Bayley, Esq. Bengal Civil Service. April 12. At Campure, J. Donglas, Esq. Moradahad, to Miss C. Carter.

23. At Barellly, S. Hampton, Esq. of the Bengal Army, and am of Major Hampton, of Henleys, Anglesey, North Wales, to Miss Ellen Hall, eldest daughter of Major T. Hall, commanding Barcilly Prov. Bal

27. At the house of Major Jonkins, in Tuckley Contonment, Lieut. T. Warlow, of the Bengal Engineers, to Min Mary P. Ord.

Mary 3. At Cavenpore, Lieut, W. J. Macritic, Rogt of Anillery, to Miss Cath. Campbell, daughter of Lient. Col. Alex: Campball, commanding 1st but 18th N L

8. At the Roman Catholic Church of Boitsconnah, Mr. Joseph Lemoss, to Miss Enfarous D'Silva, daughter of Mr. J. D'Silva, of Jessore.

11 At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Dolby, to Miss E. V. Cole, of the Semm-

pere Sontinary

12. At Sc John's Cathedral, Lieut. G. H. Edwards, 1st bat. 7th N.L., to Miss Fioch.

- At Chandernagure, Mr. Joseph Winter, to Miss M. F. Polrel, only daughter of Mr. J. D. Poirell, indigo planter,

15. At Chandernogore, J. Retnew, Eug. to Miss Lierop, daughter of D. Lierop, Esq indigo planter.

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15. Mr. D. Guenes, to Miss C. Steneig. - Mr. John Mattin, to Miss Anna Dema.

30. At Campore, Capt. John Herring. 28th regt. N.L. and A.D.C. to Major-General Loreslay, to Maria Anne, the third daughter of J. Wright, Esq. Psyminiter H. M. 59th Regt.

18. At Allahabad, Capt. L. R. Stary, 16th regt, N.1. to Sophia Matia, second daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Grimes, Royal Artillery Drivers.

At the Cathedral, Ensign Usaker, H. M. 44th Regt., to Miss Separt.

- At the principal Roman Catholic Church, James Robertson, Eig. to Aurors, youngest daughter of the late D. B. Dina, Esq.

June 2. At St. John's Cathelest, Capt. Joseph Orchard, H. C. 1st Europ. Regt., to Miss Maria Douglas, niece of Licut. Col. J. L. Stuart.

4. At Allababad, Fred. Corbyn. Esq. Bengal Medical Establishment, to Miss Finlar, place to the Rev. H. Fisher, Mec-

8. Mr. T. Francis, son of the late Doctor Francis, an assistant in the office of Mesars, Alexander and Co., to Miss Eleanor Sophia, second daughter of the late D. Templeton, Eaq. of the Military Department of Government.

10. At St. John's Cuthedral, Capt. Loder, 16th N.L., to Miss Harriet Sandby, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Sandby, Esq., Deputy-Itanger of Windsor Great Park, Berkshire, and counin to Col. Francklin, of Bhaugutpere.

15. At the principal Catholic Church, A.L. De Abreo, Esq., to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late John Ferrae, Esq.

16. At Bauleali, G. G. Morpherson, Esq. Assist. Surg., to Miss Maria Dawney.

At Dicapore, Mr. Anthony D' Cruze, Assistant in the office of the Socretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, to Miss Sara Moure,

19. At Bankipore, Lieut. Col. R. A. C. Watson, commanding 44th N.1., to Miss Anne Weston,

- Mr. E. Valantino, to Miss Johannah Roberts, the eldest daughter of Mr. F. Roberts, of Calcutta, armourer.

25. At St. John's Cashedral, Buille Golding, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Efizabeth Palmer Scaly,

26. At St. John's Cathedral, Robert Sanuders, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Elim Wallace Chase.

At St. John's Cathedral, Edward Hughes, Esq., a captain in the Country Sea Service, to Mrs. Sumn Lumley.

- At Beneres, Mathew J. Tierney. Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mary, relies of the late Lestock Davis, Esq.

July 10. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. George Sherwood, to Miss I. L. Perry, of Middlews.

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April 5. On his way from Cox's Bazar, A. Mardougal, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburg, and Assist Surg. H. C. Service.

7. Major James Ferris, Containsary at

Camppore.

12. At Rasia Pagla, his Highness Prince Ahmed Shah, one of the som of Tippeo Sultan.

15. Mrs. Grace Metcalfe, lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Eup., of the Civil Service,

ages 28 years.

22. At Singor, in his 29th year, Mr. A. Barnfield, late of the H.C. Marine.

23. At Kamptee, John, the Infant son of Capt. H. C. Barnard, 1st bat 25th N.1. 24. At Calpie, Georgiano, the infant daughter of J. G. Bence, Eaq., aged five

Ar Moerit, Mr. Alex. Guthrie, 28.

aged 20 years.

May 3. At Nusseerahad (Hajpootana), Maria Louisa, the infant daughter of Capt. Smith, commanding 2d Native Cavalry.

4. On the banks of the Gogra, near Pitmillie, whilst on a shooting excursion, Capt. W. Smith, H.M 11th Lt. Drags.

7. At Serampore, Capt. John C. Carne, of the Pension Establishment, and late of the Bengal Artillery, aged 45 years.

8. At Beneres, Frances Jane, the infunt daughter of Lient. W. Turner, 1st bat. 29th regt, and Adj. of the Benarus Prov. Bat.

11. At Scrampore, Elizabeth Mary Anne, the only daughter of Mr. John

Mendies, aged seven years.

12, The infant son of E. R. Cover, Esq. 13. At Jessore, Caroline, the infent daughter of Mr. W. Thomas, Missionary. 16. The infant daughter of Mr. W.

II. Paine, aged 16 months.

17. At Ramghur, in the bills, Brev. Copt. W. Walker, of the Invalid Establishment.

18. At Midnspore, of fever, Mardoch Muclcod, Esq., Assist.Surg. of that station. 28. At Serampore, Mr. T. St. T. Byrne.

2d-Assistant in the Secret Department.

29. Mr. J. H. Ricksboy.

50. Master H. A. Pitzgerald, aged one year.

31. Of the spannodic cholers, Miss Michalia Martin, the only daughter of Mr. John Martin, jeweller, aged 16 years.

- At Kidderpore, Edward, the in-

funt non of Mr. D. Shearman.

- At Lucknow, Julia Margaret Martin Baillie, the infant daughter of George Baillie, Esq., Surgeon to H.M. the King of Oude, aged three years.

June 3. At Camppore, Mes, Mary Duhan, wife of Mr. James Duhan, merciant,

aged 39 years.

4. Mrs. E. Ham, the lady of H. Ham, Esq., an Assistant in the Territorial Department, aged 23 years.

6. Mr. Thomas Martin, the eldest son of Mr. John Martin, jeweller, aged 21.

ttt. John Halkenson, Esq., M. D., Assist. Surg., egel 23.

11. At Campere, of a severe fever, Helen, the lady of W. A. Venour, Esq., in charge of the medical duties or that station.

12. In Fort William, Arabella, the wife of Lient, H. Donnithorne, H.M., 44th regt., aged 24.

14. Mr. Win. Wrainch, keeper of the

Calcutta gaol, aged 35. 16. J. H. Lacken, son of Mr. Lacken,

of the Pilot Service, aged two years.

17. Mr. John Bowers, sch., aged 77. 20. Mrs. Mary Mellicknesur, second daughter of the late P. Bagram, Esq., nged 40.

22 Mr. J. A Williams, Head Assist.

to the Marior Paymester, aged 40.

23. Mr. L. T. Jacob, of the firm of Mesers Sheppard and Co., aged 24.

- At Agra, of a fever, Fre Zenobia Maria de Florenca, Catholic Bishop of Thillegt.

24 Mr. C. Simon, aged 24.

25 At Porneals, of an inflammation in the brain, Mr. James Leicester, aged 21.

26. At Campore, the infant daughter

of Capt. Reynolds, 62d regt.

- Wm, Shet, the infant child of Mr. J. Shet, aged 20 days.

28. Drowned in consequence of the dingy opsetting. Richard Thompson, Esq., Surgeon of the ship Princers Charlane.

SO. At Kidderpore school, W. Edmund, the eldest son of Mr. D. Shearman, Head

Master, aged six years.

Muster S. Boileau, the infant son of

S. H. Beilese, Esq. — Mr. T. Andrew, senior, aged 46. July 6. Juliana M. Fitzgerald, daughter of T. C. Fitzgerald, Esq., of the General Department, aged 17 months.

9. Mr. John Williams, sen., aged 46.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 17. Mr. D. Bannerman, Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Madura.

Mr. J. Horsley, Regimer to Zillah

Court of Madura.

July 8. Mr. John Stokes, Secretary to Government in Revenue and Judicial Departments.

Mr. J. M. Masleod, ditto in Public, &c. Departments.

Mr. Richard Clive, Paymester of Curmatic Stipenda

Mr. R. Bayard, Collector and Magitrate of Viragapatam.

Mr. H. M. Blair, Assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Camera. 15. Mr. J. Gwatkin, Commercial Sa-

perintendant and Warehouse-keeper. Mr. T. Daniel, Deputy Warehouse.

keeper.

Mr. N. W. Kunderley, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Canara.

Mr. J. T. Anstey, ditto in Ganjam. Mr. James Fraser, Assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. W. H. Bobington, ditto, of Canara. Mr. Richard Paternoster, Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

22. H. S. Grame, Esq., President of

Board of Revenue.

J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq., Chief Judge of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. J. D. Newbolt, Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam.

Mr. John Orr, ditto of Nellore. Mr. S. C. Clarke, ditto of Masulipatam.

Mr. A. Robertson, Assistant to Principal Coffector and Magistrate of Northern

Division of Arcot.

29. Mr. W. Oliver, First Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

Mr. C. M. Lushington, Second Judge

of ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Bird, Third Judge of ditto ditto,

Mr. John Savage, Sheriff of Madras.

The Rev. John Hallowell, Military Chaplain at St, Thomas' Mount.

The Rev. Henry Allan, B.A., Military Chaplain at Cuddalore,

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 30 .- Lient, J. Purson, Superintend, Engineer in centre division, directed to proceed to Presidency and place himself under Acting Chief Engineer.

Ens. G. F. Smith, of Engineers, directed to proceed to Presidency and to place himself under orders of Acting Chief

Eas, W. H. Pears, of Engineers, appointed Assist, to Superintend, Engineer in centre division, and placed in communi-cation with Lieut. Parton. Capt. W. James, 2d N.L., appointed to

act as Paymenter in northern division dur-

ing almerice of Capt. Stock.

April 2.—Surg. C. M'Cabe to be an acting Superintend, Surg., and directed to relieve Mr. Heward in Presidency division.

Foreign Service. The following appointments have been made for the force under orders to embark from this Presidency on fureign service.

Col. W. Macbean, c.a., H. M.'s 54th

regt. to command.

Capt. B. R. Hitchins, Assist, in Adj. Gens. Depart., to be Military Secretary, and Lieux J. Clarke, H. M. a 54th regt., to be Brigade Major to officer commanding the force.

Lieut, Col. E. W. Snow, Dep. Adj. Gen.

of Army, to accompany Espedition as Dep. Adj. Gen.

Capt. S. W. Steele, Amist in Quart. Mast. Gens. Depart, to proceed in charge of that department, as Assist Quart Mast. Gen., and Capt. A. E. Spicer, 8th N. Regt., as Dep. Amist Quart. Mast. Gen.

Engineers. Capt. J. Mackintosh to be

Commanding Engineer.

Ena. E. Luke to be Adj. to Engineer

Emigns G. A. Underwood, and A Corton, of Engineers, to be attached to

Lieut, W. T. Lewis, of Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores,

Medical Staff. Mr. Superintend. Surg. Heward, Presidency division, to be Superintending Surgeon, with Surgs. A. Spiers, and W. S. Anderson, and Assist. Surgs. J. Kelman, S. Higginson, and J. R. Gibb, on the Staff

Assist, Surg. R. Davidson to be Dop. Medical Storekerper,

Sub-Assist Surg. King, and Art. Sub-Assist, Surg., Watson and R. Shaw, to be attached to Superintend, Surga, Depart,

Act. Sub-Assist. Surg. Brown to be at-tached to Dep. Medical Storcherper.

Communicate Assists, Curas, Con. Cupt. A. Cumming and Capt. C. Wilson tomecompany force, and Sub-Assist Com. Gen. Lieut T. R. Manners to be available for duty with Expedition.

Capit, A. Sreck, 4th N. Regt., to be

Paymaster to fures.

Capt. W. Hornblow, to be Agent for Transports.

The following arrangements sanctioned for brigading the troops.

Aroliery. Capt. P. Montgomerie to be Brigade Major, and Lieus. R. S. Seron to be Quarte Mast, and interpreter, ar

Infantey. Capt. J. A. Maclood, H. M. 41st regt., Copt. H. Evans, 11th N.L. and Lient. J. Ker, 17th N.L., to be Brigaille

Capt. W. Williamson, Sid N. L., to be Dep. Judge Adv. Gene to force, !

Capt. A. L. Mussky, of Artillery (Assistant to Secretary to Military Board), permitted to proceed on service with his Carps, without prejudies to apple Intment,

April 6 .- Libert, (Brev. Capt.) A. Hendrie, 7th N.L., to be Adj. to 1st bar. of that corps, vice Mansfield decembed.

Lieut, F. B. Lucas, Sih N. I., to act as Adj. to 2d but of that corps during absence of Lieut (Brev Capt.) A. E. Spicer on other duty,

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Stredden, Sth. N.I., to not as Quart. Mast, and Interp. to 2d but of that corps, vice Luca-

Lieut. T. B. Chalon, 17th N. L. to att so Quart. Mest, and interp. to 2d hat, or that corps during absence of Lacut, Key. Capt. G. H. Budd, Rifle Corps, to act

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as Quart. Mast. and Interp. to that corps, vice Greene.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. J. Simous to be Lieut, vice Lawler deceased.

Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant permitted to enter on General Duties of Army.

April 8. - Lieut. F. S. C. Chalmers, 11th N.I. to be Quart. Most. and Interp. to 2d bat, of corps, vice Munhee deceased.

Artillery. Sen. 2d-Lieut. C. J. J. Denman to be 1st-Lieut, vice Leatherfale decensed.

7th Regt. N.I. Sen. Etn. B. Stapylton to be Lieux., vice Mansfield deceased.

April 9.- Capt. J. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Com.-in-Chief, permitted to accompany expedition proceeding on foreign service.

Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) J. Todd, 17th N.I., to be Dep. Paymenter to force proceeding on foreign service.

Assist Surg. J. Bell permitted to enter

on General Duties of Army. Capt. R. Hunter, 4th N.L. to be Sec. to Clothing Board, vice Stenart promoted.

Lieut. J. S. K. Biscoe, 9th N. I., to act as Assist, in Adj. Gen.'s Depart, during absence of Capt. Hitchins on foreign ser-

Surg. J. Kellie to act as Gar. Surg. at Poonamallee, vice M'Cabe.

Assist. Surg. T. M Lane to do duty at Poonamallee until arrival of Sarg. Kellle.

Lieut. S. Bullock, 3d L. C., to be Quart. Mast, laterp., and Paymast, to corps, vice Williams.

Capt. T. K. Limond, 3d L.C., to act an Assist to Secretary to Military Board during absence of Capt. Murray on foreign service.

April 20. - Col R. Scott, c. s., to be

Town Major of Fort St. George.

Major G. Cadell, 12th N. I., and Assist. Adj. Gen. of Army, to act as Dep. Adj. Gra, of Army during absence of Lieut. Col. Snow on foreign service.

Capt. W. J. Bradford, 18th N.L., and aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, to

act as Assist. Adj. Gen. of Army. Assist. Surg. A. Campbell to be Garrison Assist Surg, at Negapatam, vice Smart promoted.

Mr. G. V. Cumming admitted Assist. Surg., and appointed to do duty under Gar. Surg. of Fort St. George.

April 25.-11th Regt. N. I. Sen. Enu. C. J. Whitlock to be Lieut, vice Gordon deceused.

Capt. J. Myers, 7th N.I., permitted to act as Paymaster at Vellore, during absence of Capt. Watson, vice Wilson.

Mr. J. N. Greaves ministed a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Ensign. Assist. Surg. A. Hewitt struck-off from

Medical Establishment.

April 27 .- The following Lieuts. have been promoted to rank of Brev. Captains: -G. Milsom, 9th regt. N. I.; H. B.

Daveton, 4th Lt. Cav.; W. Drake, 11th regt. N.I.; F. Fosberry, 8th ditto; J. B. Nottidge, 8th ditto; C. Maxtone, 9th ditto; G. Lee, 8th ditto ; J. Leggatt, 3d ditto ; H. Strong, 24th ditto; D. Montgomery, 7th regt. L.C.; A.M. Campbell, 7th ditto; and F. Hunter, 1st ditto,

April 30. - Lleut. M. Carthew, 11th N.L., to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster to 1st bat, of corps, vice Gordon

deceased.

Mr. T. Ditmes admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and proposed to 2d-Lieut.

Mr. G. S. Mowatt admitted a Cades of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

May 4. - Infantry, Sen. Maj. W. Claplam, from 4th N.L., to be Lieut. Col.,

vice Frith deceased.

4th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. Jollie to be Major ; Sen. Lieut, (Brev. Capt.) H. S. Hall to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. C. Church to be Lieux, in succession to Claphum promoted-

Cul. R. Scott, eca., to be Government

Agent at Chepank.

Capt. John Pyfe, 3d N. I., to be Resideat at Tanjore.

Assist, Surg. J. Dalmahoy to afford medical ald to Residency of Travancore.

May 7 .- Maj. J. Cotgrave, of Engineers, to be Acting Chief Engineers with a wat

at Military Board. Maj. G. A. Wetherall, of Royal Regt. to act as Aide-de-Camp to Com.-in-chief, 24th Regt. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Inglis to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Bower to be Lleut., vice Durie decemed.

Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L.C., to be Act. Amist, in Quart. Mast. Gen.'s Depart. during absence of Capt. Steele on foreign service.

May 14. - Lient. Col. J. Ogilvie, c.m. H.M. 20th regt., to command provinces of Malabar and Canara, vice Miles.

Capt, J. Crokat, 25th N. L. to be Aidede-Camp to Hon, the Governor,

6th Regt. N.L. Sen. Lleut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Salmon to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. C. F. Le Hardy to be Lieut, vice De Carteret decensed.

10th Regt. Sen. Capt. R. Short to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. B. Tolson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. A. Wight to be Lieut., vice Howell deceased

14th Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Hanson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Mariand to be Lieut, vice Wilson dec.

15th Rent, Sen. Capt. J. Napier to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) R. Marison to be Capt., and Sen. Eus. F. J. Neitham to be Lieut, vice Hall deceased.

May 18. Lieut. S. Jackson, 6th N.L. to be Quart. Mast. Interp. and Paymest. to 9d but, of corps, vice Salmon promoted.

Lieut. L. M. Lean, 6th N.I., to act as Quart. Mast. Interp. and Paymester to 2d but of corps during absence of Licut. Jackson.

Lieut, J. W. Hording, 6th N.L. to be Quart, Mist, Interp. and Paymaster to 1st

lint. of corps, vice Jackson. Lieut. G. Fryer, 10th N.I., to be Adj. to 1st but, of corps, vice Tolson promoted. Capt. Tolson, 10th N.I., to act as Adj.

to 1st hat, of corps until Licut. Fryer joins.

Lieut. J. Rickard, 15th N.I., to be Adj. to 2d bats of corps, vice Morrison promotes.

Lieut J. Deane, 15th N.L. to act as Adi, to 2d bat, of corps during absence of

Lieut, Rickard.

Lieut. H. Ewing, 25th N.L. to be Adj. to 1st bat of corps, vice Crokat promoted.

Limit. W.T. Drewry, of Engineers, to be Superintend. Engineer with light field division of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force of Jaulnah.

Ena. A. Lawe, of Engineers, to be Superimend. Engineer with field force in

Doonb.

Assist. Surg. J. Simm to be Zilla Surgeon at Nellore, vice Knox proceeding on

foreign service.

Mr. T. H. Humffreys admitted a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d-Licut. Messrs. E. A. Humffreys, S. Bayley, J. R. Fennell, J. D. Oliver, R. B. Dickinson, and G. P. Vallancy, admitted Codets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Hend Quarters, May 7 .- Capt. IL. Gray moved from 1st to 2d but. 5th regt.

Cupts, R. Guille and P. Farquharson removed from 2d to 1st but. 5th regt.

May 15 .- The following removals are ordered :

Actillery .- 1 at- Liout. D. H. M' Kensie from Horse Brigade to 2d bat.; 1st-Lieut. G. F. Symes from ditto to 2d bat.; 1st-Light T. Cassans from ditto to 1st hat.; lat-Lieut, A. E. Byam from 2d bat to Horse Brigade; 1st-Lieut. G. W. Ouslow from ditto to Horse Brigade; 1st-Lieut. T. E. Geils from lat but. to Horse

6th Regt. N.I. Lieut, S. Jackson from

lat to 2d bar.

10th Regt. N. L. Lieut. G. Fryer from tid to lat list.

May 17 .- Lieut, Clemens removed from 2d to 1st but, 22d N.I., and Lieux, G. Williams from 1st to 2d but, same regt.

May 18 .- General Order. Under authority of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that H. M. 89th regt. of Foot, the 1st but, 7th N. I., and 1st but, 23d N. I., be formed into the 4th brigade of the Division of the Madras troops employed on foreign service.

Lleut C. Miles, c.s. and K.T.S., to command 4th brigade, and Capt. Young, H.M. 89th regt., to be Brigade Major.

Capt. H. Munn removed from 1st to:

2d but, 1 ith regt, and Capt, H. Coyle from 2d to 1st but, same regt,

Alth Hegs. N.J. Lieut. J. Yaldwyn removed from 2d to lat bat.; Light, F J. Baird from 1st to 2d bat ; Lieut. Cuppage I'ven let to ad bat; and Lieut. W. H. M'Caulay from 2d to 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Knox appointed to 1st

bat. Pioneers, vice Simm;

Fort St. George, May 18. - Artillery. Sen. 2d Lieut, J. G. B. Bell to be 1st-Lieut, vice Dalžell deceased.

12th Regt. N.J. Sen. Ens. A. J. Ormsby to be Lieut, vice Baker deceased,

Mr. R. Elliot admitted a Cadet of In-

fantry, and promoted to Ensign. Mr. D. Vertue admitted an Assist. Surg., and appointed to do duty under Surg. in charge of Horse Brigade of Artillery.

May 23 .- 16th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) R. W. Sherriff to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. M. J. Rowlandson to be Lieut, vice Stewart; date of coms. 5th May 1824.

Dep. Assists. Com. Gen. Capts. T. Cox and Alex. Tulloch to be Assists. Com. Gen. during absence of Capts. Cumming and Wilson on foreign service.

Sob-Assists.Com. Gen. Lieuts, W. Wat. kins and T.R. Manners to be Dep. Assists. Com. Gen. until further orders.

May 28 .- The Hon, the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions be cancelled:

24th Regt. N. I. Sen, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Inglis to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. II. Bower to be Licut, vice Davis deceased; date of coms. 2d May 1824.

15th Regt. N.L. Sen. Capt. J. Napler to be Major, See. Licut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Morison to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. P. J. Nedham to be Lieut, vice Hall deceased; date of coms. 6th May 1824.

fith Rest. N.J. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Salmon to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. C. F. L. Hardy to be Lieut, vice De Carte. ret deceased; date of coms. 6th May 1824.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. R. Short to be Major, Sen. Lieut, (Brev.Capt.) G. B. Tolson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. A. Wright to be Lieut., vice Howell deceased; date of coms, 10th May 1824.

14th Rept. N I. Sen. Licut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Hanson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Morland to be Lieut, vice Wilson deceased; date of coms. 11th May 1824.

12th Regt. N.A. Sen. Ens. A. J. Ornes. by to be Lieut.. vice Baker deceased; date of com. 8th May 1821.

Artillery. Sen. 2d-Lieut J. G. B. Bell

to be 1st-Lieut., vice Dalrell deceased; date of com. 19th May 1874.

16th Regt. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. W. Sherriff to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. M. J. Rowland to be Lieut.,

vice Srewart decement; thate of coron. 5th

The following promotions are ordered to take place:

T. Greenhill to be Capt., and Sen. Carnet A. R. Taylor to be Lieut., vice Magany retired; date of come. That June 1822.

Modern Europ. Rept. Seu, E. Simpson to be Lieut., in succession to Clarke retired; date of com. 21st Sept. 1823.

Medical Depart. Sen. Assist, Surg. J. White to be Surg.; date of rank 22d May 1824.

WEW ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1824.—The Man, the Governor in Council, with reference to orders of Honourable Court of Directors, communicated in G. O. by Governor General in Council, dated Fort William, 6th May 1824, is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place (date of commissions 1st May 1824).

Caratry.

Sent Lieut. Cols. J. Russell, c.R. J. Doveton, junior, D. Foulis, and J. L. Lushington, c.z., to be Lieut. Colonels Commandant.

Sen. Majs. G. Gillespie, J. Collette, H. Rainsford, and P. Camerons to be Lieut. Colonels.

1st Magt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Faris to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets J. Mexander, J. G. Green, and J. Humffreys, to be Liquit.

2d Regt. Sen. Lieut. W. C. Brunton to be Captain.—Sen. Cornets H. Inglis, R. Garstin, and H. Briggs, to be Lieuts.

Sid Regt. Sen. Lieut. H. B. Williams to be Captain.—Sen. Corneta E. B. Gould, G. Arbutlinet, and C. A. Kerr, to be Lieuts.

4th Regt. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Walter Hamilton to be Capt. — Sen. Cornels W. Sinclair, H. S. Newbolt, and T. Anderson, to be Lieuts.

5th Regt. Sen. Licut, and Brev. Capt. R. L. Hightmoor to be Capt.—Sen. Cerneta A. G. Donaidson, C. H. Gruene, and A. M. Louis, to be Times.

A. M'Lord, to be Lients.

6th Regt. Sen. Lieut, and Brev. Capt.
R. Woolf to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets J.S.
Lushington, J. Byng, and J. Knor, to
be Lieuts.

7th Roer, Son. Llout, and Brev. Capt. C. E. Dukinfield to be Capt. — Sen Corness B. W. Comberlege, R. H. Richardson, and H. Fufler, to be Licurs.

W. T. N. Greenes to be Capt.—Sen. Cornets J. C. Wallace, P. Rissloo, and A. P. Thamparo, to be Lieuts.

* See our last Number, page 504.

Artillery.

Sen. Lieut. Cola. (Maj. Gen.) J. G. Scott, (Brev. Col.) J. W. Freeze, and (Brev. Col.) Sir J. Sinclair, barn, to be Colonela.—Majors E. M. G. Showers, and C. Hopkinson, to be Lieut. Cols.—Capt. W. Cullen to be Major.—Licuta D. H. McKensie, W. F. Lewin, and F. Bond, to be Captains.—2d-Lieuta J. G. B. Bell. C. Briggs, and T. H. Humffreys, to be 1st Lieuta.

Engineers.

Sen, Lieut, Col. J. L. Caldweil, c.a., to be Lieut. Col. Commandant.—Sen. Major T. F. De Havilland to be Lleut. Col.—Sen. Lieut. John G. Proby to be Copt.—Sen. Ensigns A. Lawe, E. Lake, G. A. Underwood, A. T. Cotton, G. F. Smith, and W. H. Peurs, to be Lieuts.

Infantey.

Sen. Lieut. Cols. and Bryr. Cols. W. H. Hewist, c.m., T. Boles, H. Fraser, H. S. Scott, c.m., and A. M' Dowell, c.m., to be Colonels.

Sen. Lieut. Cols. W. Blackburne, C. Descon, c.n., J. Welsh, T. Steele, C. Farrau, E. Beardman, G. Wahnb, A. Grant, c.n., D. C. Kenny, J. Marshall, R. Pedtoure, A. Molesworth, M. L. Pereira, T. Pollock, c.n., C. Hodgson, R. M'Dowel D. Newall, c.a., W. Munte, J. Munre and H. F. Sunth, c.a., to be Lieut. Col Commandant.

Sen. Majors J. Woulfe, G. Caslell, W. Woodhouse, T. Hockett, T. Wolster, F. P. Stewert, F. W. Wilson, E. Edwards G. Waugh, T. H. Smith, W. C. Oliver W. J. Jones, G. L. Walleb, J. Hall, J. A. Kielly, J. Carfrae, H. W. Sale, J. Lindsay, B. W. Lee, J. M. Coombs, R. West, G. Jackson, T. Smyth, H. A. Furchas, C. A. Walker, and W. Hanking, to be Lieut, Coloncia.

11th Regt. Capt. H. Downes to be Major; Lieut. and Heer. Capt. R. S. Wibon to be Capt.; Ens. A. Shirrefs to be Lieut. in succession to Woulfe promoted.

15th Rage. Capt. J. Green to be Major; Libert, and Brex. Capt. C. Swasston to be Capt.; Ens. A. J. Oransky to be Libert., in succession to Cadell promoted.

7th Regt. Capt. G. Jackson to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Fiott to be Capt.; Ens. A. Coventry to be Lieut., in succession to Woodhouse promoted.

Major; Lieut. and Breet Capt. M. H. Davidson to be Capt.; Enn. L. B. Wilford to be Lieut., in succession to Beckett promitted.

4th Regt. Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. M. Robertson to be Majory Linut, and Brev. Capt. J. J. Webbe to be Capt.; Eds. C. A. Browne to be Lieut., in succession to Webster promoted.

14th Regt. Capt. and Brev. Major T.

King to be Major; Lieut, and Brev. Capt. J. Hanson to be Capt ; Eus. H. Morland to be Ligut, in succession to Stewart promotech

2d Regt. Capt. C. Elphinstone to be Major; Lieut, and Brev. Capt. M. Twee-die to be Capt.; Ens. D. Archer to be Lieut., in succession to Wilson promoted.

Sith Rest. Capt. H. D. Graves to be Major; Lieut, and Brev. Capt. G. Muriel to be Capt.; Ens. J. S. Impey to be Lieut, in succession to Edwards promoted.

25th Regt. Capt. J. T. Trewman to be Major; Liout. and Brev. Capt. H. Moberly to be Capt. ; Ens. G. E. Thompson to be Lieut, in succession to Waugh promoted.

9th Regt. Capt. T. Marrett to be Major; Lieut, and Brev. Capt. J. Tucker to be Capt.; Ens. M. Davis to be Lieut., in

succession to Smith promoted.

6th Regt. Capt. N. H. Hathurly to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Salmain to be Capt; Ens. C. F. Le Hardy to be Lieur, in succession to Oliver promoted.

18th Regt. Capt. A. Macqueen to be Mujor : Limit. and Brev. Capt. H. Wiggips to be Capt.; Ens. J. J. Jackman to be Lieut, in succession to Jones promoted.

17th Regt. Capt. J. Ogilvie to be Major; Lient and Brev. Capt. W. Alien to be Capit.; Ens. T. Berry to be Lieut., in succession to G. L. Wahab promoted.

Capt. J. Napier to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Morison to be Capt.; Ens. F. A. Nedham to be Lieut.; in suc-

cession to Hall promoted.

Mand. Europ. Regt. Capt. J. F. Gilson to be Major; Lieut, and Brev.Capt. G. Maxwell to be Capt.; Eas. E. Simpson to be Lieut., in succession to Kelly promoted.

3d Regt. Capt. G. Hunter to be Major; Lieut. and Bres. Capt. R. Inversity to be Capt.; Ens. J. F. Leslie to be Lieut.,

in succession to Carfree promoted.

11th Regt. Capt. R. L. Evans to be Major; Lient, and Brev. Capt. T. J. Hammond to be Capt.; Ens. E. Atherton to be Lieut., in succession to Sale promoted.

24th Regi. Capt. J. Moore to be Major; Lieut, and Brev. Capt. A. Inglis to be Capt.; Ens. H. Bower to be Lieut., in

surcession to Lindsay promoted.

20th Regt. Capt. W. T. Baker to be
Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. K.
Richie to be Capt.; Ens. W. Raulins to be Lieut., in succession to Lee promoted.

23d Regt. Capt. P. Henderson to be Major; Lieut, and Brev Capt, W. O' Railly to be Capt.; Ens. F. C. Mayo to be Lient, in succession to Combs promoted.

13th Hogt. Capt. W. Jones to be Major; Lieut, and Brev. Capt J. Gwynne to be Capt.; Enn. K. A. M. Leny to be Lieut.; in succession to West promoted. 16th Regt. Capt. J. A. Say to be Ma-

jor; Ligut, and Brev. Capt. R. W. Sherriff to be Capt.; Ens. M. J. Rowlandson to be Lient., in succession to Jack son promoted.

14th Rogs. Capt. R. G. Wilson to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Wilfiams to be Capt.; Ens. C. W. Nicolay to be Lieut., in succession to Smyth promixed.

25th Rogt. Capt. W. Ormsby to be Major ; Lieut and Brev. Capt. S. Hughes. to be Capt.; Ens. G. Hamond to be Lieut., in succession to Purchas promoted.

8th Regt. Capt. H. Home to be Major ; Ligut. and Brev. Capt. A. E. Spicer to be Capt.; Ens. J. Stevenson to be Lieut., in succession to Walker promoted.

22d Regt. Capt. C. Howen to be Major; Lieut, and Brev.Capt. J. Malton to be Capt. ; Ens. C. B. Philipson to be Lieut, in succession to Hankins promotest.

Modent Europ. Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capis. A. Gordon and J. Roy to be Capis. 1st Regt. Liout. and Brev. Capts. G. Gill and L. W. Watson to be Captains.

2d Regt. Lleut, and Brev. Capts. D. Ogilvie and A. R. M'Kenzie, to be Capta. 3d Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capts. R. J. Marr and J. G. Rorison to be Captains.

4th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capts. F.

Walker and Henry Wallis to be Captains, 5th Regt. Liout, and Brev. Capts. C. Sinnock and T. Howell to be Captaina.
6th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F.

Mountford and Lieut, Alex. Tulloh to be Captains.

7th Regt, Lieut. and Brev. Cupts. H. White and Wm. Binny to be Captains. Bek Mege. Lieut. and Brev. Capra. R.

Backhouse and P. Corbett to be capts, 9th Regt. Liout, and Brev. Capt. C. Maxton and Lieut. C. M. Robertson to be Captains.

10th Regt. Lieut, and Beev. Capts. G. Tubon and N. L. Austin to be Capta. 11th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capts. R. Butler and John Peake to be Captains.

19th Regt. Lieut. and Brev, Capta J. W. Moncrieff and S. W. Steele to be Capts.

13th Rogt. Lieut, and Brev.Capts. W. Harkness and T. Robson to be Capta. 14th Regt. Lieux and Brev, Capta, A.

Mackintosh and A. Gray to be Capts 15th Regt. Licot, and Brev. Capta. J.

Sinclair and J. Wilson to be Captains. 16th Regt. Senior Lieuts. W. Mackintosh and J. F. Palmer to be Captains.

17th Revy. Lieut, and Brev. Capt. John Tod and Lieut. R. Gibbins to be Capts. 18th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capts. W. Maclood and H. W. Poole to be Capts.

19th Regt. Lieur. and Brev. Capt. W. Straban and Lieut. E. Dickson to be Captu. 20th Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capts. W. Taylor and H. Camlet to be Captains.

21st Hogt. Lieut. and Brev. Capts. Rt. Colvert and L. Nash to be Captains.

324 Regt. Licut, and Brev. Capts. T.C. S. Hyde and Robt. Frew to be Capmins. 23d Regt. Lieut. and Brey. Capt. A. M Pherson and Lieut, W. T. Stade to be

Captains with Regt Llent, and Brev. Capts. F. E. Smith and T. R. Mantell to be Captains.

25th Regt. Livet, and Beev. Copts, R. Coxins and N. M Neill to be Captains.

The Hon, the Governor in Council directs that the Regts, of Infantry on this Establishment shall bereafter be numbered as fallows?

Preparat Numbers To be Sumberred 1 1st Europ. Regt, Europ. Regt, 12d ditta. lat Bat. 1st N.I. - Ist N.I. Isti .. 2d .. 2 1 let .. del ... 94 [orP.L.L.] let .. oth ... 4th Int .. 5th ... _ 5th let .. fith .. 6th 1st .. 7th ... - Teh Sth .. Stl Office ... wolf in let z. 9th ... 141 4. 30th ... - 10th 2d ... 9th ... - 11th - 19th ... - 19th ... - 14th ... - 15th ... - 15th ... - 17th ... 2d . 8th ... 2d .. 5d .. 2d 1. 6th 1. - Fath 2d .. 4th ... 5th .. - 16th 181 /2 THE DRIVE STATE 2d .. 10th .. - 16th 2d ... 7th .. 19th 2d ., 9d .. - 20th - 20th ... - 21st ... - 22st ... let .. lith ... - 21st 2d .. 11th .. lst .. 19th .. - 23d ... (or W.L.I.) 2d .. 12th ... - 24th ... _ 25tb ... lst .. 18th .. 2d .. 15th ... 1st 1. 19th ... - 26th _ 27th ... 2d .. 14th ... - 25th lst .. 15th ... - 19th 2d . 15th ... - 30th let . Inch .. - 91et 5d ... 16th - 320 la .. 17th .. 49d 2d .. 17th .. - 34th (or C.L.I.) let .. 18th ... - 35th 2d .. 18th .. - 36th 1st .. 19th .. - 37th - 38th 2d .. 19th 114 . Both 10 - 99th 2d .. 20th .. - 10th let .. 21st ... - 41ut 2d .. 914: .. - 42d .. 1st .. 29d .. - 43d 2d .. 22d .. — 44th Ist .. 29d .. - 45th .. 2d .. 23d .. - 46th lse .. 94th .. 47th 2d .. 91th .. - 48th la .. 25th .. - 49th ..

2d .. 25th .. - 50th .. The above Corps notwinstanding the alteration in the numbering and designation of regularits, are such to preserve such honorary hadges and devices in their respective colours and appointments as may have belonged to each under its former number as a Battalion of a flegiment.

Officers are posted to Regiments as foi-

European Regiments.

1st Regt, Maj, P. Lawless — Capta, T. MacLeane, R. Hooper, W. Fenwick, J. Curshum, A. Gordon — Lieuts, R. Will liams, A. Calder, G. B. Greene, E. Franklyn, R. A. Charleton, J. V. Brown, G. K. Boyce, J. A. Howden, J. Grub, C. Bat-ler, P. Chambers, — Ensigns R. D. Weir, F. B. Doycton, W. J. Manning, W. A. Saron.

Sarron.

2st Regt, Maj. J. F. Gilmon.— Capte.
C. Forbes, H. Kyd. P. Brown, G. Marwell, J. Ray.— Licuts, B. S. Ward, W.
Stewart, St. J. B. French, J. B. Paget,
W. P. Gardinier, H. F. Barker, J. Kerr,
T. C. Sairpon, F. F. Robertson, T. Duke,
E. Simpson.— Eng. W. Hill, J.C. Hawes,
W. Grant. W. Grant.

Native Infantry, J. Nixon, — Capts. J. Lwing, J. Macdonald, H. Smith, J. R. Godfrey, G. Gill. — Lieuts. B. Taylor, F. W. Morgan, J. Biaset, P. P. Hodge, W. Babington, S. B. Goodrich, C. G. Scott, J. E. Williams, J. D. Awdre, J. W. Guldswarthy. Ens. M. W. Perreni, J. R. Graham, G. Woodfall, W. W. Ross,

2d but. 1st Regt. (now 17th Regt.) Maj. G.M. Steuart. - Capta. G.Ogilvae, J. Low, A. Hautain, W. Thompson, L. W. Wat-son. - Licute. T. Truillier, S. Stuart, J. Fullerton, J. Ginning, F. W. Fairbrass, R. B. Preston, P. Libon, E. Massey, G. N. Donglass, G. B. Marsiall, -- Ens. D. Batington, A. R. Horne, W. F. Du Pas-

painting on, A. R. Louis, (now 2d Regt.) Maj.
J. Fard, c, a.;—Capis, E. Odlora, A.,
Camuding, C. F. Pelle, W. Gordan, D.
Ogdwie,—Lieuts, J. P. James, H. Dowker, W. H. Agniew, W. Prescott, G. J.
Hamilton, R. M. Humifters, G. Downing, D. H. Eaton, R. H. Gordon, A. H.
Jeffries,—Ensigns, M. Beatichamp, E.
Apthorp, E. Lyons, H. Smith.
2d bat. 2d Regt. (now 20th Regt.) Maj.
C. Elphinstone,—Capis, W. James, B.
Coombe, J. Monerteffe, M. Tweedle,
A. R. M Kenzie,—Lieuts, F. Plawden,
T. A. Chauvel, J. Macartoney, W. G.
Gordon, J. Meller, W. Johnston, C.
Gordon, J. Meller, W. Johnston, C.

T. A. Chaurel, J. Macartnay, W. G. Gordon, J. Mellor, W. Johnston, C. Clemons, G. M. Arthur, J. W. Bayley, D. Archer.—Ensigns W. Stelley, T. Wakeman, J. Forbes, D. Strettelk.

Let bur. 3st Regt. (now 3d or Palameetta L. I.) Maj. J. Walker.—Capes, A. Tur-ner, D. Agnew, C. B. Agnew, C. B. Robinson, W. Williamson, R. J. Marr. — Lieuts, J. Leggatt, E. J. Johnson, J. Mattone, T. Dallas, P. L. Harvey, W. L. Williams, C. S. Burton, J. F. G. M'Lean, J. Power, W. H. Short.—Ensigns J. M. George, J. Johnstone, T. J.

Adams, G. W. Moore.

Adams, G. W. Moore.

Ad hat. 3d Regt. (now 13th Regt.)

Maj. G. Hunter.—Capes. J. Wilson, A.

H. Colberg, J. Fyfo, R. Inventity, J.

G. Rorison.—Lieum. G. Doda, J. Rohim, J. Briggs, E. Rogers, C. Fladgate,

J. C. Glover, J. Shell, J. S. Sherman,

T. G. E. G. Kenny, J. F. Leelle.—En
signs G. W. Walson, J. Everest, H. C.

Reserve. . Beavor.

La hot. 4th Rept. (new 4th Regt.) Maj. 12 hat. 4th Regt. (now 4th Regt.) Maj.
W. Juliie — Capta. B. Baker, J. Dalaiel,
H. Hunter, H. S. Hall. T. Walker.—
Lienia. T. Watson, C. S. J. Grant, J.
Metralfis, A. B. Dyce, J. D. Stokes, R.
N. Campbell, H. J. Kirby, E. Haldane,
G. Marshall, C. Churth.— Energys J. H.
Cramer, J. P. Mardall, W. A. Miller.
24 tax. 4th Regt. (now 15th Regt.)
Maj. W. M. Robertson.— Capts. J. D. W.
Rand, A. Stock, H. Conway, J. J. Walde,
H. Willia.— Denta. A. Shibbeld, H. T.

H. Willis.—Lients. A. Sibbald, H. T. Van Heydwysen, G. B. Wardell, F. Halenna, W. H. Swith, J. E. Churvel, H. A. Rishop, J. Ross, E. B. Faunce, C. A. Browns.—Engine A. M. Nair, C.

Thursby, H. L. Harris.

Lit bot. 5th Blegt. (now 5th Regt.) Maj. G. Maun ell .- Capits, R. Guille, C. Herbert, P. Farquismon, C. Poulton, C. Sinnock, Lients, J. G. Mitford, J. H. Winbolt, H. S. Burgess, W. Justice, J. M. Ross, J. Macdonald Minto, T. Perrier, M. Paole, W. Maires, J. R. Sayers,
—Ensigns S. Prescott, A. M'Kenzie,
H. Bearer, B. Heyne.

21 bat, 5th Regt. (now 16th Regt.) Maj. M. Culden, Capts, A. French, J. S. Trouer, J. Anderson, K. Gray, T. How-eff, Licuts, A. M. Furlane, W. D. Dal-sell, J. Kandall, J. K. Loard, P. Cook, C. Wahots, F. B. White, J. Richardson, R. S. Gledersoes, S. A. Grunt,—Eusigns O. F. Sturt, E. Peppercorne, T. Coles,

O. F. Start, E. Peppercarae, T. Coles, but low tak Roge, (now tak Roge) Maj.
F. Bawes, — Capes, C. D. De Cartaret, M. J. Harris, B. M. Master, J. Authory, F. Moantford, — Lieuts, H. Mitchell, J. Howison, J. N. Beaver, T. A. H. Rawstorne, H. Millingson, J. Gordon, M. Joseph, F. A. Reid, L. M. Lean, R. Millingson, J. Coler, Carke, W. Gordon, C. J. Cole, 2d but, 6th Reva. (now 1-lith Revat.) Mai.

21 led, 640 Heat. (now 1-1th Regts) Maj. A. H. Hatherly.—Copis P. Burchay, J. Watson, J. Lulton, H. Salmon, A. Tul-bot, —Liserra, S. Jackson, V. Madhas, A. Agaew, C. Farran, jun., C. W. Younge, G. Burn, J. W. Harding, E. Newton, C. M'Errera Palmer, C. F. Le Hardy.—Evaigne, F. W. Todd, C. F. Liardet, H. Walker, W. E. Gibb.

La fat. 7th Regt. (now 7th Begt.) Nul. o

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A. Balmain.-Capta G. Spinka, F. L. Burman, A. Tulloh, J. Myers, H. White .-Lleuts, B. R. Hitchins, A. Hendrie, J. T. Webbs, W. N. Burm, J. B. Harnett, F. MacKinnon, C. W. Nepean, R. A. Harden, R. E. Hoardman, B. Stapyline. -Ensigns R. H. Bingham, D. Scotland, H. C. Gosling, J. S. Ellion.

2d bol. 7th Rept. (now 19th Regt.) Maj. G. Jackson.-Capts. E. Fitzpatrick, W. Hardy, J. Dalgairna, E. Fastt, W. Bib. ny .- Lieuts, J. H. Bounette, R. Cuxton, J. J. James, J. Drevier, G. W. Whistler, J. Sandyn, A. Mitchell, H. T. Hitchins, G. W. Osborno, A. Coventry.—Findges G. Nott, R. Prettyman, P. Wilkie.

lat but. 8th Regt. (now 8th Regt.) Maj. A. Degraves. - Capts. A. M'Laren, H. A. Miller, G. H. Isacke, G. Muriel, R. Backhouse,—Lieuts, W. Low, F. Fon-borry, G. Lee, W. C. Carruthers, R. J. Bird, T. B. Forster, F. W. Cocker, P. S. Hele, F. B. Lucas, J. S. Juppey,—Ensigna J. Dawes, J. S. Bushby, G. C. C. Hand.

2d but. 8th Regt. (now 19th Regt.) Muj. It, Home.-Capts, H. Fenwick, A. Itoberts, C. F. Smith, A. E. Spicer, P. Corbett, - Lieuts, R. Shedden, J. B. Not. tidge, R. Dummore, J. C. Coffin, T. Rooke, P. D. Glerer, H. W. Yonge, O. Bell, H. A. Hornsby, J. Stervmon.— Ensigns E. Peel, R. T. Core.

1st bat. 9th Regt. (now 9th Regt.) Maj. J. Bell, - Capts C. A. Elderton, G. Norman, W. Prestoo, J. Clemons, C. Max-tone, Licetta, J. Laurie, A. Milne, G. Milson, T. M. Cameron, J. P. Woodword, T. A. J. J. Longworth, J. A. Campbell, H. Currie, H. Roberts, J. S. Macvitic. - Endgus E. W. Holland, J. H. Machtaire, J. Robertson, R. S. M. Sprye.

2d bat, 9th Rogs, (now 11th Rogs.) Maj. T. Marrett. - Copts. G. Field, W. H. Rowley, G. Stott, J. Tocker, C. M. Res bertson.-Lieute, H. E. Smart, T. Cle-H. Lee, W. Blood, M. Davies, Enalgon G. Sprye, S. Carr, D. Wynter.

1st bat. 10th Hopt. (now 10th Regt.) Maj. J. W. H. Howell - Capta R. Short, F. Richardson, H. G. Jourdan, A. Wilson, G. B. Tolson, Lieuts, W. Stokoe, G. Fryer, W. Cottou, A. Pitmirn, G. Wright, W. Rosce, H. E. Kenny, W. R. Foskett, J. F. K. Brett, M. Wall, —Ensigns A. Wight, G. Tranchell, J. Sinclair.

2d hat. 10th Regt. (now 18th Regt.) Maj. A. Grant. Capts. D. Ross, C. G. Alves, J. Friswell, W. Shaw, N. L. Austin,—Lieuts R. Smith, R. J. H. Vie-vian, D. Addison, C. Lyons, T. S. Warner, R. Deacon, P. Strinson, J. D. Milne, R. W. Sparrow, J. Symme.—English F. Daniell, W. E. T. Bradley. Vot. XVIII.

Le bar. Hith Reg.t. (naw 21st Reght)
Mhy. H. Durones, — Capts. J. Stewart, T.
G. Newell, G. Norton, R. S. Wilson,
R. Buller, — Lieuts W. Drake, G. Gray,
L. Yaldwin, W. Gray, W. Cuppage, T.
J. M. Johnstone, A. E. G. Turnour, M.
Cardnew, W. K. M. Cauley, A. Shirrefs. — Energy P. M. Stirling, D. H.
Commince, J. W. Hickarth.

2d ont, Titl Regt, (now 2th Regt.) Mal. R. L. Evans, Capts, J. Bayley, C. Lothbridge, W. Hordswick, T. J. Hammond, J. Perke. - Lients. G. Huggen, J. F. Bird, F. J. Baird, T. P. Hay, J. R. Sandford, F. Durby, W.De Monte Lys, F. S. C. Chalmers, C. J. Whulock, E. Atheron .- Emigos D. Bochman, A. T. Bridge. In both 12th Regt. (now 23d or Wallajobbad L.I.) Maj. E. Conry. - Capts. J. Henry, C. Wilson, R. J. Tabov, J. Kitsun, J. W. Manurielle. - Lieuts. J. Cameron. S. Macdowall, C. H. Gibb, F. Welland, M. H. Bainbeldge, W. D. Barciay, A.A. Compliell, G. Perks, D. Kinlock, T. Setree, - Emilgraid. Wallace, H. Print, J. Allariven

22 fot, 12th Regt. (now 24th Regt.) Maj. J. Greek. — Capta. J. Margon, W. P. Canningfium, J. Mactinaid, C. Swanston, J. W. Steak. — Linux. G. Hutchinson, C. Similaie, C. Baldem, F. C. Scott, J. Lowin, C. Dennett, J. Shaphent, H. Baker, P. Popit, A. J. Ormsity. — Fridges J. Hill. J. Gordon, E. W. Snow.

Labot. I Zel Roya. (now 25th Regt.) Maj. H. Swayne. — Cupia, R. Brown, W. Isucks, H. Bontley, J. Ross, H. Harkouse. Lients. R. M. Lood, W. O. Pace, T. R. Manners, R. D. O'Dell, C. Evans, F. Swith, R.J. Mixon, H.W. Sparrow, J. A. Doff, N. Geoghegam.— Ensigns H. Russell, H. Brocks, J. Mann, C. O. Backshause.

M. Isin, 18th Regt. (now 20th Regt.)
Maj. W. Jones.—Capts. C. W. Yentes,
W. Kelse, N. Alves, J. Gwynne, T.
Robson.—Lieute, S. A. Rehe, R. Gordon,
T. Eastment, E. Phakinsop, F. Bradfield, D. L. Arnott, N. Jehnson, H. H.
Waits, G. Johling, K. A. M'Leny,
Eusigm W. Halpin, T. Maynor, C.
Reynolds, W. C. Mackinley

Majo T. King, "Capts, H. Munn, R. Species, J. Leighton, J. Hartson, H. Munn, R. Species, J. Leighton, J. Hartson, E. A. McCurdy, R. Thorpe, W. T. Croft, W. P. Burton, C. Bochfort, G. Waymouth, T. M. Mills, W. Cranston, H. Morland, Ensigns R. A. Joy, L. E. Duval, H. Vanderren, G. P. C. Smithwaite.

Al bat. 14th Begt. (now 88th Regt.)
Maj. H. G. Wilson, — Capta. G. Rundall,
T. Cox. H. Coyle, J. Williams, A. Gray.
Licuta. J. Bell. T. Stockwell, B. H. Corrie, A. Mills, R. F. Otter, L. B. Disney,
W. Cralgio, C. J. Tarrima, C. Eralford,
C. W. Nicshay, — Edu. W. Stokes, E.
Willis, G. K. Davidson, H. T. Yarde.

1st bot. 15th Regt. (now 29th Regt.)
Mai. J. Hingas. — Carde J. Scott, J. Nobles.
J. Hingas. E. T. Hibganos, J. Sinelaire.
Licuts. R. Cooke, J. Rickard, J. Forrest,
J. S. Wyllie, W. E. A. Elliot, E. Servante, H. J. C. Manardier, F. W. Bradie,
J. Milnes, A. D. Cameron. — Emigra B.
Harlock, R. H. Symen, C. A. Roberts,
F. S. Nicolay.

Sd teat, 15th Rept. (now 20th Rept.)
Maj, J. Napier.—Capu. S. Townsend,
E. Craster. C. Snell. R. Morison, J.
Wilson.—Liceut. F. H. M. Wischer, C.
Davinier, C. Owen, A. Chialolme. J.
Deane, G. Lencock, E. Horne, H. Pace,
G. A. Baillie, F. J. Netham.—EndgraJ. Jones, W. C. M'Leod, E. J. Gascoigne, J. L. Japen.

Lie bat. 16th Rest. (now 31st or Trichinopoly L.I.) Maj. H. J. Bowler.—Capts. A. Stewart, F. Robson, J. Perry, J. A. Condell, W. Mackinerski,—Ligata C. M. Bird, A. Dewille, T. Ruddiusan, G. M. Hutchison, C. Lealis, D. St. John, J. Davidson, C. J. Richardson, G. R. Johnstone, G. H. Milnes.—Ensigns R. Watron, J. Gordon, W. H. Budd, J. Smith,

2d for. 16th Rept. (new 92ft Regt.) Maj.
J. A. Sky.—Capts. J. J. A. Willows, G.
Jones, W. C. Hasker, R. W. Sherriff, J. V.
Palmer, —Lieuta, R. Budd, W. W. Baker,
J. Woodward, H. Power, J. Harkness,
D. Giller, J. A. Russell, H. James, T. R.
James, M. J. Rowbindson. — Emigrat H. E.
C. O'Couner, H. M. Edwards, G. Gibson,

In bur, 17th Rest (now 2nd Regt.)
Maj. J. Wahab.—Capta. J. Lember G.
Drawe, E. Cadogan, J. Ghisa, J. Tod.—
Lienta, J. Kerr, H. Beadford, G. Brady,
J. Campbell, T. F. Bond, R. F. Eaner,
T. B. Chalon, J. Hlack, J. Hurchings, T.
M. Chellan,—Emigras A. R. Alexander,
T. R. Sadth, H. Lembert, H. P. Chig.

2d let. 17th Regt. (now 54th or Chicacole L. I.) Maj. J. Ogivie. - Cape. J. J. O'Donoghpe, J. Hodgson, H. W. Hodges, W. Allan, R. Gibbinga. - Lieus. J. C. Sashman, C. C. Bell, M. J. Hart, J. R. Haig, J. Lindesay, T. S. Claralge, E. Armstrang, G. H. Sotheby, G. Affleck, T. Berry. - Emigra J. W. Smyth, T. R. Crosier, L. M. M'Leod.

Ist but, 18th Regt. (now S5th Regt.)
Maj. J. S. Francer.—Capts. J. Mallandaine, J. Tennaut. T. H. Monk, W. J.
Brudford. W. Maeleod.—Lieuts. E. E.
Bruce, W. G. White, C. Turner, C. G.
T. Chauvel, R. Dawell, S. R. Hicks, J.
Ure, A. Edie, J. C. Raukin, F. S. Seiler. — Ensigns W. E. Bruceboon, A.
Trotter, P. Oliphant, J. G. Brew, J. C.
Boulderson.

Maj. A. Marquen. — Capta. T. W. Wigun, R. Marquen. — Capta. T. W. Wigun, R. Mirrent, G. K.; Babington, H. Wiggins, H. W. Poole, — Lieuts. W. Watkim, T. Thompson, T. R. Barron, G. C. Whitlock, G. H. Kellet, G. Harts,

G. F. D'Lanboy, J. F. Musgrove, M. Stephenson, J. J. Jackman, - Bas. J. Wandgate, W. H. Shanou, G. A. Shith,

J. Hayne.

in box. 1994 Rev. (now S70) Regt.) Maj. T. Smith waite: Capte. W. Milne, H. Walinb, J. Mathewa, T. P. Ball, W. Stralmo .- Lieuts, G. Storey, C. R. Bradstreet, A. Clarke, E. T. Clarke, D. Duff, P. Berfingfield, J. B. Neeve, G. Gibaon, H. Wright, L. Rudd. - Ena. R. W. Lang, J. W. Gordon, E. J. Sampson, E. M'Queen.

2d but, 18th Regt. (now 38th Regt.) Maj. D. C. Smith .- Capta, A. Cooke, J. Michael, H. Dowden, J. W. Chaveland, E. Dickson.—Lieum. W. J. Butterworth, J. M. Boyes, F. W. Hands, H. Goold, R. Garroway, J. Arden, C. Hell, C. Pooley, A. Harrison, P. A. Reynolds.

Ens. R. G. Carmichael, J. Willia, E. Clusterbuck, E. Hawkshaw.

La bat. 2006 Regt. (new 29th Regt.) Mai. C. Brooke, - Capte. H. Walpole, J. Hadwim, W. T. Sneyd, T. Crichton, W. T. Taylor. - Lleuts. J. Ward, H. F. Bowness, P. Thomson, J. Hole, C. H. Graham, E. Messiter, J. V. Hughes, F. Endes, F. J. Warren, G. S. Wilkin,-Ens. C. J. Onley, A. Dyce, C. W. To-. Jean, C. Stafford,

77 2d but, 20th Regt. (now 40th Regt.) Maj. W. T. Baker .- Capts. J. W. Pew, C.O. Fothergill, J. Tucket, W. K. Ritchie, H. Carales.-Lieurs, J. Wright, H. Nawman, A. Woodburn, G. D. Clay-bills, C. Wilford, D. Bruce, H. Bernet, W. W. Kingston, H. N. Noble, W. Paulings-Eng. G. H. Happer, S. Poeshall, G. P. Cameron, M. White.

Lat but, 21st Rept. (new that Regt.) Maj. H. Bowler.—Capts. W. H. Spry, J. Harters G. Loggan, H. Kenting, Calvert Licuts, H. Rebinson, R. Aflen, II. Sargent, A. Macarthur, W. Langfprd, T. Clendon, M. G. Fitzgerald, J. Campbell, G. Logan, W. P. Marila-nald, Ens. H. Hall, G. C. Rochfort,

D. Flyter, T. Dale, T. White.

J. Wight, - Capes J. S. Chawel, H. Ross, H. Tocker, J. Webster, J. Nash. - Lieuts, E. M Pherson, H. A. Thomp-(ion, W. Scott, J. Thomas, F. H. Elv., J. Waymouth, W. H. Trollope, F. B. Griffithe, P. Henderson, J. Lawson, -- Ens. T. H. Zeuch, J. Flugerald, J. C. G. Stewart, C. Macleod,

tul har. Wall House, (now with Rogel) Maj. C. Perrior.—Capta C. Cracroft, G. H. Buldd, P. Crowe, J. Gwynne, T. C. S. Hyde.—Licate, A. M'Leod, P. M. Ularidge, G. Williams, A. T. Lindsay, R. C. Campbell, W. B. Core, W. Rose, G. R. Boddani, J. U. Colebrooke, E. C. Naming - Ech. J. E. B. Shaw, W. Promotions to supply casuadia. since Scott, H. J. Taynton, C. P. Moor. 1st May, etc.

" "Miles 23d Kegt. (mow tith Regt.) Maj.

C. Rosent,-Capta.: W. (Baron) Kutalehon; C. D. Done, T. B. Jones, J. Multoni R. Frewi-Licett. W. Canningham, R. T. Wallice, J. S. Clemans, A. M. Cally, M. Hawland, A. Adam, W. Gordperts, R. Blanch, R. H. Brownlow, C. B. Phillipson. - Eas. F. Dudgeon, T. F. Babur, Fr Hirtzell.

Let bat. 23d Hoge. (now 45th Regt.) Maj. S. S. Gummer .- Capts. W. Godley, B. Blake, C. Newman, M. H. Davidson, A. M. Phearson. - Liouta. J. Macdonald, A. Fraser, J. Wyllio, W. H. Lugan, R. Francis, J. H. Seddon, P. Fletchur, J. J. M. Murde, H. J. Nison, L. B. Wilford .- Ens. W. R. A. Freeman, J. J. M. Anderson, J. Gerrard, J. Thomasi.

2d but: 25th Regt. (now 46th Regt.) Maj-P. Henderson - Capita R. Carwe, W. Hende, W. Murray, W. O'Roilly, W. T. Shale .- Liouts, J. Wallace, J. Law, A. Pinson, E. Dyer, C. Kenting, R. Codrington, W. Powell, J. Henderson, W. G. T. Lewis, T. C. Mayo: - Ens. J. A. Shennan, J. Benwell, C. Yates,

1st but. 24th Rept. (now 47th Regt.) Maj. J. Hackett .- Capte. Peregrine Davie, L. Cooper, J. Ardagh, J. Cristy F. E. Smith - Livetta J. Garnault, T. Boll, J. C. H. Campbell, Es. Groves, F. Minchin, B. B. Shee, A. S. Logan, C. Dond, T. Panton, W. Breinner,- Ena. J. Bloxland, C. Woodfall, H. F. Campbell, V. Easor.

2d bot. 24th Regt. (now 48th Regt.) Maj. J. Moore. Capta J. Tagg, T. Youngson, W. G. Page, A. Inglis, T. H. Alantell.-Lieuts, H. Strong, A. A. Mussila, H. C. Lynch, R. Alexander, J. E. Butcher, J. Harwood, T. D. Carpenter, H. IL Rickons, R. Wans, H. Bawer, .- Khy. D. Littlejoim, G. Gardon, P. Mellith.

lst bat. 25th Regt. (now 49th Megt.) Maj. J. T. Trewman. - Capts. J. T. Swan, S. I. Hodgroth, P. Whantell, H. Moherly, R. Comms.-Libras. T. Swaine, C. Hewetson, C. H. Babieley, A. Danglas, E. J. Dummer, Ti Walner, E. Roberts, W. Nicoboni, R. Hall, G. E. Thompson .- Em. W. Dinicary T. T. Lugard, C. Pickering.

2d test Pick Regt. (now 50th Hept.) Maj. W. Ormsby .- Capital W. Pickering. J. Walter, J. Crokat, S. Hughes, N. M Neith-Lieuts, T. Locke, H. Ewing, C. P. Rese, H. J. Lodginton, W. Mac-quoin, H. Walter, H. W. Lordner, J. Edgar, T. L. Green, G. Hamond, Fin. T. Sewoll, H. Nesle; J. Dicklen: 1

Medical Departments

Sen Assist Surge, J. White, Ser T. Seventre, Era, R. Prince, and J. Aithen, Access Lill to be Surguoin.

and Rogal Note Libert, H. Mitthell to

4 N 2 11 - 11 M 3 11

be Car, and Sm. H. J. Dallin to be Lieut., vice De Cirteret decement/ 1/

Jajaney. Maje V. Rower, from 6th regt, to be Lieut, Col., vice blall dec.

6th Ret. N. J. Capt. M. J. Harris to be Major, Limet. J. However to be Capt., and Ens. F. A. Chrise to be Licut, in succession to Bowes.

1 47th Rogs. Lieut. J. Garmanit to be Capt, and Ens. J. Blas land to be Lieut., view Davies decement.

24th Rest. Eng. J. Hill to be Lieut., vice Heler dec.

10th Regt. Capt. R. Short to be Major, Lieut. Brev. Capt. W. Stakes to be Capt., and Em. A. White to be Lieut, vice Howell detenued.

12th Roy. Ens. E. Port to be Lieut.,

view Younge deceased.

31st Rogt. Lieut. C. M. Bird to be Capt, and Ens. H. Watson to be Lieut, vice Stewart decensed.

28th Regt. Capt. C. Rundall to be Major, Lieut, J. Hall to be Capt., and Ero.

W. Stokes to be Lieut., vice Wilson dec. 22d Regt. Ens. D. Buchanan to be Lieut, vice Baird deceased.

6th Regt. L.C. Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) R. II. Russell to be Capt., and Cornet J. R. Brown to be Lieut, vice Johnson dec.

Medical Department. Assist. Surg. W. Wilton, and, to be Surg, vice Kelije dec.; Assist Surg. R. Neilson to be Surg., vice White dec.; Assist Surg. J. Cruick-sbank to be Surg., vice Richardson dec.

Fort St. George, June 4. Capt. E. Osborne, 2d N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Quart, Most Gent, in Mysore, vice Trewman,

Capt. S. L. Hodgson, 49th N. L., to be Brig. Major in Mysore, vice King.

Lieut, M. Mr Nelli, 6th L.C., to be Brig. Major in Southern Div., vice Os-

Lieut, A. B. Dyen, 4th N.L., to be Brig. Major at Bangalore, vice O'Brien. Capr. A. R. Collagg, 18th N.L. to be Brig. Major in Malabar and Canara, vice

Capt. H. O Brico, din L.C.; Capt. J. Fulton, 14th Wilels and Llout, A Magaithus, 41st N.l., to be Deputies Judge Adv. Gen. //

Hirac Brig. Artitlery. Lient. J. M. Ley to be Quart. Man, Interp, and Paymenter, tice Levis - Livet. R. Sewell to be Adj., vice Ley.

5th L.C. Lieut, R. B. Fitzgibbon to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymouster, vice Highingor,

6th L.C. Lient Know to be Adj., vice M Neill

in Europ. Regt. Lieut. E. Franklyn to be ABL

2d Europ. Regt. Livit, W. Stewart to he Adj., and Lieut E. E. Robertson to be Quart. Mast. and Paymaster.

lat Regt. Livet. P. P. Hodge to lie Quart Mont and Paymenter; Liout. W. Buhington to be Adjaget Out of Marc.

2d Regr. Limit. J. P. James to be Adj. 3d Hagt. Lieut J. Leggatt to be Quart. Mast, Interps, and Paymaster; Lieut, J. Maxtone to be Adjusted 14 17 11 11

the Rope. Lieux J. D. Stokes to be Quart, Mart., Interp., land Phyrmater; Lieut. R. M. Campbell to be Artj.

6th Rest. Limit, J. H. Wenkelt to be Adj. ; Lieut. W. Justice to be Quart. Most, Interp., and Paymenter.

6th Regt. Lieut.L. M'Lean to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymuster.

7th Regt. Lieut. A. Hendrie to ber Quart, Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. J. T. Webbe to be Adj.

8th Regt. Lieut, F. B. Lucus to be Quart. Mast., Interp. and Paymester, 9th Regt. Lieut, G. Milboro to be Quart. Mest, Interpo and Paymenter; Lacut. T. A. J. J. Longworth to be Adj. July

10th Rept. Lieut, G. Frjer to be Adj. ; Linut. G. Wright to be Quart. Most, Interp., and Phymanics. I. M. S. small

14th Regt! Livet, T. Clemens to be Quart, Mast, Interp., and Paymented; Lieut. J. S. K. Biscoe to be Adj.; Lieut. W. M. Lally to act as Adj. during absence of Little Biscoe.

12th Rest. Lient, Re Shedden to be Quart, Mast., henerge, and Paymanter; Lieur. L. C. Coffin to be Adj.

15th Regt. Lieut G. Dods to be Adj.; Lieux, J. Briggs to be Quart. Mast., Juterp., and Paymaster.

14th Regt. Lieut, S. Jackson to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. V. Mathins to be Adje : Lieut. J. W. Harding to act as Quart. Maste; heterp., and Paymaster during obsence of Lieut Jackson,

15th Regt. Lieut. G. B. Wardell to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymester; Lieut H. A. Bishop to be Adj.

16th Regt. Lieut. A. M. Furiana to br Quart. Most., Laterp., and Paymester; Livut. W. D. Dalzeli to be Adj.

17th Regt. Lieut. J. Fullerton to be Adj.

18th Regt. Lieut. R. J. H. Virian to be Adj.; Lieut. P. Steinson to be Quart-Mast., Interp., and Phymaster.

19th Negt. Limit. J. H. Bonnotte to be Quart. Man., Interpl., and Paymenter, Lieut, J. J. James to be Adj.

20th Reg. Lieut, F. Plawilen to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Pajmanter; Lieut, W. G. Gordon to be Adjusted Al

21st Regt. Lient, W. Cuppinge to be Asj. ; Lieut. M. Carthew to be Quart. Mast., Interpa and Paymanters

22d Rent. Lieut. J. F. Bird to be Ash : hiert V. S. C. Chalment to be Quart Mast, Interp., and Paymenter.

21d Regt. Lieut. C. H. Gibb to be

Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. W. D. Barelay to be Adj.

1/24th Regt. Lieut. C. Sinchele to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymanter; Lieut, C. Boldero to be Adj.

" 25th Rogt. Limit. W. N. Pace to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. W. H. Sparrow to be Adj.

20th Regt. Lieut. R. Gordon to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. T. Essurent to be Adj.

27th Regt. Lieut. E. A. M Curdy to be Quart Must., Interp., and Paymenter; Lient. W. Cranston to be Adj.

28th Rost. Lieut. T. Stockwell to be

Adj.

29th Rogs. Licot. J. Rickard to be Adj.; Lieut J. Forrest to be Quart Mast, Interp, and Paymaster; Lleut. J. S. Wyllio to act as Adj. during absence of Lieut, Rickarda,

30th Regt. Livet. A. Chisholme to be Quart. Maste, Interp., and Phymaster;

Liout. J. Deans to be Adj.

31st Regt. Lieut T. Raddiman to be Quart. Must., Interp., and Paymaster; Lient. G. R. Johnstone to be Ad.

32d Regr. Lieut. R. Budd to be Adj.; Lieut: E. James to be Quart. Mast., In-

turn, and Paymester.

33d Regt. Lieut. R. Bradford to be Quart, Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut. J. Karr to be Adj.; Lieut. T. B. Cimlon to act as Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster during absence of Lieut. Bradford; Lieut G. Brady to act as Adj. during absence of Lieut. J. Ker.

34th Regt. Lieut, T. S. Claridge to be Adj.; Lieut. E. Armstrong to be Quart.

Most., Interp., and Paymoster.

35th Regt. Lieut. E. E. Bruce to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Phymaster; Lieut, W. G. White to be Adj.

36th Regt. Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to be

37th Regt. Lieut. A: Clarke to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Psymaster; Lieut. E. T. Clarke to be Adj.

58th Rent. Lieut, E. Garroway to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymester;

Lieur. C. Pooley to be Adj.

39th Regt. Livet, P. Thomson to be Adj. 40th Regt. Lieut.J. Wright to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Lient, H. Newman to be Adj.

41 st Rogs: Lieut, H. Sargent to be Quart. Most, Interpreted Paymenter; Lieut. W.

Langford to be Ad].
4th! Begt: Licut. W. Scott to be Quart. Manty Interp., and Paymanter; Lieut, T.

H. Zouch to be Adj. 13 43d Regte Lieut, T. M. Claridge to be

Adjoy Libert, A. T. Lindsay to be Quart. Mast, Interp., and Paymaster.

Adjig Librat, M. Blanland to be Quart. Mast, Interp, and Paymater.

43th Regt. Lieut. A. France to be Quart.

Mast., Interp., and Paymaster ; - Lieut. J. J. M'Mundo to be Adj.

In the Regt. Lieut. J. Wallico to be Quart. Masti, Inhirp., and Paymenter; Lieut. H. Codrington to be Adj.

.47th Rept. Liout. Fi. Groves to be Quart. Maste, Interp., and Paymatter; Lieut. A.

S. Logan to be Adj.

48th Regt. Lieut. R. Alexander to be Quart. Mast, Interp., and Paymaster; Lieut, T. D. Carpenter to be Adji

45th Regt, Lieut. C. Hawetson to be Adj. ; Lient. C. H. Baddeley tobe Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymester.

60th Regt. Lieut. T. Locks to be Quart. Mast. Interp., and Phymaster; Lieut. H.: Ewing to be Adj.

Capt. P. Mr Dougall, H. M. 48th foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Com-in-Chief, vice Major Wetherall.

Hend-Quarters, June 3. - Colonela, Lieut.Cols. Commandant, and Lieut.Cols. of Cavalry and Infantry are posted as fullows:

Covalry.

In Regt. Lieut.col.com. J. L. Lunhington, Lieut.col. V. Blacker.

2d Regt. Lieut.col.com, J. Doveton, jan., Lieut.col. P. Cameron.

3d Regt. Col. T. Nuthall, Lieuteul. H. Rainsford

4th Begt. Maj gen, and col, Sir, T. Dal-las, Licut.col. A. M'Loud. 5th Regt. Muj.gen, and com. Sir John

Doveton, Lieut.col. G. Gillespie.

6th Regt. Lieux col. com. D. Foulis, Lieut.col. W. D. Dickson.

7th Regt. Lieut.col. com. J. Russell. Liguicol, J. Collette. 11 J 2

8th Regt. Maj.gen. and col. C. Rhm-ley, Lieut.col. F. Walker,

European Regiments

Lit Regt. Lieut.gen, and col. D. M'N. iff, Lieut.col. H. Kelly.

2d Regt. Lient gen, and col. W. Kin-sey, Lieutcol. W. J. Jones.

Native Infantry.

lat Rogi. Hient gen, and col. II., Mackay, Lieut.col. T. Webster.

2d Regs. Lieut.gon. and col. Six II M'Lean, Lieut.col. F. W. Wilson. Bd Rigt. Lieut. col. com. A. Gmat,

Lieut col. J. Knowles.

4th Regt. May gen, and col. G. Doveton, Lieut.col. W. Clapham.

5th Regt. Maj gest, and col. A. Cuppage, Lieut.col. G. Cadell.

6th Regt. Maj.gen. and col. A. Dyes, Lieutical, J. Wissett,

7th Rept. Lieut.col.com. R. M. Dowall, Lieut.col. E. Chiuy.

8th Regt. Maj.gen. and col. C. Corner. Lieut.col. C. A. Walker

9th Hage, Col. F. Fierce, Lieutens, W. Hanking.

10th Regt. Majgen and col. C. Macaulay, Lieut.col. A. Fair.

11th Regt. Majgen, and col. J. Dyhton, Licutech T. H. Scrith 11 12th Regt. Majgen, and col. Sir P. Muuro, Licutech E. Edwards.

13th Regt. Mag.gon, and col. W. Macfood, Elent.col. E. P. Stewart.

14th thegt. Lieuteoleoni. C. Farran, Licateol, W. C. Oliver.

16th Rept. Majgen, and col. G. Bow-nen, Lieurcol. J. M Kenzie.

16th Regt. Lientrol.com, H. P. Smith, Ligut.col. H. Durand,

17th Rost, Majgen, and col. J. Simons, Lieut.col. T. Stewart,

18th Rogs, Lieur.col.com, C. Hodgson, Eleut.col. J. Vieg.

Ogg, Lieut.col. W. G. Frence.

20th Rept. Licutgen, and cel. T. Bow-ner, Lieutgel, P. V. Agnew.

21st Regt. Muj.gen. and col. Str.J. Mal. colm, Lieut.col., A. Lieuond.

227 Regt. Lieuteoleon, T. Pollock, Lieuteol. T. A. S. Ahmuty.

23d Regt. Majgen, and col. J. H. Sg-

24th Best. Mujgen, and col. N. Forbes, Lieut.col. C. Mucloud,

25th Regt. Maj.gen, and col. J. G. Graham, Lieut.col. R. Wost

20th Regt. Maj.gen. and col. T. Marriou, Licut.col. J. Prendergast,

27th Heer Maj gen, and col. H. Hall, Lieut col. R. H. Yares.

Lieut.col. R. H. Yases, 28th Regt. Col. J. Leith, Lieut.col. T. Smyth.

29th Regt. Lient.col com. E. Board-

30th Regt. Maj gun. and col. J. Cuppage, Liouxed, B. B. Perlley.

The Jan. Lieut vol.com. J. Mann, Lieut.col. J. Woulfe.

Livet. oil, J. Woulfe.
Sild Rest. Col. W. H. Hewitt, Liout.

col. G Jackson.

183d Rege. Col. T. Boles, Lieun.col. J.

34th Regt. Col. H. Fraser, Lieuteni. J. D. Greenhill.

C. T. G. Bishop.

Sink Stope, Col. R. Scot, Lienteol, G. L. Wahala

197th Regt. Limit, col. com. D. C. Kenny, Lient, col. H. A. Purchas.

asch Regt. Lieurol, con. G. Waliab, Lieurol, J. M. Coundy.

1986 Hegt. Lieut.colicom. W. Black-

imm, Lieuteol, W. B. Lee, 10 Mile Best, Lleuteol.com. C. Denemi, Lieuteol, H. H. Pepper.

Hat Rost. Lieuteul.com. J. Welsh, Lieut.col. H. W. Sale.

1 42d Regr. Lieut.col.com. T. Secol., Lieut.col.J. Carfras.

454 Rest. Majagen, and col. II. Webber, Lieut.col. J. A. Relly. col, W. Woodhouse,

Lieut.col. H. G. A. Thylor, Land

40% lieft. Lieut.col. com. J. Marshall, Lieut.col. F. Bowen.

47th Regt. Lieutrolcom, A. Molesworth, Lieutrol A. Mouin,

48th Regt. Libertrollegen, M. L. Perreira, Licuteol J. Lindiay.

49th Regt. Lient.col.com. D. Newalf, Lieut.col. T. Bocken.

50th Regt. Col. A. M. Dowall, Liout.

General Order.—Such officers of the N.I. as have been removed frimt one bar, of a regt to the other by the operation of the Gov. G.O. of the lat itst, forming the battalions into distinct regiments will continue to do duty as at present, until they receive detailed instructions to join; and are to be remirred as thought, but not included in the body of the return,

June 1.—Deputy Judge Adv. Generals are posted as follows: Capt. O'Brien to Bangaine; Capt. Fulton to Tricking-

poly; and Lieut. Mucarthy to Hydersbud. Lieut. Coffin, 12th N.I. (late 2d bat. 2th N.I.) to be struck off strength of 2d but. Ploneers, and Lieut. Crasson, 27th N.I. (late 1st but. 14th N.I.) from strength of the Rifle Corps.

General Order. — The G. O. of 17th March 1810, providing that officers doing duty with corps other than their own and to mak as junior of their respective ranks, is not to apply to officers now removed by the new formation of bats, into regus, who are, so long as they may be detained, to onjoy their ranks as if still regimentally attached.

General Order.—The Cenn-in-chief desires to botify to all officers mand to she Staff since the publication of his orders of the 17th March 1823, that although the calls of the public service have latherto prevented their examination in Hindoomance, yet it is His Excellency's intentions to order them to undergo such proof of their qualifications as soon as circumstances will admit, and that all appointments are to be outsidered temporary till their proficiency is declared.

June 8.—General Order,—Under authority of Government, the Countin-Chief in pleased to direct that the 10th regt. (late 2d bot. Ist bat. 10th) and 10th regt. (late 2d bot. 5th) be formed into the 5th brigade of the Madras troops employed on foreign service.

Lieut.Col. A, Fair, 10th regt., to command 5th hrigade, and Lieut. A. H. Dyce, 4th regt. N. I., to be Brigade Maj.

Fart St. George, June 1, - Mr. G. Baillie, Socoud Member of Medical Buard, to be First Member.

Mr. W. Peyton, Third Member of disto, to be Second Member.

Mr. Superintensl. Surgeon, W. Pritchard to be Third Member of Medical Board.

June 8. - Col. J. W. Freezo to be Com-

number of Artillery.

Light. Col. J. Limond to be Principal Commissary of Ordinance in charge of Account of Fort St. George

Capt. H. T. Hudyerd, of Amillery, to be Superintendent of Gun Carriage Ma-

nufactory at Seringapatame

Capt. T. H. J. Hockley, of Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores at Bellary, vice

Cullen promoted.

17th Regi, N. J. Lieut, R. B. Preston to be Quart, Mast., Interp., and Pay-renator; Lieut, F. W. Fairhease to act so Adf. during absence of Lieut, Fullerton, 28th Regt, N. I. Lieut, W. Craigie to

be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymaster; Licur. M' Currly to act as Adj. during ab-

sence of Lieut, Stockwell.

M. Bool Descripent, Act. Superintend. Surg. C. M. Caba to be Superintend. Surg. Surg. J. Wyse to be Act. Superintend.

Surg. during absence of Superintend Surg. Heward on foreign service.

Superintend, Surg. M'Cabe appointed to Southern Division, but will continue to do thaty in Presidency Div. during absence of Superintend. Surg. Heward, and Act. Superintend. Surg. Wyse will do duty with Southern Division during alsonce of Superintend, Surg. M. Cabe. Surg. W. Macdowell to be Gor, Surg.

Posnamaliee.

Surg. A.B. Peppin to be Act. Gaz. Surg.

Trichinopoly.

Surg. D. Henderson to be Castooment Surg. at Secondembal, and to take charge of Medical Depot at that station.

Assist, Sarg. W. Train to be Gar. Assist. Surg. at Caddalore,

Jane 11,-Lieut.C. Rochfort, 27th N.I., in have temporary command of Escort of Hajala of Myroor.

Liont. G. F. Smith, of Engineers, to act as Superintend. Engineer to Northern

Division.

Conduct. H. Bacon to be Dep. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance at Powder Mills.

The prom. of Eas. E. Simpson, of Mad. Eurp. Regt, notified in G.O. of 1st inct., cancelled

Mr. H. T. Ogilvie admitted a Cadet of Inf.

June 15 .- Assist Surg. T. M. Lane to have charge of Ere Infirmary, Male Asylum, and Police.

June 18. - Lieut. (Brev. Copt.) J. Buchange to be Quar. Mast., Interp. and Paymust to 1st. L.C., vice Show promoted. Copi. T. Bennett, of Artillery, trans-

ferred to Invalid Establishment.

Fins. F. W. Ravapograft, of Lufantry, transferred to Cavalry, and promoted to Cornet.

The undermentioned Codets of Infantry are admitted and promoted to rank of Ensign - Meson E. Cowle, G. Grantham, H.W. Hadfield, J. R. Key, J.F. Elllot, F. J. Clerk, N. Hurrard, J. G. Deck, T. D. Rippon, J. Lewis, and A. Cuppage,

Jane 22 .- The following appointments are made in the Medical Departments via. Amirt. Surg., T. M. Lane to be Superintend of Eye Infirmary, Amist Surg. J. Jawder to methent charge of Male Anylum and Police Estably Assist Surg. W. Geddes to Zilla of Caddapats, Assist, Surg. C. Searle to Zilla of Maduray A.L. sist. Surg. It. Wight to medical charge of Public Cattle Dept in Mysure, Assist. Surg. W. Fasken to Medical Survey of Shevaroy and Chundamangalam Hills, Assist, Sarg. G. W. Griffiths to Zillah of Combaconum.

3d Magt. Sen. Lient. (Brev. Cupt.) J. Leggatt to be Capt., and Settion Emil. M. George to be Lieut, vice Robinson deceased; Capt. H. Salmon, 14th N. I., permitted to pet as Payman at Bellary during

absence of Capt. Baker.

Head Quarters, June 10 .- Lieut. Lorents, of Art, to act as Adj. and Staff Officer to Capt. Crawford's Detachment of Artitlery employed on foreign service:

Lieut. A. Milno, Dili N.L. late 1st but, 9th N. f.), appointed to 1st bat. Pioneers,

vice Moneriell promuted,

Jane 17 .- Ena. W. W. Ross removed from 1st to 17th N.L.; Ens. G. A. Smith removed from Soult to 20th N.L.: Cornet J. E. Watts removed from 7th to 4th LC

June 22 .- East, M. White, 40th N.I., removed to 18th N.L.

Ens. H. T. Ogilvin (recently arrived) appointed to do duty, with 21st (late 1st hat, 11th N.L.)

Jone 23. Eus: JE Macqueen removed from 37th to 49th N.J.

June 25 .- Capt. T. Bennet (recently transferred from Artillery to Non-effective Estab.) appointed to Carnatic hisrop. Vet.

June 30, - Medical Officers are removed and posted as follows; - Assist Surg. O. A. Price from 24th N. L. to 2d bot. Proneers; Amist. Surg. J. Malcolm from 26th to 35th N.L.; Assist. Surg. G. Lockart from 7th L.C. to 29d Hegt, or W. L.I.; Assist. Surg. R. Power, from under Superintend. Surg. Doorli to 44th N. I.J.; Assist. Surg. T. Key, from under Superintend. Surg. Hydrabad Subald. Force to that N.J.; Assist, Surg. J. C. Malcolmson from under Superintenit, Surg. Hydraball Susid. Force to 45th N. I.; Assist, Sorg. T. Powell, from under Superlatend. Surg. Cerled Districts, to with N. L.; Assist. Surg. E. Tracey from 5th L.C. to shall N. L.; Amirt. Surge, G. A. C. Bright, from 35th to 26th N.I.; Assist Surg. N. E.

Blest from 22d N.I. and reappointed to medical charge of dutails in Wymned. Ensign H. E. C. O'Conner, 42d N.J.,

posted Ritle Corps.

July 1 .- Lieut. Col. J. Prendergrat removed from 20th N. I. (hate 2d hor, 12th Regn.) to Soth N.L. (late 2d bat, 12th

Lieut. Col. J. Wiesest removal from 6th N. L. (late 1st but, 6th Regt.) to 26th

N.L (late 3d bat. 13th Regt.)

Lieut. Col. G. L. Walsals removed from 36th N.I. (late 2d but, 18th Regt.) to 6th N.I. (late 1st but, 6th Regt.)

Capt. G. Conenn removed from 2d to In hat, Artillery, and Capt. T. H. Thoresly from 1st to 2d but. Artillery.

1st Lieut II. S. Foord removed from Home Brigade to 2d bat, Artillery.

1st-Licuta, T. Ditmas and T. H. Humf-Neys posted, farmer to 1st but, and bener to 2d Int. Artillery.

July 2 .- Lieut L. Hudd, 37th Regt.,

posted to but bat, Pionoers,

July 4.—Assist, Surg, T. Ward, removed from 4th Nat. Vet. Bat, and posted to 55th N.L (late 1st bat, 18th Regt.)

July 5 .- The undermentioned Corners E. W. Havenscroft 7th, T. A. A. Monmy 1st, H. B. Fllogg 7th, John Rose 3d, R. T. Porock 2d, Francis Forber 4th. -Emigns C. Messiter 22d N. L. G. S. Mowatt 12th, J. S. Du Vernet 24th, J. C. Power 24th, J. N. Granves 12th, R. B. Dickimon 40th, G. P. Vallancy 36th, J. D. Oliver 26th, J. R. Fennell 10th, Smart Rayley 25th, H. T. Ogilvic 2nd, E. A. Humfreys 17th, F. J. Clerk ad, G. Grambam 87th, H. W. Hadfield tat, E. Cowie 16th, John Binoy Key 31st, J. F. Elliot 17th, R. Elliot 16th, A. Cuppage 4th, J. G. Deck 15th, N. Bur-urd 19th, John Lewis 48th, T. D. Rip-pon 8th, Thomas Haylis 34th, J. Campbell 21st, F. H. Hopper 22d. G. C. Hughes 13th, C. Rowlandson 16th, G. G. Mac-Leneis 53th, W. White Sath, F. W. Hoffman 19th, W. C. Chinnery 11th, John Bates 40th, John W. Kinnsey 44th, R. T. Welbank (not arrived) 2d Eur. Regt., R. H. Robertson Soth N. I., H. M. Pritchard 33d, C. G. Hurrell 6th, J. R. Savage 10th, J. O'Brien 28th, W. Bichile 25th, W. Gee Coteff 23th, C. Taylor 47th, J. H. Bean 1st Eur. Rogt., G. T. Pinchard ad N. I., T. D. Roberts 57th, H. Markensie 42d, John Hunter 20th, E. H. Atkinson 1st, J. White 20th, W. Crees 6ath, C. Ableet (not arrived) 5th, J. H. B. Congdon 2d.

July 3. - Em. John Hunter removed

from 49th to 28th N. L.

Enc. H. Mackennie removed from 42d to 14th Rogt.

Res. A. Cuppage removed from 4th to 27th N. I.

Em. W. C. Chinnery removed from

Fort St. George, June 25. - Artillerg. Sen. Lieuz. T. Biddle to be Capt., vice Repostt invalided.

Westers to be Maj.; Sen. Capt. C. W. Capt.) S. A. Rebe to be Capt.; and Ser. Ena. W. Halpin to be Little, vice Jones decensed

June 22.—Capt, the Baron Kundeben, sith N. I., to act to Brigado Maj. at Han-galore during absence of Licut. Dycs. Capt. B. M. Masarr, 1th N. I., to act as

Brigade Maj. in Coded Districts during absence of Capt. Crarrott.

2d N. I. Lient. A. H. Jeffries to be Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymest.

3d N. I. Lient. T. Dallas to be Quart.

Mast, Interp., and Paymast., vice Leggatt persented.

6th N.L. Lieux R. Mitchell to be Adj. 24 N.I. Lieut, R. J. Bird to be Adj. Sith N. I. Lieut, T. Thompson to be Quert, Mast., Inters, and Paymon. 20th N. I. Lieut, P. Thompson to be Quart, Mast., Interpo, and Paymast.; Eus.

A. Dyee, to be Adj. Lient (Brev. Capt.) L. M Dowall, 23d regt., to be Fort Ailj. at Stringapatane, vice Lawder.

Artiflery. Sem Int. Livut. John Lambo to be Capt., view Rudyers deceased.

Judy 2.-Maj. W. Cullen, of Artillery.

to be Superintendent of Gua Carriage Manufactory at Seringapatam.

July 6, 17th N. L. Sen, Flow D. Babington to be Lieut, vice Libon cashimed.

40th N. I. Sen. Eas. G. H. Harper to be Lieut, vice Bruce deceased.

Lieut, J. J. Jackman, 36th N. L., trans-ferred to Invalid Estab.

Mr. W. Davis admitted on Amist Storg. July 9 .- Assist. Surg. T. Want to do duty at Salem.

Capt. G. K. Rabington, 36th N.L., to be Assist Adj. Gen. to Field Force in Donab, vice Kemble decemed.

Lieux S. Jackson, 14th N.L., to be Dep. Amist, Quarter Master Con. in Coded Districts, view Rabington.

Lieut, J. W. Harring, 14th N.L. to be Quarter Master, Interp, and Paymenter to Corpu, vice Jackson.

Lieut. II. S. Foord to be Adj. to 3d but Artil. vice Lambe.

Capt. D. Sim, of Engineers, to act as Superintend. Lugineer in Northern Division.

Lient, G. Smith to resume his former simution under Acting Chief Engineer at

Presidency. la L.C. Sen. Lient, (Brev. Cant.) M. C. Chase to be Capt, and Sen. Carnet W. Walker to be Lieut, vice Kemble deceased.

SEA N. J. Sen. Ens. R. G. Carmichael to be Lieut, vice Anden decemed.

Mr. De B. Burch, admitted an Assist. Surg, and appointed to do duty under Gur. Surg. of Fort St. George.

Assist, Surg. W. Davis, to do duty un-der Surg. of 2d Bant. Artillery in Fort

St. George.

July 13,-Lieut, (Brev. Capt.) Montgomerie, 7th L. C. to act as Dep. Surveyer Gen., vice Mountford deceased. hat N. I. Sen. Limit. J. N. Beaver, to

be Capt, and Sen. Ens. W. Gordon, to be Lieut, vice Mountford deceased.

South N.T. Sen. Eur. John Woodgate, to be Linux., vice Juckman, invalided.
42d N.I. Sen. Eus. T. H. Zouch, to

be Lieut, vice Lawsoo, deceased. Mr. C. Abbot, admitted a Cadet of

Infantry, and promoted to Ens.

Mr. G. Pearse, admitted an Amist. Surg. and appointed to do duty under Garr. Surg. of Poonamalice.

FURLOUGHS

To Europe,-March 26. Cornet H. Briggs, 2d L. C., for health, - April 6. Licut. H. Taylor, 2d L. C., for health.-Lieut. B. Stapylton, 7th N. I., for bealth, -Lieut. H. B. William, 5d L. C. for bealth _2t. Lieut. A. Woodburn, 20th N. I., for health. - Capt. H. Tucker, 21st N. I., on furlough.-June 8. Lieut. W. Coppege, 21st N. I., for health.—18, Ens. W. Shelly, 20th N. I., for health.—25. Capt. A. Anderson. of Engineers, for health.—Lieut. R. H. Gordon, 2d N. I., health.—July 13. Assist. Surg. T. Powell, For health.

To Penang.-June 15, Capt. C. Cra-

croft, 22d N. I., for health.

To Cabia. - Cornet C. B. Lindwy, 3d L. C. for health (eventually to Europe).

Coll J. W. Preese, Commandant of Artillery, ditto.

To Cape of Good Hops.—Capt. R. James, 7th L.C., for eight masses, for

Cameriled. - Capt. T. K. Limond to Europie.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 4. Greeneck, Richardson, from N. S. Wales. - 10. Trilon, Creat, from V.D. Land.—16, Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, and Meury Porcher, Thomson, from London.—23, Casta Parker, Ord, from the Mauritius.—25, Dute of Fark, Campbell, from Bombay.—Judy 2, Lady Metalle, Clifford, and William Fairlie, Smith, from London.—3, General Pulmer, Truscan London.—3 con, from London. - 6. Dake of Beifford, Cunnyagham, from London.—10. Larham Money, Jackson, from London. -29, Cutherine, Mackintosh, from London. -30. Sutan, Hamilton, from Rangeon.

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June 18. Jard Hungerford, Farnithiason, for Calcutta .- 30. Groenock, Richardson, for Calcutta. - 27. Castle Forbes, Ord, for Calcutta. -20. Henry Porcher, Thornson, for Calcutta .- July 11. Duly of York. Compbell, for China.-15. Larling, Wil. kinson, for Calcutta.—21. Tratan, Crear, for London.—28, William Minery, Jackson, for Calcutta, 29. Dake of Belford, Cunnyngham, for Calcutta .- 50. Catherine, Mackimosh, for Calcuma,

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MILITERS.

May 4. At Vepery, Mrs. R. Engles, of

a daughter, 28. At Tellicherry, Mrs. A. Chambers,

of a daughter.

Jione S. At Vepery, Mrs. D. W. Paul, of a daughter.

4. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. R. Godfrey, of a son.

5. At Cochin, the lady of M. Surgon,

Esq., of a son,

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt, Fullerton, of Engineers, of a daughter, 12. The lady of Major Marrett, 9th N.I.

of a son.

17. At Berhampore, the lady of Major Hackett, 47th N. L., of a sen-

20. At Pursewakum, the lady of Lieut, J. C. Pudner, H. M.'s 69th Regt., of a

daughter.

— At Bulmirum, the lady of Capt.

— Projects, of a daugh-Oliphant, Nicam's Engineers, of a daugh-

21. Mrs. P. Fergusson, of a daughter.
23. Mrs. Smith, of a daughter.
25. As Pondicherry, the lady of Capt.
C. Smith, 12th N.I., late of 2d bat. 8th N. I., of a son.

27. At Hypoer, the lady of Lient, Col. Vans Agnew, r.s., of a son.
28. At Vepery, the wife of Conductor Hamilton, of a daughter.
29. At Hellary, the Ludy of Lieut, R. D. Odall, 25th N. L., lase lat bat, 13th N. L., of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Ens.

J. Mac Gregor, H. M. Royal Regiment,

- At Cannanore, the wife of Mr. Conductor T. Harris, of Ordinance Depart, of a daughter, July S, The lady of Cornet Boddam, 2d

L.C., of a son. - At Vellore, the Judy of Capt. Cox.

A. C. General, of a sent. - At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. W.

Pickering, 50th N.L. of a daughter: 10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of A. B. Peppin, Esq., Arting Garrison Surgeon,

13. The lady of Major Napier, of a son. VOL. XVIII. 4 0

14. At Banlghautty, near Cochin, the lady of Capt. R. Gordon, Bombay Engineers, of a sun,

- At Hyderakad, Mrs. C. Britain, of

19. The lady of Mr. Garrison Assistant

26. The lady of R. Fraser Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

27. The lady of Capt. Chase, of a daughter.

MARKENGES.

June 1. At Nagpore, George Adam, Esq., Surgeon Madras Establishment, to Mary Rickests, daughter of the late G. Ricketts, Eaq., of Madras.

5. At Poonamalice, John Morton, Enq. Madras Medical Establishment, to Aphia T., second daughter of the late W. T. Boyce, Esq., of Mallow, Ireland.

- At St. George's Church, T. E. Higginson, Esq., of the Supreme Court of

Madras, to Miss Fanny Clay. 92. At St. Thomas's Mount, Major H. Swayne, 25th N.I. to Miss Ann Merion.

July 7. At St. George's Church, T. M. Lane, Esq., Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, to Eliza, daughter of W. Thornson, Esq., M D., Wexford, Ireland.

15. At St. George's Church, T. Stephenson, Esq., to Miss Emma Louise Yotes.

BEATUS.

Mug 1. At Tranquebar, Mr. Andrew Gantz, aged 57.

4. At Nagpuro, Capt. Stowart, 16th N. I., Superintendent of Survey in those

territories 5. At Condapilly, Major John Hall,

2d bat. 15th N.I.

7. At Trichinopoly, the Rev. Manuel Evariato Correa, Vicar Missionary of Portagoody, in the diocese of Trichinopaly, aged 46.

8. At Royapouram, Pascal Defries, Fisq., second son of Adrian Defries, Esq., aged 25,

1d, Mr. James Barrette second con of the late Col. T. Barrett, of His Highwas the late Nabob Oudut al Ourab's service, aged 38,

16. Miss Maria Macaberson, granddaughter of the late Col. T. Barrett, aged 14.

19. Of chalers, at Burrah Scianali, Capt. A. H. Johnstone, of the 6th L.C. D. In his 84th year, T. Hickey, Emp.

95. At Dimburty, Neelgherry Hills, the infant son of Capt. B. Blake, 23d regt., aged seven months.

- At Jaulanh, Elijah John, youngest son of Lieut. J. S. Impey, 1st bat. 8th N. L. aged ten months.

25. At St. Thome, of cholers, William Henry, the only son of the late Licut. Bogle, 10th N.I., aged two years.

27. At his residence on the Mount

Read, of cholers, J. D. White, Esq., Senior Member of the Medical Board.

27. At Hydersbad, Lieut, Henry Russell, 12th N.L, in the service of H. H. the Nizom.

28. At the Presidency, of cholera, E.

Wood, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government.

June 1. Sir Willingham Franklin, one of the Judges of the Sopreme Court. - The lady of P. Cleghorn, Esq.

- At Manulipatam, W. H. Penn, Esq., of the Corps of Lugineers.

- At Trichinopoly, Mr. E. Britain, Livery Stable Keeper, aged 29.

B. John, the infant son of Mr.C. Kennet. 10. At Negapatam, Capt. II. Bower,

4th N.V. Bat., aged 39. late Head Manager in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

14. At Cuddalore, the in an daughter of Capt. Sim, of Engineers.

16. Anna Maria Sasuna, the infant daughter of F. Alexander, Esq., aged three

20. At Kilpauk, of cholers, I. A. Drvienne, Esq. aged 19.

- T. Gellibrand, Esq., Shuriff of Madran.

- At Viragapatana, John Smith, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of that district

23. At Cuddalore, Conductor J. Leomard.

24. At Secundershod, Richard, the infant son of Mr. C. M'Carthy, Conductor of Ordnance.

- At Bangalore, Capt. H. T. Rudyard, Agent of the Gun Carriage Mannfactory at Seringapatam; a distinguished officer of the Madras Artillety,

26. At Cannanore, of fever, Lieut. David Bruce, 40th N.L. (late 2d bat, 20th

regt.), aged 41.

- At Salem, R. J. Hunter, Esp., of the firm of Mesers. Arbuthnot and Co.

27. At Belgnum, Capt. M. Kemble, 1st L.C., and Assist. Adj. Gen. of field

29. At Black Town, Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. N. Currie, Conductor of Ordinance.

50. At Vepery, Mr. T. D. Thompson, aged 20 years.

- In camp, at Japleab, of fever, Mr. Assist, Surg. C. Mayo, of the Rille Corps. July 1. Miss Eliza Marlay, second daughter of the late Col. Marlay, aged 21-

- At Mr. Binny's gardens, Geo. Web-

ster, Esq. 2. At St. Phonie, aged three years. Agnes, the daughter of Lieut, Gray, H.

hL 66th regt and on the 13th, drew Thomas, aged ten mouths, only sufviving child of that family.

5. At Salem, Mrs. Hunter, relict of the late It. J. Hunter, Esq.

8. Of cholera, Mrs. Matilda Paten.

9. At St. Thomas, Mr. Ann Shapson, sister of the line Col. T. Barrett, he her Souls year.

10. At Virianagram, Mary Boswell, wife of Capit. G. Milsom, 9th N. I.

11. At Quilon, of liver complaint, Capt. J. D. W. Rand, 15th, N.J.

- Capt. F. Mountford, Deputy Sur-

veyor General of India.

12 At Triplicane, Streenavarafooram Streenavasolah, Brahmin Interp, in Gen, Police Office.

13. At Arcot, J. Erratt, Esq., Veterimary Surgeon, and Superintendent of the

Voterinary establishment.

14. At Bangulore, Capt. C. F. Peile, Assist. Quart. Must. Gen, of the Army on this catalitistment.

18. At Mamiputam, James, the infant

son of Capt. Matthews, 57th regt.

— At Trichimpoly, C. H. Higginson,
Esq., First Judge of the Court of Appeal
and Circuit for the Southern Division.

19. Capt. B. Bishop, late of the Ma-

dras Artillery, in his 62d year, 121. At Pursewankum, Mrs. T. Maut,

relict of the late Lieut. Col. G. A. Mont. Lately. Of cholera, Eur. Cuming, H. M.

46th regt

- At Poonsmallee, aged 86, Elisabeth, the wife of Lieut. Woodgate, H.M. 54th regt.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

June 17. Mr. Saville Marriott to be Criminal Judge in the Deckan.

Mr. Alex. Bell, Assistant do. do.

Mr. Alex. Elphinston, Acting Register

Mr. H. Brown, Acting Second Register

at Almedonbad.

Mr. R. T. Webb, Register in the Southern Coukan.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(The New Organisation of the Army under this Presidency appeared in our last Number.)

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Marquis Camden, Lackins, June 23. from London.

Departures.

June 24. Action, Briggs, for Landon.-25. Hannah, Shepherd, for China - 28. Thomas Cuelts, Chryslie, for China,

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS

June 24. At Hurney, the lady of the Rev. John Stevenson, of a son.

At Tunnab, the lady of Even H. Baillie, Esq., Judge and Criminal Judge of the Northern Conkan, of a daughter

27. At Surat, the lady of J. Vibart, Esq.,

of a daughter.

July 3. The laily of the Rev. T. Carr, of a non.

4. At Colabab, the lady of Lieut.

Schoop, of H. M. 67th regt., of a daugster. 10. At Popna, the lady of Licot Col. O'Donaghue, H.M. 17th regt., of a soc.

12. At Mr. Jenifrancon's, Byculla, the lady of Lieut. Probying 17th No.Ly of a daughter.

- At Maragon, the lady of Capt. L. C. Russell, of the Artillery, of a son.

MARRAGE.

Jone 28. At Surat, Geo. Grant, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Mary, third daughter of the late W. Ironside, Esq., of Houghton le Spring, county of Durham.

DEATHE.

June 26. At Poons, Lieut. R. S. Gibson, Eth N.I.

July 12. At Colaba, Lieut, Hall, 24th regt. N.I., Assist. Military Auditor Gen. - Capt. G. S. F. Plaisted, 19th N.L.

Lately. At Bencoolen, Capt. F. Sal-mond, of the Bombay Marine, Master Attendant at that settlement.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 7. David Stark, Eaq., to be First Assistant in Office of Chief Secretary to Government.

J. G. Forbes, Esq., to be Collector of Hevenue and Customs for district of Galle.

20 Charles Mursball, Eaq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, to be Master in Equity and Deputy Adv, Fiscal in island of Ceylon

June 26. J. A. Farrell, Esq., to be Collector of Revenue and Costoms for district of Galle.

J. G. Forbes, Esq., to be Provincial Judge of Jaffnapataro.

July 1. Rich. Penn, Eq., to be Colunial Agent in London, in room of Right Hon. W. Huskisson resigned.

David Surk, Esq., to be Collector of Customs for Port of Colombo, and Export and Import Warehouse-keeper.

E. Bletterman, Esq., to be 1st-Ausist. in Chief Secretary's Office.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BUKERS.

Murch 29. The lady of Capt. Ford, Paymester lith regt, of a daughter. April 18. At Juffin, Maliagam, the

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lady of H. G. Speldewinde, Esq., Sitting Magistrate at that station, of a son.

May 25. As Point de Galle, Mrs. G.

Brook, of a son.

June 1. At Point de Galle, Mrs Rithord Brook, of a daughter.

2. At Colombo, Mrs. C. W. Hoffman, of a daughter.

July 4. At Calpentyn, the wife of Mr. P. F. Flanderra, Notary Public and Secretary to the Sitting Magistrate's Court of that Station, of a son.

12. At Colombo, Mrs. Dionisius De

Neys, of a daughter.

Lately. As Moeltivoo, in Wanny, Mrs. Brochman, wife of W. Brechman, Esq., Sitting Magistrate of that station, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

March SO. At Colombo, 2d-Lieut. J.

Rodney to Miss Ann Boyce.

May 5. At St. John's Church, Jaffinspatam, Mr. De La Rambeje to Miss C. De Rosasto,

29. At Juffnapatam, A. S. Franche, of Mochivoe, to Miss E. D. Theile.

DEATHS.

May 4. At Colombo, Lieut. Scott Rig-

ney, H.M. 16th regt.

24. At Wiyangodde, on his road to Colambo, Lieut. F. O'Hara, H.M. 16th

25. At Kandy, of remittent fever, the Hon, Sir John D'Oyly, Bart, a Membur of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and Resident and First Contubuloner of Government in the Kandyan Provinces.

27. At Colombo, Lieut, Summerfield,

H.M. 85d regt.

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 20. Mr. R. libbetson to be Acting Accountant and Auditor during absence of Mr. Cracroft.

Mr. A. D. Maingy to be' Superinten-

dant of Point Wellesley.

Mr. J. Anderson to be Paymaster and Malay Translator to Government.

Mr. W. M. Williams to be Dep. Sec. to Gov. and Sub. Treasurer.

Mr. J. Weir to be Civil Storekeeper and Commissary of Supplies.

Mr. E. A. Blundell to be Dep. Collector of Customs and Land Revenue.

Mr. P. O. Carnegy to be Dep. Accountant and Auditor, and Account. Gen. to Court of Judicature.

Mr. T. W. Toosey to be Assist to Collector of Customs and Land Revenue.

Mr. J. R. Cuppage to be Assist. to Sec. to Gov. and Assist, to Hon. Governor in that Department.

DEATH.

May 23. Capt. Wm. Arrow, of the Bombay Marine, and Ist-Assist, to Mas-ter Attendant of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 623.)

Fort William, June 3, 1824.—Capt. R. Powney, regt. of Artiflery, to be Super-intendent of Tangent Scale and Model

Department, vice Patlby, Linut. E. P. Gowan, Dep. Com. of Ordinance, to be Commissary of Ordnance,

vice Pawney

Lieut, J. F. Paton, Barrack Master of 8th or Robilcumi Division, to be Officiat. Assist, to Superintendent of Public Buildings in Upper Provinces, and Barrack Mast, of 11th or Meerat Division, vice Dunlop promoted.

Capt. P. M. Hay, Barrack Mast. of 16th or Purneal Division, removed to Barrack Mastership of 8th or Robilcuttal Division,

vice Patern

Lieux D. Sanders, of Curps of Engineers, to be Barrack Mast, of 16th or Purneali Division, vice Hay

Capt, W. Grant, Assist. Barrack Mast.

of 11th or Meerut Division, to have charge of Barrack Mastership of 10th or Agra Division during absence of Capt. Thomas.

Capt. J. Pecken, Corps of Engineers. to be Harrack Mast, of 17th or Burdwan Division, vice Kemm, promound,

Lieut, Col. C. W. R. Povoleri, 45th N.L. transferred to Invalid Establishment, and appointed to command of Beusres Prov. But.

Capt. J. Aubert, Sah N.L., to have temporary Command of Parneals Prov. But, vice Gale promoted.

Capt. H. C. M. Cox, 58th N.L. to have temporary command of Purruckabad Prov. Bat., vice Baines promoted.

Capt. R. Blackall, 50th N.L., to have temporary command of Agra Prov. Bat., vice Bunce.

Lieut. F. C. Robb, Dep. Amist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of 2d Class, to be a Dep. Assist. in 1st Class, vice Smith promoted.

Lieut T. Fisher, Dep. Assist Quart Mast. Gen. of Sd Class, to be a Dept. Assist. in 2d Class, vice Palmer respoyed. Brev. Capt. J. G. Drummond, Dep.

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Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of 3d Class, to be a Dop. Assist. in 2d Class, vice Robb

promoted.

Appaintments muctioned. Paymenter C. Grimes, 15th Foot, to act as Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. to force at Bangoon.—Capt. Snodgmen. Post-master to ditto.—Lieut. Rawlinson, Bengal Artillery, to collect stores and resources for general supply of ditto.

June 10..—18th Regt. N.I. Brev.Capt. and Lieut. Kent to be Capt. of a company; and Eos. F. W. Anson to be Lieut., from 17th May 1824, in succession to Pringle killed in action.

25th Rept. N.I. Lient, H. Macferquhar to be Capt. of a collipany; and Ens. J. Tierney to be Lient., from 17th ditto, in succession to Truerman, killed in action.

45th Hegt. N.I. Brev, Capt. and Lieut, T. Wardlaw to be Capt. of a company; and Ens. K. Campbell to be Lieut, from ditto, in succession to Noton killed in action.

46th Regt. N.I. Ens. W. T. Savary to be Lieut, from ditto, in succession to

Grigg, killed in action.

Assist, Surg. C. W. Welchman to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Midnapore, vice MacLeod deceased.

Mr. H. J. Ximenes admitted a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Infinitry. Lient. Col. G. R. Penny to be Lieut. Col. Com., from 30th May 1824, in succession to Macmorine deceased.

Maj. W. C. Baddeley to be Lieut. Col. from ditto, in succession to Penny promoted.

Major J. Fergusson to be Lieut. Col. from 3d June 1824, in succession to Povoleti invalided.

47th Regt. N.I. Capt. E. Craigie to be Major; Bres. Capt. and Lieut. T. Bolton to be Capt. of a company; and Eas. T. James Rocke to be Lieut., from 30th May 1824, in succession to Baldeley promoted.

45th Regt. N.I. Capt. T. Googh to be Major; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. R. Macqueen to be Capt. of a company; and Eas. R. Warden Frasir to be Lieut., from 3d June 1824, in succession to Ferguson promoted.

N. B. By death of Lieut. Col. Com. Macmorine, Lieut. Col. Com. D. Mac-Leod, c.a., succeeds to benefits of Off-Heckoning Fund, from 30th May 1824.

Hend-Quarters, June 7.—Brig. Gen. Shuldham to command Eastern Division of Army.

Lieut. Oldham to officiate as Interp, and

Quart, Mast, to 62d regt.

Lieut. G. Huish to act as Adj. to left wing of 26th regt.

Act. Assist. Surg. E. Oliver to do duty with 2d bat. Art, at Dum Dum.

Jone 8.-Lieur. Wyble to act as Adj. to 16th regt.

Em. Boisragou, 14th N.L., and Em. Dickey, 16th N.L., permitted to exchange corps.

Ens. Vetch removed from 53d to 54th

N.L.

June 10.—Assist, Surg. D. Harding tohave temporary of Medical Charge of Ramgbur Local Bat.

Ens. H. Candy removed from 2d to 1st

regt. Europ. Regt.

Lieut. Holmes to act as Adj. to left wing of 7th N.J.

Lieuti MacIntosh to act as Adj. to left wing of 44th regt.

June 11.—Colonels, Lieut. Cols. Commandant, and Lieut. Colonels, are posted to regiments as follows:

Cavaley.

8th ... Infantry-1st Eur, regt. E. P. Wilson. T. Garner 2d ... H. D. CastroP. T. Comyn istN.I...H.Stevenson H. Hodgson 9d ... P. Littlejohn R. Pitman 3d ... Sir G. Wood C. Poole 4th ... G. Prole......A. Stewart Sth ... B. Marley H. S. Pepper fith ... W. CosementJ. Clark St. G. AsheW.N. Fountaine 7th ... 8th ... J. Nicol W. C. Baddeley 9th ... W. ThomasJ. Durant S. BradshawW. P. Price 10th ... lith ... R. B. GregoryJ. Cook 12th ... A. Fergusson,..., G. Sargent Ser G. Martindell .H Bowen 13th ... 14th ... H. F. Calcraft ... W. Burgh 16th ... J. W. Adams ... T.D. Broughton D. MacLeodJ. Robertson 17th ... W. G. Maxwell ... J. Vaughan 18th ... 19th Sir T. Ramsay . W. S. Heathcote 20th ... R. PaitonJ. W. Taylor 21st ... 234 ... J. A.P. Macgregor, G. Knight Sir G. S. Brown ... W. C. Fuithful 24th ... W. Comyn R.H. Cunliffe 25th ... J. O'Halloran C.T. Higgins W. Richards ... G.T. D' Aguilar 26th ... J. Simpland R.C. Garoliam 27th ---E. S. Broughton . W. Ball 28th ... R. Haldane W. Logie 29th ... J. M. Johnson ... H. Huthwaitz 30th ... 31st ... J. GarnerT. Wilson ... L. Loveday A. Campbell 59d asd ... G. R. Penny Ferguson W. CroatonF. P. Raper Sith ... 35th ... J. BurnetJ. Blackney

Carps. Col. or D. Del Cam. Lieut. Col.

26th N.I. J. N. Sanith G. V. Baines

37th J. Vaurenen W. Short 54th H.

36th J. Arnold C. J. Doveton 55th Stril

39th W. Innes W. R. Gilbert 57th G.

40th C. Yule R. Humpton 57th G.

41st T. Whitehead S. Fraser

42d L. Barrell W. Haker

42d L. Barrell W. Haker

43d G. Dick W. B. Walker

44ft J. Caninghame R. A. C. Watson 61st M.

45th G. M. Popham J. Truscott 62d J.

46th T. Smidham A. Richards 65th J.

46th J. J. Alldin J. Alexander

42th H. Worseley T. P. Smith 66th R.

50th G. Carpenter P. Byres

51st W. Lamb P. Phippa 63th C.

52d J. L. Richardson A. T. Watson

the and tong done alone

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Attribution we have lying before us a great mass of intelligence, respecting the progress of our arms against the Burmese, we can only afford space for a triof obstruct.

We are still tighting on our north-castern frontier, and it does not appear that our troops have made latterly very considerable progress in Assam, although they have the mountaineers as their auxiliaries. They are making, however, gradual advances.

The Burmese have executed their threats of reinvading Cachar, and Colonels Innes and Bowen bave returned to their former field of action. By the last accounts, they were reconnecting the enemy's stockades, at Talayu and Doodpatlee. The one constructed at the former place, was on a hill, and out of the reach of artillery.

The fright, into which the good city of Calcutta was thrown by the Bormese successes on the Chittagong frontier, has totally subsided; we have now a sufficient force in that quarter to resist any army that can be brought against us.

The island of Chedulia was captured about the middle of May, with very tri-fling loss on our side. The Rajah and his family were taken prisoners. The island is said to be exceedingly fertile, and to abound in provisions of all kinds. It may prove very serviceable, therefore, as a magazine of provisions for our army at Rangoon.

The island of Negrais has also been captured, it was immediately evacuated, however, as a useless post.

At Rangoon we are fighting on a much

larger scale. Orders have been received from Ava, by the Burmese authorities, " to light the English, sword to sword, teeth to teeth-and to drive them into the sea." We are advised, also, to take warning from the affair at Ramoo, as they declare that they will not tamper with us any longer. A large army is said to be on its march from Ava, to execute these menaces. In the mean while, our troops have been continually employed, in capturing the stockades of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, and there have been several amort actions, in which our losses leve been trilling, and the enemy's very considerable. We seem to have learnt the art of attacking their stockades, for when our troops are ordered to advance, a few minutes usually suffice to place us in possession. An order is said to have been issued, that no stockade shall be attacked until a breach has been effected by the artillery. Latterly the artillery has proved sufficient of itself, for our troops, on entering the breaches, have found no use for their bayonets. The Burmese say we do not fight fair. By the latest accounts, they have withdrawn to a somewhat greater distance, and were employing themselves in destroying every kind of provision within our reach. Our troops were left, therefore, to their own resources, and ships had been despatched to Calentia for supplies; the army was not, however, in immediate need of them, and the Bengal Government had unticipated their wants. The intended expedition up the river was not to be undertaken without every proper provision for it.

It must be allowed, that the mode of fighting adopted by the Burmese is a very translesome one, and we rannot but feel somewhat apprehensive of the consequences of our proceeding further into the country. Our commanders, however, have by this time had much experience, and are doubtless well acquainted with the character of the county.

"Every act of the enemy," says Sir A. Campbell, "evinces a most marked determination of carrying hostility to the very last extremity; approaching our posts day and night under cover of an impercious and incombustible jungle, constructing stockades and redoubts on every read and pathway, even within market-shot of our sention, and from these hidden fastnesses carrying on a most barbarous and barassing warfare; firing upon our centries at all hours of the night, and lurking on the outskirts of the jungle, for the purpose of carrying off any unlucky wretch whom chance may throw in their way."

Sickness is suid to have visited our army. At this distance from the seems of action it is perimps presumptuous to argue that a better course might have been pursued; nevertheless we may possibly be excused, if we hazard an opinion, that the city of Arracan, or rather the whole province, would have been the best object for primary attack. We have formerly observed that this province was conquered by the Burmese about forty years ago, and that such of the inhabitants as border upon our frontier district of Chittagong are decidedly hostile to their present rulers.

The natural situation of the province, as regards external boundaries, has also been alluded to."

Now it certainly appears to us, that it would have been a far more simple and less expensive course than the one which is now in progress, to have effected the conquest of Arracan, and thus have established an imposing force in the vicinity of the Burnesse capital. Arracan is close at hand; we might have invaded it at various points almost at the same instant.

We cannot but think that the conquest of Arracan might have been easily effected by those sudden and simultaneous efforts; and when once effected, we are quite sure that it might have been most readily secured. If it be true that there are but few passes in the range of mountains bounding the province to the eastward, it would surely have been easy to defend them. The principal of these passes, if we are not much mistaken, leads directly to the capital of the Burmese empire, and the distance is not great,-Thus for successful and weare, our attitude would surely have been imposing, and whatever terms we might have thought it right to dictate would probably have been listened to .- But these are more surmises, and are offered with the greatest deference.

[Our limited space unavoidably prevents the insertion of the public despatches in our present number.]

Mome Intelligence.

THE ARMY.

manufacture of district

The 97th Regiment of Foot will embark, the beginning of the ensuing year, for Ceylon, in order to replace at that station the 15th (Nottingham) Regiment of Infantry, which is ordered to Madas, for the purpose of relieving the 30th (Cambridge-drive) Regiment of Foot, which is ordered house.

The Mat (Hundingdonshire) Regiment of Foot introdered to embark, in January 1825, for Bengal, to relieve the 59th (2d Nottingham) Regiment of Infantry, which is ordered home.

The Dist Regiment of Foot will, in pursuance of previous orders, proceed, in the beginning of the ensuing year, to the Cape of Good Hope, to replace the 6th (1st Warwickshire) Regt. of Inf., which is ordered to Bombay, to relieve the 47th (Lancashire) Regt, of Foot, ordered butte.

The 99th Regiment of Foot will embark in January 1825 for the Magritius, for the purpose of relieving the 56th (West Esex) Regiment of Infancy, which is ordered home.

The 2d (the Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, will embark, in the beginning of the ensuing year, for Bombey, to relieve the 67th (South Hampshire) Regiment of Infantry, which is ordered home.

The 69th (South Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot, is ordered, on being relieved at Madras by the 48th (Northemplus) Regiment of Infantry from New South Wales, to return to England.

^{*} The province of Arraran is concavoed between the Bay of Bengal and a chair of unquasing, macrosible excepting in a very fee points, which separates it from Marman Frager.

INDIAN SECURITIES

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INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 29. Guildfield, Johnson, from V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; at Gravesend. 31. Minuteri, Arkcoll, from Hatavia and Mauritine; at Deal.

Not. 11. Names, Carre, from Singa-

pore 19th June ; at Deal. 13. Covates of Diffounds, Stewart, from N. S. Wales Stir July; at Liverpool.

15. Sir Edward Paget, Geory, from Hengal; at Deal

17. Actest, Briggs, from Bombay 24th

June; at Deal. 22. General Palmer, Truscott, from Madras Let August; off Portsmouth.

33. Fictory, Enney, from Bengul 4th June; at Portsmouth.

Depurtures.

Nov. 1. Alexander, Richardson, for Mauritius and Ceylon : from Deal.

5. Ogic Carlle, Weymon, for Bombay; from Deal.

21. Havey, Penche, for V. D. and N. S. Wales; from Deal.

25. Boyne, Lawson, for Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal; and Earl St. Vincent, Middleton, for Hanvia and Singapore; from Deal.

Passengers from India.

Per Guildford from V. D Land and N. S. Wales : Licux, Governor Sorrel ; Mrs. Sorrell, and six children; Dep. Judge-Advocate Abbott and one son; Mz. Shan; Capt. Gayner ; Dr. Mischell ; Mr. Hudson; Dr. Evans; Limit, Crossfell; Mrs. Campbell and two children.

Per Bengul (lately arrived at Liverpool) from Bengal: Major Stoneham, Bengal Artillery; Master Stoocham, and Francis

S. Bird.

Per Minured from Batavia and the Mauritius · Mrs. Vandecour, and family, and Miss Naie. - (Mrs. Musters and family were left at St. Helena)

Per Sir Edward Paget from Bengal : Lady Puller; Messlames Neyland, Bretton, M. Cowan, Phillat, and Massingham; Colonel Knox, Bengul N. C.; Captain M'Kenne, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Marshall, ditto ; Lieut. Britten, ditto ; Lleut. Rice,

ditto; C. Palter, Esq.; Thomas Dyles, Esq. z Misses C. Neyland, A. Neyland, G. Neyland, F. Neyland, L. Thomas, and M. Massingham; Masters R. Pegsun, E. Mandeville, L. Thomas, H. Thomas, and Fl. M. Kenzle , three seesages.

Per Geneval Putmer from Madeus- Mrs. Colour Morkey ; Mrs. Col. Frith ; Mrs. Wronghton; Mrs. Capt. Gill; Mrs. Kelly; Mrs. Tend; Mrs. Vivian; Miss Hickey | Miss Morley : Colonel Monroo, Madem Army; Captain Anderson, Engineers; Capt. Jones, ditto; Mr. Wroughton, Civil Service ; Lheut, Brown, H. M.'s Dragouis : Lieux Doyle, ditto ; Dr. Tominson, Madres Army; Licut. Gordon, R. M.'s Service; Lient. Hay, dine; Licut. Thompson, ditto; Mis-Planer, Miss Tood, Miss Kelly, Masters Fitzgerald, Vivine, and Thompson.

Mirrollowous Occurrences.

The Nassau, Cares, from Singspore, was plundered of part of her cargo and sense stones on the 9th Oct. by a privateer brig of 10 gues and 150 meu.

The St. Authory, from Bengal, was driven on shore at the Cape of Good Hope. during a violent gale on the 'dot' Amoust.

The Smanners, Grey, from Chill to Calcutta, has been explused by a pirate under Spanish colours.

The Salhin, belonging to the Impum of Museut, has been burnt off Kishens on her passage from Mascat to Bushires drew aniend.

The brig, Lion, Sunt, from Bombay to Madras, was lost between the Pamban Pass and the Island of Delft, on the night of the first May; the Captain, parsengers, and most of the crew said to have perished

The Columbian (American), from China to Philadelphin, was totally lost on the 22d of May, in the Straits of Gasper; crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Sept. 27. At Cleasty, Yorkshire, the lady of Capt. Wray, late of the P. I. Comp.'s Bengal Mil. Estab., of a soc.

5. At the house of her father, Sir G.M. Keith, Bart, Camberwell, the lady of J. F. Ellerton, Esq., of the Hon. F. I. Compa's Civil Service, of a daughter

8. At Fullmen, the lady of G. Raiken, Esq., of a sun.

10. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the lady of Capt. Hine, of the East-India Naval Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dct. 12. At Sumerton, William Weighte Hewett, M. D., of the Hen. Company's Bengal Medical Staff, fourth son of W. N. W. Hewett, Esq., late in Bengal Civil

Service, and of Bilham, near Dencarter, Yorkshire, to Suma Moore, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Maddy, Chaplain in

Ordinary to His Majesty, &c. &c. No. 15. At Inverness, D. M. Quesa, Esq., of Correlwoogh, Captain in the Madras Cavalry, to Margaret, daughter of James Grant, Esq., of Bught.

BEATHS

Oct. 21. In Upper Grosvenur-street, Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Wood, Militury Secretary to the late Communder-in-Chief of the Comt Army.

Poplism, ca., of the Hon, East-India Company's Service.

Nor. 4. At his laune at Stammore, a ged 78, Sunnel Martin, Esq., formerly in the

Hombay Civil Service. 9. In Berkeley-square, Major General Thou. Carry, of the 8d regt, of Guarda.

Lutely. At Dullingiam House, Cambridgeshire, in his 63d year, Caristopher Jeaffreson, Esq., Linut, General in his Majesty's forces.

In June last, the Hon. Gerard Turnour, R.N., and in October, the Right Han. Lady Anne Remington, children of the

late Earl of Winterton.

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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 Desputer .- Prompt 12. February.

Tes. --Bohea, 100,000 lbs.; Dongou, Cambula, Rearthong, and Special, 5,500,000 lbs.; Teambount Hyson, Scient, 100,000 lbs., --Torat, hesbedong Private/Profs, 7,420,000 lbs.

For Sale a December, - Prompt & Morch. Compray's - Bengal, Court, and South Pieces

Private Trude — Long lutis — Kallampores — Larkipore Battura — Kankerto — Handamaga — Naintsone — Madras Handart Gigli — Black hilk Hand trechlefe — Black Lastriaga — Standa — Cepe Scarfe.

For Sale in January 1822.—Prompt's April. Company's.—Indigo.

The Court of Directors having given makes, That at their sale of few which will be field in the mouth of March 1923, the scenarial queries will be part that the following prices:—Bodget, at 19, 56, per Ha.; Congon, St. 16, and St. 26, 1 Canson, St. 64, Sections, St. 161, Thunkey, St. 164, I Hysen Skin, Ct. 26, 1 and tiyans, 24, and 40.

CARGO OF EAST-INDIA COMPA-NY'S SHIP LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the Britmanus, from the Cape of Good stope.

Company's - Cape Medoirs and Constanting

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, November 25, 1824.

Corros.—There was some considerable business doing in Cottons easily in the week, but the accounts from Liverpool, being aufavourable, checked the request; the market has since become quiet, but without reduction in the process.

See as. The market has been very steady during the week (the bisiness done very considerable: the prices are without the alightest variation.

Ricz.—The business done lately by private contract ins not been extensive.

Series.—Nurrages, which have lately advanced with such rapidity, are again heavy; the price resched to 2d. per the but the nearest quotation to day is to to 4s. 2d.

Is some. The low qualities which have lately been so much neglected, have come into demand, and self at a small premium on the India House cale prices.

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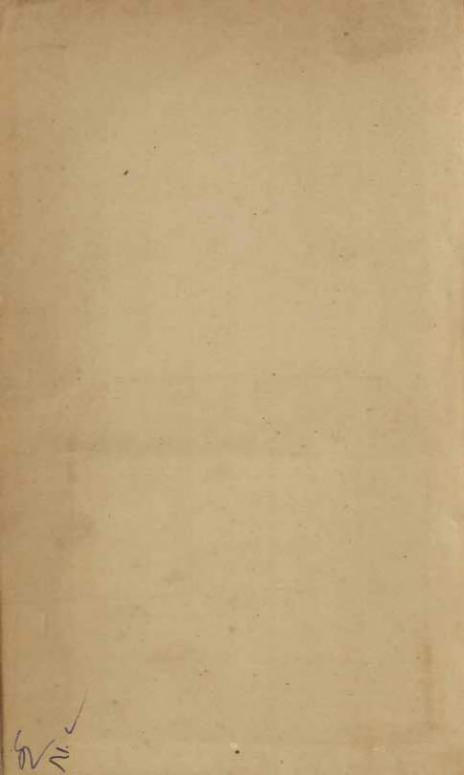
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